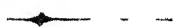


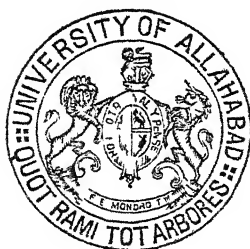
University of Allahabad.



CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1900-1901.



Allahabad

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

(PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY)

1900



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I.
University of Allahabad Calendar.

2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
9	M	Barawafat.
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	Summer Vacation ends.
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	Syndicate Meeting : or on the first Saturday in August.
30	M	
31	T	

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	Raksh Bandhan.
11	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	Janam Ashtmi.
18	S	Do.
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

1	S	
3	M	Anant Chaudas.
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
24	M	Mahalaya.
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	

1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	Dasehra holidays begin.
8 9 10 11 12 13	M T W Th F S	
15 16 17 18 19 20	M T W Th F S	
22 23 24 25 26 27	M T W Th F S	Dewali. Do.
29 30 31	M T W	

1	Th	Syndicate Meeting. — Deothan.
2	F	
3	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
12	M	University of Allahabad founded, 1887.
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
26	M	LL B Examination begins.
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	

1	S	Syndicate Meeting
3 4 5 6 7 8	M T W Th F S	Shabbarat.
10 11 12 13 14 15	M T W Th F S	
17 18 19 20 21 22	M T W Th F S	
24 25 26 27 28 29	M T W Th F S	Christmas Holidays begin
31	M	

2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	Syndicate Meeting.
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
21	M	Maghi Amawas.
22	T	
23	W	Id-ul-Fitr.
24	Th	
25	F	Basant Panchmi.
26	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

1 2	F S	Syndicate Meeting
4 5 6 7 8 9	M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16	M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23	M T W Th F S	Sheoratri.
25 26 27 28	M T W Th	

1	F	Syndicate Meeting.
2	S	
4	M	Annual Meeting of the Senate. Holi Do
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
25	M	Ram Naumi.
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

10 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1901.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	Good Friday
6	S	Syndicate Meeting
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	T	
27	S	
29	M	
30	T	

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	Empress' Birthdav
25	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

1	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	

1	M
2	T
3	W
4	Th
5	F
6	S

8	M
9	T
10	W
11	Th
12	F
13	S

15	M
16	T
17	W
18	Th
19	F
20	S

22	M
23	T
24	W
25	Th
26	F
27	S

Syndicate Meeting or on the first Saturday
in August

29	M
30	T
31	W

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
30	M	

1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

1	F	
2	S	Syndicate Meeting.
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	University of Allahabad founded, 1887.
16	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
23	M	Christmas Holidays begin.
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
30	M	
31	T	

2 3 4	Th F S	
6 7 8 9 10 11	M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting.
13 14 15 16 17 18	M T W Th F S	
20 21 22 23 24 25	M T W Th F S	
27 28 29 30 31	M T W Th F	

1	S	Syndicate Meeting
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	

1	S	Syndicate Meeting
3	M	Annual Meeting of the Senate
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
31	M	

1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Syndicate Meeting
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	Empress' Birthday.
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

2	M
3	T
4	W
5	Th
6	F
7	S
9	M
10	T
11	W
12	Th
13	F
14	S
16	M
17	T
18	W
19	Th
20	F
21	S
23	M
24	T
25	W
26	Th
27	F
28	S
30	M

II. THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR :

*The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Pro-
vinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

VICE-CHANCELLOR :

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox (I.C.S.).

HONORARY FELLOWS :

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite,
K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.I.

FELLOWS :

*I.—Ex officio under section 5, sub section (1), clause (a) of Act
XVIII of 1857.*

	Date of appointment.
1. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P. ...	... 15th November, 1887.
2. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ...	Ditto.
3. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana ...	Ditto.
4. The Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	Ditto.

	Date of appointment.
5. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch ...	31st May, 1893.
6. Ditto ditto Irrigation Branch	Ditto.
7. The Commissioner of Allahabad ...	15th November, 1887.
8. Ditto Lucknow ...	Ditto.
9. Ditto Agra ...	Ditto.
10. The Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	Ditto.
11. The Principal of Muir Central College, Allahabad ...	Ditto.
12. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares	Ditto.
13. The Inspector-General of Education of the Central Provinces ...	22nd April, 1892.
14. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow ...	20th May, 1893.
15. The Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee ...	10th November, 1893.
16. The Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun ...	Ditto.
17. The Commissioner of Rohilkhand ...	4th September, 1895.

II-A.—Appointed by the Chancellor under section 6 (2) of Act XVIII of 1887.

1. Saiyid Mahmud, Esq., Barrister-at-Law,	15th November, 1887.
2. Raja Jai Krishan Das, Bahadur, C.S.I....	Ditto.
3. Raja Udal Partab Singh of Bhinga, C.S.I.,	Ditto.
4. Michael Johnstone White, Esq., M.A ...	Ditto.
5. Alexander Thomson, Esq. ...	Ditto.
6. Babu Promoda Das Mittra, Rai Bahadur,	Ditto.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles Henry Hill, M.A., Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
8. William Nolan Boutflower, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
9. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Zaka-ul-la, Khan Bahadur ...	Ditto.
10. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A., Rai Bahadur ...	Ditto.
11. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. ...	Ditto.
12. Babu Ram Saran Das, M.A. ...	Ditto.

II-B.—Appointed by the Chancellor under section 5 (1), clause (b) of Act XVIII of 1887.

	Date of appointment.
1. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali. M.A. ...	... 2nd December, 1887.
2. John Stuart Beresford, Esq., M.E. ..	26th December, 1887.
3. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Strachey, Kt., B.A., LL.B. ...	... 20th December, 1888.
4. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. ...	... Ditto.
5. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Willcocks, M.D. ...	... 12th February, 1890.
6. George Theophilus Spankie, Esq., Bar- rister-at-Law ...	... Ditto.
7. Arthur Venis, Esq., M.A. ...	... 14th May, 1890.
8. Nawab Imad ul Dowlah, Ali Yar Khan, Motamim Jang, Saiyid Husain Bil- grami, B.A. ...	... Ditto.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, Bar- rister-at-Law ...	... 23rd November, 1891.
10. Walter Mytton Colvin, Esq., Bar-at-Law,	8th December, 1891.
11. Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Sudhakara Dube,	18th November, 1892.
12. The Rev. Thomas Jefferson Scott, M.A., D.D. ...	... Ditto.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Edward Knox (C.S.) ...	... 29th November, 1892.
14. Arthur Hay Stewart Reid, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law ...	... Ditto.
15. The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas William Holderness (C.S.), C.S.I. ...	... 19th December, 1892.
16. Surgn.-Lieut.-Col. John McConaghey, M.D. ...	... 24th January, 1893.
17. The Rev. Calsar Augustus Rodney Janvier,	3rd July, 1894.
18. Maulvi Mushtak Husain ...	... 14th November, 1894.
19. Hanson Odell Budden, Esq. ...	... 4th January, 1895.
20. Vincent Arthur Smith, Esq., B.A. (C.S.),	4th September, 1895.
21. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice William Robert Burkitt, M.A. (I.C.S.) ...	... 9th January, 1896.
22. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Promoda Charan Banerji, B.A., B.L. ...	... Ditto.
23. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Smith Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.) ...	... 9th January, 1896.
24. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E. ...	... 2nd May, 1896.
25. Ernest George Hill, Esq., B.A. ...	... 2nd February, 1897.

		Date of appointment.
26.	Leslie DeGruyther, Esq., Barrister-at-Law,	2nd February, 1897.
27.	Frederick Eden Elliot, Esq. ...	Ditto.
28.	Pandit Gendan Lal, B.A. ...	Ditto.
29.	Maulvi Saiyid Ashraf Ali, M.A. ...	Ditto.
30.	Claude Fraser de la Fosse, Esq., M.A. ...	5th April, 1898.
31.	Charles Mathew Mulvany, Esq., M.A., B.Lit. ...	Ditto.
32.	Dr. William Hoey, M.A., D.Lit. ...	Ditto.
33.	Saiyid Akbar Husain, Khan Bahadur ...	Ditto.
34.	Lala Baij Nath, B.A., Rai Bahadur ...	Ditto.
35.	Pt. Jawala Prasad, M.A. ...	10th March, 1899.
36.	Pt. Rama Shankar Misra, M.A. ...	Ditto.
37.	Muhammad Ishak Khan, Minister, Ram- pur State ...	Ditto.
38.	Charles Earle Welby, Esq. ...	Ditto.
39.	Rev. Arthur Crosthwaite, B.A. ...	Ditto.
40.	Colin Harington Browning, M.A., Barris- ter-at Law ...	11th September, 1899.

III.—Elected by the Senate under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c) of Act XVIII of 1887.

- George Frederick William Thibaut, Esq., 4th February, 1889.
- Alexander Hamilton Paine, Esq. ... Ditto.
- The Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D.D. ... Ditto.
- Thomas Gaskell Sykes, Esq., B.A. ... Ditto.
- Iftikhar-ul-Umrah Fakhr-ul-Mulk Sahib-
zada, Muhammad Ubaid ul-lah, Khan
Sahib Bahadur, C.S.I., Firoz Jang
Naib-ul-Riasat, Prime Minister of the
Tonk Territories and Vice-President
of the Council of State, Tonk ... 19th February, 1891.
- Arthur William Ward, Esq., B.A. .. Ditto.
- Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Bar-
rister-at-Law ... Ditto.
- The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath ... Ditto.
- Thomas Walker Arnold, Esq., B.A. ... Ditto.
- Homersham Cox, Esq., M.A. ... 15th February, 1892.
- Charles Alfred Andrews, Esq., M.A., Bar-
rister-at-Law ... Ditto.
- Theodore Morison, Esq., B.A. ... 18th February, 1893.
- John Murray, Esq., M.A. ... Ditto.

	Date of appointment.
14. The Rev. J. Haythornthwaite, M.A. ...	5th July, 1894.
15. The Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A. ...	Ditto.
16. The Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram, M.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur ...	Ditto.
17. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S.,	Ditto.
18. Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B. ...	Ditto.
19. Wilfrid King Porter, Esq., B.A., Barrister- at-Law ...	Ditto.
20. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Muhammad Shibli Nomani ...	Ditto.
21. Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at Law,	Ditto.
22. James George Jennings, Esq., M.A. ...	8th May, 1896.
23. Ernest Hanbury Hankin, M.A. ...	Ditto.
24. Mr. Mohendra Nath Datta, M.A. ...	Ditto.
25. T. Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
26. Marlborough Crosse, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto.
27. W. A. Johnson, Esq., M.A., B.A., at-Law	13th April, 1898.

39. Babu Ramanand Chatterji, M.A.

5th March, 1900.

40. Babu Kulu Bhushan Bhaduri, M.A.

THE SYNDICATE.

PRESIDENT :

1. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice G. E. Knox, I.C.S.

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS :

2. The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
3. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
4. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.

5. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
6. The Principal, Canning, College, Lucknow.
7. The Principal, Agra College.
8. The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS :

9. W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
10. The Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A., Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
11. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
12. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A., Member of the Faculty of Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Conlan, Member of the Faculty of Law. Elected 6th March, 1899.
14. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch, Member of the Faculty of Engineering. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
15. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Sayid Amjad Ali, M.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
16. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
17. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
18. J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
19. H. Cox, Esq., M.A. Elected 6th March, 1899.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PRESIDENT :

Director of Public Instruction.

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS :

1. The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
2. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
4. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
5. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
6. The Principal, Agra College, Agra.
7. The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8. The Principal, Meerut College, Meerut.
9. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra.
10. The Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
11. The Principal, Government College, Jabalpur.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS :

12. W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
13. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896.
14. A. H. Pirie, Esq., Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
15. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
16. Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
17. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Sayyad Amjad Ali, M.A. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
18. Mr. J. Murray, M.A. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
19. H. O. Budden, Esq. Elected 2nd March, 1896.
20. J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Elected 1st March, 1897.
21. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
22. E. G. Hill, Esq., M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
23. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Sudhakar Dube. Elected 7th March, 1898.
24. Marlborough Crosse, Esq., M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
25. T. Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., B.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
26. Maulvi Saiyid Ashraf Ali, M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
27. Rai Baij Nath Bahadur, B.A. Elected 6th March, 1899.
28. C. A. de la Fosse, Esq., M.A. Elected 6th March, 1899.
29. Rev. C. A. R. Janvier. Elected 6th March, 1899.
30. Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerjee. Elected 6th March, 1899.
31. Mr. Mohendra Nath Datt, M.A. Elected 6th March, 1899.
32. W. K. Johnson, Esq., M.A. Elected 6th March, 1899.
33. C. M. Mulvany, Esq., M.A., B.Lit. Elected 6th March, 1899.
34. L. Tipping, Esq., M.A. Elected 5th March, 1900.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

(FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING MARCH, 1901.)

I.—English Literature.

The Director, Public Instruction.	The Principal, Muir Central College
Mr. J. G. Jennings.	
The Principal, Queen's College.	The Principal, Agra College.
The Principal, Canning College.	Mr. T. Morison.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

II.—Philosophy.

Principal, Christ-Church College.	Principal, Muir Central College.
Principal, Queen's College.	Principal, Canning College.
Principal, Agra College.	Mr. Haythornthwaite.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE

III.—Sanskrit.

Principal, Muir Central College.	Pt. Sudhakar Dwivedi.
Principal, Queen's College.	Pt. Mahesa Chandra Nyay- ratna.
Pt Aditya Ram Bhattacharya.	

Convener.—PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

IV.—Arabic and Persian.

Maulavi Syjad Ashraf Ali.	Maulavi Syjad Amjad Ali
Principal, Muir Central College.	

Convener.—PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

V.—Greek, Latin and Hebrew.

Principal, Muir Central College	Principal, Christ-Church College.
Principal, Queen's College.	Mr. Mulvany.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.

VI.—History, Geography and Political Economy.

Principal, M. A.-O. College.	Mr. K. Johnson.
Principal, Agra College	Principal, Muir Central College.
Mr. Jennings.	

Convener.—PRINCIPAL, M. A.-O COLLEGE.

VII.—Mathematics.

Chosen by the Facul- ty of Arts.	Mr. Boutflower.	Mr. G. N. Chak- ravarti. Mr. M. N. Datt. Mr. Cox.	Chosen by the Fa- culty of Science.
	The Director, Pub- lic Instruction.		
	Mr Murray.		
	Principal, M. A.-O. College.		

Convener.—MR MURRAY. (Appointed by the Syndicate.)

VIII.—Physical Science.

Mr. Boutflower.
Mr. Hill.
Mr. Murray.

Mr. Cox.
Mr. Abhaya Charan Sanyal.

Convener.—MR. MURRAY.

IX—Drawing and Surveying.

Principal, Roorkee (Thomason)
College
Director. Public Instruction.

Mr. Boutflower.
Mr. Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti.

Convener.—MR. GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PRESIDENT :

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. C. BANERJEE, B.A., B.L.

MEMBERS :

1. Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Conlan, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox, C.S. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
4. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
5. W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
6. Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
7. Maulvi Karamat Husun, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fromoda Charan Banerji, B.A. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. R. Bullock, M.A. (I.C.S.) Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.). Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
11. F. E. Elliot, Esq. Elected 7th March, 1898.
12. The Hon'ble Pt. Bishambar Nath. Elected 7th March 1898.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

PRESIDENT :

Mr. J. MURRAY, M.A.

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS :

1. The Director of Public Instruction.
2. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
4. The Principal, Thomason's Engineering College, Roorkee.
5. The Principal, Agra College, Agra.
6. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
7. The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra.
9. The Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
10. The Principal, Meerut College, Meerut.
11. The Principal, Government College, Jabalpur.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS :

12. W. N. Boutflower, Esq. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
13. J. Murray, Esq. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
14. H. Cox, Esq. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
15. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh. P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
16. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh P. W. D., Irrigation Branch. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
17. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
18. Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
19. E. G. Hill, Esq., B.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
20. Mr. Mohendra Nath Dutt. Elected 6th March, 1899.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

MEMBERS :

1. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.

2. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
3. Homersham Cox, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
4. John Murray, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
5. W. Ward, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
6. Director, Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh. Elected 6th March, 1899.

REGISTRAR.

- Archibald E. Gough, Esq., M.A. Appointed on the 16th November, 1887. Officiating from 16th November 1892 till the 9th January, 1893; re-appointed 9th January, 1893; resigned 5th March, 1894.
- G. W. F. Thibaut, Esq. Officiated 12th February to 12th December, 1891.
- Charles Dodd, Esq. Appointed on the 5th March, 1894; re-appointed 2nd March, 1896; re-appointed 7th March, 1898; re-appointed 5th March, 1900.

SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1887.

CHANCELLORS:

1887. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
1887. The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1892. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.
1894. The Hon'ble A. Cadell, C.S.I.
1895. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.
1898. The Hon'ble Mr. John James Digges LaTouche, C.S.I.
1898. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

FELLOWS ELECTED BY THE SENATE FOR NOMINATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.-W. P. & OUDH.

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Mytton Colvin, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 1st November, 1893; Re-elected 11th January, 1896.
- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 7th March, 1898.

III.

ACT No. XVIII OF 1887.

Passed on the 23rd September, 1887

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, 1887.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Title and commencement.
2. Establishment and incorporation of University.
3. Chancellor.
4. Vice-Chancellor.
5. Fellows.
6. First Fellows.
7. Vacation of office of Fellows.
8. Honorary Fellows.
9. Constitution and powers of Senate.
10. Chairman at Meetings of Senate.
11. Proceedings at Meetings of Senate.
12. Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners and Officers.
13. Functions and proceedings of Syndicate.
14. Power to confer degrees after examination.
15. Power to confer honorary degrees.

16. Power to levy fees.
17. Power to make rules.
18. Examiners, Officers and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.
19. Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and Rules.
20. Notifications in certain cases.
21. Annual Accounts and audit thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.—OFFICES TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED
UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (a).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED,
OR TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED AND APPROVED
AS FELLOWS UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1),
CLAUSE (b) OR CLAUSE (c).

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY AT ALLAHABAD.

WHEREAS it has been determined to establish a University at Allahabad; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad University Act, 1887, and

Title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) A University shall be established at Allahabad, and the Governor-General for the time being shall be the Patron of the University.

Establishment and
incorporation of Univer-
sity.

(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a body corporate by the name of the University of Allahabad, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, movable or immovable, to transfer the same, to contract and to do all other things necessary for, or incidental to, the purposes of its constitution.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, appoint in this behalf.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Chancellor.

4. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Vice-Chancellor.

(2) Except as provided in sub-sections (3) and (4), he shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be re-appointed.

(3) If a Vice-Chancellor leaves India he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor unless the Chancellor otherwise directs.

(4) The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Knight, Queen's Counsel, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor, and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), expire on the last day of December 1889.

5. (1) The following persons shall be Fellows,
Fellows. namely :—

- (a) all persons for the time being holding such offices under the Government as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, specify in this behalf ;
- (b) persons whom the Chancellor may from time to time appoint by name as being eminent benefactors of the University, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science, or Arts, or for services to the cause of education ; and
- (c) such persons as may from time to time be elected by the Senate of the University and approved by the Chancellor :

Provided that—

(i) the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses (a), (b) and (c), exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, shall not be less than thirty ; and

(ii) the number of persons for the time being elected and approved under clause (c) shall not exceed the number for the time being appointed under clause (b).

(2) A person appointed under clause (b), or elected and approved under clause (c) of sub-section (1), shall not, by succeeding to an office notified under clause (a) of that sub-section, cease to be a Fellow under clause (b) or clause (c) thereof as the case may be.

6. (1) The offices specified in Part I of the Schedule shall be deemed to have been
First Fellows. specified in a notification issued under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a) ; and

(2) The persons named in Part II of the Schedule shall, except for the purposes of the second clause of the proviso to section 5, sub-section (1), be deemed to be Fellows appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

7. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, cancel or
Vacation of office of
Fellows. amend any portion of Part I of the Schedule or any notification under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a).

(2) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, remove any Fellow appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

(3) If any Fellow leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

8. Every person who has filled the office of Patron or
Honorary Fellow. Chancellor shall be an Honorary
 Fellow of the University, but
 shall not be a member of the Senate.

9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows
Constitution and powers of Senate for the time being shall form the
 Senate of the University.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the University, and shall provide for that management and exercise that superintendence in accordance with the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

10. At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor
Chairman at meetings of the Senate. or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or, in the absence of both, a
 Fellow chosen by the Fellows present at the meeting or by a majority of them, shall preside as Chairman.

11. (1) When a question respecting the election of any person to be a Fellow under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c), comes before the Senate at a meeting, it shall be decided by a majority of the votes given thereat by the members in person or by proxy.

(2) Every other question which comes before the Senate at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(3) No question shall be decided at any such meeting unless ten members at the least, besides the Chairman, are present at the time of the decision.

(4) The Chairman and, subject to the foregoing provisions of this section respecting the mode of voting, every Fellow shall have one vote and the Chairman in case of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote.

12. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may from time to time (1) appoint or provide for the appointment of a Syndicate from among the members of the Senate;

(2) constitute Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine;

(3) appoint, suspend and remove, or provide for the appointment, suspension, and removal of examiners, officers, and servants of the University ;

(4) appoint, or provide for the appointment of professors and lecturers, and suspend and remove, or provide for the suspension and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate.

13. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive committee of the Senate, and may discharge such functions of the Senate as it may be empowered to discharge by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a member of the Syndicate, and shall preside as Chairman at every meeting of the Syndicate at which he is present.

(3) If the Vice-Chancellor is absent from any such meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

(4) Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(5) In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

14. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may confer on persons who have passed such examinations in the

Power to confer degrees after examination.

University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed under the Act—

(a) In the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts ;

(b) in the Faculty of Law, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws ;

and, if empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf,—

(c) in the Faculty of Science, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science ;

(d) in the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine ;

(e) in the Faculty of Engineering, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering.

15. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of the members at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, on behalf of the Senate, confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws without requiring him to undergo any examination.

16. (1) The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance into the University and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

(2) Such fees shall be carried to a General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the University.

17. (1) The Senate shall, as soon as may be after the coming into existence of the University, and may from time to time thereafter, make rules consistent with this Act touching—

(a) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and of transacting business thereat;

(b) the appointment, constitution, and duties of the Syndicate and the Faculties, and the election of Fellows under section 5, subsection (1), clause (c);

(c) the appointment, suspension, removal, duties, and remuneration of Examiners, Officers, and servants;

(d) the appointment, duties and remuneration of Professors and Lecturers, and the suspension

and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate ;

- (e) the previous course of instruction to be followed by candidates for Examinations of the University ;
- (f) the examination to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees ; and
- (g) generally, all matters regarding the University.

(2) All such rules shall be reduced into writing and sealed with the common seal of the University, and shall—

- (a) in the case of rules made under clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), after they have been confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council ; and
- (b) in the case of all other rules, after they have been sanctioned by the Local Government—be binding on all members of the University or persons admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees.

(3) If, on the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the University comes into existence, rules have not been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, have not been made, confirmed, and sanctioned under the foregoing provisions of this section, touching a matter mentioned in sub-section (1), the

Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, make such rules touching that matter as it thinks fit.

(4) Subject, in the case of rules touching any matter mentioned in clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, rules made by the Local Government under sub-section (3) shall be deemed to have been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, to have been made, confirmed, and sanctioned under sub-sections (1) and (2).

18. (1) Every Examiner, Officer, or servant appointed or remunerated by the Senate shall, for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code, be deemed to be a public servant.

Examiners, Officers, and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.

(2) The word "Government" in the definition of "legal remuneration" in section 161 of that Code shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to include the Senate, and sections 162 and 163 of the Code shall be construed as if the words "or with any member of the Senate of the Allahabad University" were inserted after the words "with any Lieutenant-Governor."

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder, and the Local Government may exercise

Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and Rules.

all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may, among other things, annul, by a notification in the official *Gazette*, any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and those rules.

20. All appointments made under section 4, all appointments made and elections approved under section 5. sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c), all degrees conferred under sections 14 and 15, and all rules made under section 17, shall be notified in the local official *Gazette*.

21. (1) The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as that Government may direct.

(2) For the purposes of the examination and audit the auditor appointed by the Local Government may by letter require the production before him of any books, vouchers, and other documents which he deems necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, vouchers, or documents to appear before him at the examination and audit or adjournment thereof, and to answer all questions which may be put to him with respect thereto, or to prepare and submit any further statement which the auditor considers necessary in explanation thereof.

(3) Any person who, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him,

refuses or neglects to comply with a requisition under sub-section (2) shall be punished for every such refusal or neglect with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) When the auditor has completed the examination and audit he shall report the result thereof to the Local Government, and that Government may thereupon disallow any payment made contrary to law and surcharge it on the person making or authorizing the making of the illegal payment.

(5) If the amount of a payment so surcharged is not paid, as the Local Government directs, within fourteen days after demand being made therefor, the Secretary of State for India in Council may proceed by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount from the person on whom the surcharge was made.

THE SCHEDULE.

[*See Section 6.*]

PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a) :—

The Office of—

Bishop of Calcutta ;

Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces ;

Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ;

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana ;

Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department ;

Commissioner of Allahabad ;

Commissioner of Lucknow ;

Commissioner of Agra ;

Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed, or to have been elected and approved, as Fellows under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c) :—

1. The Hon'ble James Wallace Quinton, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

2. The Hon'ble William Tyrrell, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

3. The Hon'ble Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

4. The Hon'ble Syed Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

5. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel John Greenlaw Forbes, of the Royal Engineers, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Joint Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.

7. Surgeon-Major James Cleghorn, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.

8. Raja Shiva Prasada, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

9. Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, District Judge, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

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10. Raja Jai Kishen Das, Bahadur, Deputy Collector, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

11. Raja Udai Pratap Singh, Talukdar of Bhinga, in the Bahraich district.

12. Brigade-Surgeon Emanuel Bonavia, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Etawah.

13. Mahamahopadhyaya Bapu Deva Shastri, Sanskrit College, Benares, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

14. John C. Nesfield, Esq., Master of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Oudh Division.

15. Kenneth Deighton, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division.

16. William Charles Benett, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

17. Michael J. White, Esq., Master of Arts, Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.

18. Alexander Thomson, Esq., Principal, Agra College.

19. Babu Pramoda Das Mittra, Honorary Magistrate, Benares.

20. Charles H. Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

21. William H. Wright, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

22. W. N. Boutflower. Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

23. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Zaka-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur, *Emeritus*, Professor of Arabic, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

24. Samuel Alexander Hill, Esq., Bachelor in Science, Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government.

25 The Rev. John Hewlett, Master of Arts, Principal, London Mission College, Benares.

26. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Master of Arts, Professor of Physical Science, Queen's College, Benares.

27. Theodore Beck, Esq , Bachelor of Arts, Principal, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

28. Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, Master of Arts. Professor of Sanskrit, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

29. Munshi Newal Kishore, Lucknow.

30. Babu Bireshwar Mittra, Professor of Law, Queen's College, Benares.

31. Lala Mukund Lal, Rai Bahadur, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy, Lecturer, Medical College, Agra.

32. Babu Ram Saran Das, Master of Arts, Fyzabad.

Amendment of Act XVIII, 1887.

SCHEDULE—PART I.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Government Order No. $\frac{1537}{11-913}$, dated 31st May, 1893, under sub-section (1), section 7 of the ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT XVIII of 1887, the Local Government is pleased to amend PART I of the SCHEDULE of the Act in the following particulars :—

For the Office of "Bishop of Calcutta" shall be substituted the Office of "Bishop of Lucknow." For the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department" shall be substituted the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch."

IV.

RULES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

THE SENATE.

1. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in Muir Central College, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct otherwise.

2. Such motions and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Allahabad, or relate to public education and are not inconsistent with Act XVIII of 1887, shall be brought forward and debated in the Senate.

3. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not in the first instance been considered and dealt with by the Syndicate.

4. The Senate shall hold an Annual Meeting to commence on the 1st Monday in March. The Senate shall meet at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from Allahabad, by the Syndicate.

5. The Senate shall be convened at such times as the Chancellor may direct. The Vice-Chancellor may also of his own motion, and the Syndicate may, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor from Allahabad, convene the Senate at any time.

6. At any time between the 15th April and the 31st October, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on a requisition in writing signed by not less than one-half of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

7. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Senate between the 15th April and the 31st October in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Senate held after such 31st October, thenceforth cease to be of effect. Provided always that the foregoing part of this Rule shall not apply to any resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Senate has been convened by the direction of the Chancellor.

8. At any time between the 1st November and the 14th April, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on requisition in writing signed by not less than one-third of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall fix a date for any such meeting of the Senate within one month of the receipt by him of any such requisition duly signed.

10. Not less than fourteen days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given. Such fourteen days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice

shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice-board in the Registrar's office.

11. A Convocation for conferring degrees shall be held once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor shall appoint.

12. With the notice mentioned in Rule 10, the Registrar shall forward to each Fellow a copy of every motion that is to be proposed at that meeting. Every Fellow intending to propose a motion must furnish the Registrar with a copy of his intended motion in sufficient time to enable the Registrar to forward a copy of the same with notice hereinbefore mentioned.

13. No motion involving a change in or an addition to the Rules shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting; and no such motion shall be brought forward unless at least three calendar months' notice thereof in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, shall have been given within the twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar, who shall at once communicate the same to each Fellow in a registered cover through the post to his recorded address.

THE FACULTIES.

14. There shall be Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine.

15. The Director of Public Instruction and all Principals of affiliated Colleges, who are Fellows of the

University, shall be *ex officio* members of the Faculty of Arts, in addition to the members who may be elected to that Faculty under the Rules, provided that the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Arts shall not exceed 35 nor be less than 15.

16. The number of Fellows on the Faculty of Law shall not exceed thirteen or be less than five.

17. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

17(a). The Director of Public Instruction and all Principals of affiliated Colleges, who are Fellows of the University, shall be *ex officio* members of the Faculty of Science, in addition to the members who may be elected to that Faculty under the Rules, provided that the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Science shall not exceed twenty nor be less than twelve.

18. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

18(a). The number of Fellows to constitute the Faculty of Engineering shall not exceed nine and not be less than five.

19. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine,

the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

20. Any Fellow may be a member of more Faculties than one.

21. The election of a Fellow to a Faculty shall take place at an Annual Meeting of the Senate and not at any other time. Except as provided by Rule 22, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any Fellow to a Faculty, unless (a) such Fellow has been proposed and seconded for election to the Faculty at a Meeting of the Senate held at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting; or unless (b) two Fellows have at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such Fellow for election to the Faculty.

As soon as practicable after the receipt of such notice as aforesaid by the Registrar, he shall communicate the same to the Syndicate.

22. Any person elected by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in 1889 and approved by the Chancellor as a Fellow may, if proposed and seconded at that meeting for election to a Faculty, be elected a member of such Faculty by the Senate at that meeting.

23. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 28, each member of the Faculty of Arts may continue to be a member of such Faculty until the fifth Annual Meeting

of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

24. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 29, and except as may be provided under Rules 30, 31 and 32. each member of any Faculty, other than the Faculty of Arts, may continue to be a member of such other Faculty until the third Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such other Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such other Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

25. A member of a Faculty who has not attended at least one meeting of the Faculty within any two consecutive years after he has been elected a member of the Faculty shall, at the expiration of such two years, cease, *ipso facto*, to be a member of the Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

26. Any member of a Faculty may retire from membership of the Faculty on giving a notice to that effect signed by him to the Registrar.

27. When a Fellow by death, or under Rule 25, or under Rule 26, has ceased to be a member of a Faculty, the Registrar shall, as soon as practicable, notify such fact to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may thereupon, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow to act as a member of such Faculty until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow to fill the place so vacated can be elected.

28. Of the members of the Faculty of Arts elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890 ; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1892; and one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1893.

The members of the Faculty of Arts so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Arts shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the respective Annual Meetings in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, in this rule mentioned.

29. Of the members of the Faculty of Law elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891.

The members of the Faculty of Law so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Law shall determine amongst

themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1890 and 1891 respectively.

30. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Science ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

30(a). Of the members of the Faculty of Science elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, 1895, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Science ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Science shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

31. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

31(a). Of the members of the Faculty of Engineering elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1894, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Engineering shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

32. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the Senate shall make provision similar to that in Rule 29 for the first elected members of the Faculty of Medicine ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

33. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

34. The term for which a President of a Faculty is elected shall be one year.

35. A President of a Faculty at or after the expiration of his term of office may be re-elected.

36. On a vacancy occurring in the office of President of a Faculty before the expiration of the term of

his office, the Vice-Chancellor shall select a member of the Faculty to act as President for the remainder of such term.

37. Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the Registrar under the orders of the Syndicate or of the President of the Faculty.

38. Each Faculty shall hold an Annual Meeting, to commence on a date between the 1st and 15th of March, to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

39. Not less than fourteen days' notice of any Meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given; such fourteen days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Faculty at his recorded address and shall also be exhibited on a notice-board in the Registrar's office.

40. With the notice mentioned in Rule 39 shall be forwarded an *Agenda* paper stating the business to be brought before the meeting, and such business only shall be considered at the meeting.

41. At all meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the chair. In the absence of the President the members present shall choose a Chairman. Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second vote.

42. Five members of the Faculty of Arts shall constitute a *quorum*. Three members of any other Faculty shall constitute a *quorum* of such Faculty.

43. Each Faculty shall from time to time report to the Syndicate on the courses of study to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University, and the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, and on any other question submitted to it by the Syndicate.

44. No proposal which has been rejected by the Syndicate and the Faculty which it concerns shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting, and not then unless at least thirty days' notice in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, of an intention to bring such proposal before the Senate for its consideration, shall have been given within twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar.

THE SYNDICATE.

45. The Syndicate shall consist of—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

The Principal of Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Principal of Canning College, Lucknow, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Canning College, Lucknow, be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of Agra College, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Agra College be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College be affiliated to the University.

An Inspector of Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if a Fellow of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

A Principal of one of the other Colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the College of which he is Principal be affiliated to the University up to the B.A. standard, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, or the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

Two Fellows of the University, being members of the Faculty of Law, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

One other Fellow of the University, being a member of the Faculty of Engineering and engaged in the execution, maintenance or control of Public Engineering Works, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and,

Five other Fellows of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate:—

Provided that any member of the Syndicate who shall cease to be a Fellow of the University or who shall cease to hold the qualification upon which he was elected to the Syndicate shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

In the absence from India of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of any of the Principals of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, the Queen's College, Benares, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Canning College, Lucknow, Agra College, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and of the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule, the person duly authorized to act as such Director or Principal or such Secretary to Government shall be deemed to be the Director of Public Instruction or Principal or the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule as the case may be, for the purpose of this Rule.

46. Until the second Monday in January, 1889, the first Syndicate shall consist of the *ex officio* members mentioned in Rule 45, and of nine other Fellows to be elected at the meeting at which these Rules are considered.

47. The term of an elected member of the Syndicate shall be three years, and he shall be eligible for re-election. Any elected member of the Syndicate who has not attended a meeting of the Syndicate within twelve months, shall cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

48. The election of Fellows to the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. No notice of an intention to propose a Fellow of the University for election to the Syndicate need be given before the Annual Meeting at which the election may take place :—

Provided that whenever there is a vacancy in the number of elective members of the Syndicate, the Syndicate may, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow of the University qualified for election to the vacant membership to act as a member of the Syndicate until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow of the University to fill such vacancy can be elected.

49. All meetings of the Syndicate and the Faculties shall be held at Allahabad, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor direct otherwise.

50. The Syndicate shall ordinarily meet at such times as they shall fix for that purpose at their Annual Meeting, which shall be held immediately after the

Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Syndicate shall meet at some convenient time shortly before each Annual Meeting of the Senate to consider and deal with questions to be brought before the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Syndicate shall also meet when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall not convene the Syndicate at any time between the 25th April and the 20th October, except for urgent business, to be certified as such by him. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Syndicate between the 25th April and the 20th October, in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Syndicate held after such 20th October, thenceforth cease to be of effect, except a resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Chancellor has directed the Senate to be convened.

51. Not less than seven days' notice of any meeting including the Annual Meeting shall be given; such seven days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar, and to be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Syndicate at his recorded address.

52. With the notice mentioned in Rule 51 the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Syndicate an *Agenda* paper stating the matter or matters to be brought before that meeting.

53. Four members of the Syndicate shall form a *quorum*.

54. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, suspend, and remove Professors, Lecturers, Examiners

and all other officers and servants of the University, except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations and to fix the time at which they shall be held; to recommend for degrees, honours, and rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons. A Professor or Lecturer in the University may also be appointed in any other manner and on any terms that may be agreed upon between the Senate and a donor or donors providing the funds for the purpose.

55. Any Fellow or Fellows may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Rule or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate. Such recommendation or proposal shall be sent in the form of a letter through the Registrar.

THE REGISTRAR.

56. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Annual Meeting. The first Registrar is ARCHIBALD E. GOUGH, whose term of office shall be five years, to be counted from the 16th day of November, 1887. Except as aforesaid the term of office of a Registrar shall be two years. A person who has occupied the post of Registrar shall not be ineligible to be again appointed Registrar.

57. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar till the next Annual Meeting of the Senate.

58. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

59. The Registrar shall conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and shall render the Vice-Chancellor such assistance as he may desire in the performance of his official duties.

60. Each Fellow shall inform the Registrar in writing of his address and of any change of address. The Registrar shall keep a record of the address so communicated to him. The address of each Fellow so recorded by the Registrar shall be deemed to be his recorded address.

61. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

62. No person shall be elected a Fellow by the Senate under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, except at an Annual Meeting of the Senate. Except as provided by Rule 63, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any person to be a Fellow unless (a) such person has been proposed and seconded for election as a Fellow at a Meeting of a Senate held at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting ; or

unless (b) two Fellows have, at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting, given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after a person has been so proposed and seconded as aforesaid, or such notice in writing has been received by the Registrar, as the case may be, he shall give notice thereof to the Syndicate and shall also give notice thereof in a registered cover through the post, to each Fellow at his recorded address.

63. The Senate may, at the Annual Meeting in 1889, elect any person as a Fellow under clause (c) subsection (1), section 5 of the University Act, who has been proposed and seconded at that meeting, if two Fellows have, prior to the first day of December, 1888, given a notice in writing signed by them to the Registrar, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after the first day of December, 1888, the Registrar shall give to the Syndicate, and in a registered cover to each Fellow at his recorded address, notice of the receipt of such notice in writing.

AFFILIATION.

64. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University in any of the Faculties.

65. The power of affiliating institutions rests with the Syndicate, subject to the sanction of the Chancellor.

All applications for affiliation must be addressed to the Syndicate through the Registrar. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the Province in which the institution is situated. In the case of any other institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such institution. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate. In the case of institutions not within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the application must be also countersigned by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the institution is situated, or, if the College is situated in a Native State, by the Agent of the Governor-General or the Resident in such State.

66. The application for affiliation must contain—

- (a) a declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated;
- (b) a statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to that standard;
- (c) satisfactory assurance that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for at least five years.

67. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Syndicate may at any time withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any institution.

ACADEMIC COSTUME

68. The following is the prescribed academic costume :—

Chancellor.

Gown.—A deep crimson cloth gown, with a four-inch band of cream-coloured plush down the front and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor

Gown.—Same as the Chancellor's but with two inches of cream-coloured plush band.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a silver tassel.

Registrar and Fellows.

Gown.—The M.A. gown of the University of Allahabad, or a gown of the University of which they are graduates.

Hood.—The M.A. hood of the University of Allahabad, or that of the University of which they are graduates.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a black silk tassel.

B.A.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford B.A.

Hood.—Black silk, edged with one band of three inches of amber yellow silk on both sides.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional).

M.A.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M A.

Hood.—Black silk, lined with amber yellow silk.

Cap —A black cloth square cap (optional).

L.L.B.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M A.

Hood.—Black silk, lined with pale blue silk

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

L.L.D.

Gown.—Dark blue cloth with full sleeves. Shape as Calcutta Doctor of Law.

Hood.—Pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL,

69. Pending any grant of arms to the University of Allahabad, the Common Seal of the University shall bear the Royal Arms surrounded by a circular band, the upper half of which band shall bear the words "University of Allahabad," and the lower half shall bear the motto *Quot ramæ tot arbores*.

RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

70. Every motion shall be in an affirmative form; it shall begin with the word "that" and must be seconded;

otherwise it will drop. A motion standing in the name of a Fellow who is absent from a meeting may be proposed by any other Fellow.

71. When a motion has been seconded, the terms of it shall be stated by the Chairman and the discussion thereof, if any is raised, will then proceed. If no discussion is raised, or no amendment thereto is proposed, the motion will at once be put to the vote.

72. Every amendment must be seconded; otherwise it will drop.

73. When an amendment has been proposed and seconded the terms of such amendment shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion of the original motion and the amendment thereto will proceed *pari passu*: Provided that only one motion and one amendment thereto shall be entertained at the same time.

74. A motion once brought forward and negatived, or in respect of which an amendment has been carried, shall not be again proposed at the same meeting or any adjournment thereof. A motion substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part. The same rule will apply to an amendment proposed and negatived.

75. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion, or of a motion and an amendment, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who will have a right of reply in either case at the close of the discussion. Provided

that a Fellow who has spoken on a motion before the proposal of an amendment thereto shall be entitled to speak once upon such amendment. When the proposer has concluded his reply, no further discussion of the motion, or the motion and the amendment, can take place. Provided always that the mover of an amendment or of the dissolution or adjournment of the meeting or of the adjournment of the discussion, or that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* shall have no right of reply.

76. A motion for (1) dissolution of the meeting; (2) adjournment of the meeting; (3) adjournment of the discussion; or (4) that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda*, may be made at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment nor whilst a Fellow is speaking.

77. If a motion for dissolution of the meeting is carried, the meeting will stand dissolved. If a motion for adjournment of the discussion is carried, such discussion will stand postponed to the next meeting. If a motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* is carried, the substantive proposal and any amendment thereto under discussion cannot further be discussed at such meeting.

78. No amendment can be proposed to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or of the discussion, except one substituting a time other than that proposed for such adjournment. A meeting or discussion continued on adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

79. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 shall be dealt with and disposed of forthwith. If negatived, the substantive discussion will be resumed and continued in the same manner as if no such motion had been made.

80. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 or an amendment thereto, such as is permitted by Rule 78, shall not be proposed or spoken to by any Fellow who has already spoken in the substantive discussion.

81. When one motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 has been proposed and negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again proposed, except with the leave of the Chairman, and not until he is of opinion that a reasonable interval has elapsed since such former motion was negatived. If a second motion of the kind hereinbefore mentioned is sanctioned by the Chairman no discussion shall take place upon it, but it shall be put to the vote forthwith.

82. A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the proposer with the consent of the meeting, which consent shall be presumed, if the proposer states his wish to withdraw the same, and the Chairman after an interval which in his opinion is reasonable announces that it is withdrawn. Provided that if five or more Fellows rise and object to such withdrawal, the motion or amendment shall at once be put to the vote in the ordinary manner.

83. A Fellow desiring to speak in a discussion must rise in his place at the close of a speech. If more than

one Fellow rises, the Chairman shall determine which is to be heard, and shall call upon the Fellow selected by name.

84. The Chairman has the same right as any other Fellow of proposing or seconding a motion or amendment, and of addressing the meeting.

85. Any Fellow may at any time in the course of discussion rise and call the attention of the Chairman to a point of order. If a point of order is raised by one Fellow in the course of a speech by another, the speaker shall resume his seat until the Chairman has decided it. If the Chairman is of opinion that the point of order has been raised vexatiously, or for the purpose of mere obstruction or interruption to the discussion or to the business of the meeting, he shall so declare it, and it shall be deemed a breach of order.

86. The Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order, and may of his own instance, or at the instance of a Fellow, call any Fellow who is speaking to order. If the Fellow so called to order disregards such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down: If the Fellow so directed to sit down disobeys such orders, or any Fellow contumaciously disregards or questions any order or ruling of the Chairman, the Chairman may forthwith take the vote of the meeting as to whether such Fellow shall not be suspended from his functions as a Fellow for the meeting. If two-thirds of the Fellows present are in favour of such suspension, the Chairman shall declare the Fellow

offending, suspended, and such Fellow shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

87. When a discussion is concluded, the Chairman shall, if no amendment has been proposed, put the motion to the vote. If an amendment has been proposed, he shall first state the terms of the motion and then those of the amendment thereto, and shall then put the amendment to the vote. If an amendment is carried, the motion as altered thereby shall be stated by the Chairman, and may then be discussed as a substantive question to which an amendment may be proposed in manner hereinbefore provided. If an amendment is negatived, the substantive motion shall, in the absence of any other amendment being proposed thereto, be put to the vote. If such amendment is proposed, the discussion will proceed in manner hereinbefore provided.

88. On putting a motion or amendment to the vote, the Chairman shall first call for the expression of the opinion of the meeting by a show of hands, and shall declare the result thereof. Any Fellow dissatisfied with such declaration may then and there demand a division, by rising in his place and informing the Chairman to that effect. The Chairman shall thereupon select two or more from among the Fellows to act as tellers, and shall hand to them a voting paper or papers ruled in two columns, one headed "for" and the other "against." The tellers shall then take such voting paper to each Fellow, who shall subscribe his name in one or other of the columns, according as he

is in favour of or against the motion or amendment before the meeting. In case of voting by proxy within sub-section (1) of section 11 of the University Act, a Fellow holding a proxy or proxies shall similarly record the vote or votes by proxy, having first delivered to the Registrar, or in his absence to the Chairman of the meeting, the authority or authorities under which such vote or votes by proxy may be given.

89. When all the Fellows present desiring to vote, including the tellers, have subscribed their names on the voting paper or papers the tellers shall cast up the numbers of the two columns, and when the totals have been recorded, shall sign their names thereto and hand the voting paper or papers to the Chairman who will thereupon declare the result of the division. When the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote, and if he gives it shall record the same on the voting below the signatures of the tellers as follows: I give my casting vote ["for" or "against" the motion or amendment, as the case may be], and shall sign his name and description as Chairman.

90. The Chairman at a meeting of the Syndicate or a Faculty may apply these Rules of Discussion at his discretion.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SYNDICATE.

Definition of Bye Law :

1. A bye-law of the Syndicate is any resolution which has been passed by the Syndicate, and is declared to be a bye-law of the Syndicate at an Annual Meeting of the Syndicate or at a meeting convened for the first Saturday of November in any year.

Meetings of Syndicate.

2. Meetings of the Syndicate shall be held on the following dates:—

1. The first Saturday in November.
2. Do. do. in December.
3. The second do in January.
4. The first do in February.
5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an adjournment until after such Annual Meeting, such adjourned Meeting to be the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.
6. The first Saturday in April.
7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

This arrangement shall not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

Important Business.

3. All important business not calling for immediate decision shall be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers,

and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to Meetings 1 and 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Text-books.

4. The selection of text-books by the Syndicate shall take place at the November Meeting of the Syndicate.

Budget Estimate.

5. The Annual Budget of the University shall be considered at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

Amendment of Bye-laws.

6. No bye-law of the Syndicate shall be rescinded or amended except at Meetings 1 or 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Provided that in cases judged by the Syndicate to be of urgency, any bye-law may be rescinded or altered at any Meeting of the Syndicate.

Boards of Studies

7. There shall be appointed a Consulting Board of Studies in each subject of the University Course in Arts.

8. The Faculty of Arts shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—

(i) English Literature.

(ii) Philosophy.

(iii) Sanskrit.

(iv) Arabic and Persian.

(v) Greek, Latin and Hebrew.

(vi) History. Geography and Political Economy.

The members of the Boards dealing respectively with English, Philosophy, and History shall not be more than seven in number on each Board.

The number of members on each of the other Boards shall not exceed five.

(a) The Faculty of Science shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—

(i) Physical Science and Chemistry.

(ii) Drawing and Surveying.

The number of members on each of the above Boards shall not exceed five.

(b) The Board of Studies in Mathematics shall consist of seven members, four of whom shall be chosen by the Faculty of Arts and three by the Faculty of Science.

(c) Each member shall be elected for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election.

(d) A Convener of each Board of Studies shall be nominated by the Faculty from among the members of the Board :

Provided that in the Board of Studies in Mathematics, the Convener shall be nominated by the Syndicate.

9. It shall be the duty of each Consulting Board of Studies to prepare a list of the text-books which it recommends for adoption in the subject with which the Board is concerned.

(a) Each Board of Studies shall report, in the first instance, to the Faculty by which it is elected, and the Faculty shall forward each such report, with its own report thereon, to the Syndicate; and, if possible, the reports shall be sent to the Registrar in time to allow of their being printed and circulated to the Members of the Syndicate before the Meeting of the Syndicate at which text-books are appointed.

(b) A Board of Studies may bring to the notice of the Syndicate any matters connected with the examinations in their special subject.

(c) A Board of Studies may also report to the Faculty, by which it is elected, on any matters connected with the improvement of the course in its special subject.

10. Each Board will dispose of its business by meetings, or correspondence, or by both, as may be convenient.

11. The Registrar will forward to the Convener of each Board any sample text-books in the subject under the Board which may be received from publishers or others. The Registrar is authorized to procure, for the use of any Board, books and periodicals relating to the subject under the Board which the Board may require.

He is also authorized to print any notes and minutes which a Board requires to be printed; and to pay to the Convener of a Board any expenses incurred by a Board in circulating books to the Members of the Board: Provided that the Registrar may, in any case in which he considers it expedient, take the orders of the Syndicate before exercising any authority conferred on him by this rule,

Examiners.¹

12. The Syndicate shall appoint eight permanent Boards of Examiners† for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations dealing with the following groups of subjects:—

- (1) English Literature, Grammar and Composition.
- (2) Mathematics.

* Under Resolution No 127 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 29th February, 1896, each Examiner, in the Arts or Science Examination, is expected to send in a *brief* report to the Registrar for the information of the Examination Committee.

† Boards of Examiners appointed under Syndicate Resolution No 30, dated 5th November, 1898.—

(1) *English Literature, Grammar and Composition*: Messrs. White, Thibaut and Moisson.

(2) *Mathematics*: Messrs. Murray, Boutflower and Cox.

(3) *History, Political Economy and Political Science*: Messrs. Prie, Jennings and Moisson.

(4) *Mental and Moral Science*: Messrs. White, Venis and Westcott.

(5) *Physics and Chemistry*: Messrs. Ward, Murray and Hill.

(6) *Arabic and Persian*: Messrs. Thibaut, Amjad Ali and Shibli Nomani.

(7) *Sanskrit*: Messrs. Thibaut, Venis and Aditya Ram Bhattacharya.

(8) *Latin, Greek and Hebrew*: Messrs. Westcott, Thibaut and Mulvaney.

- (3) History, Political Economy, and Political Science.
- (4) Mental and Moral Science.
- (5) Physics and Chemistry.
- (6) Arabic and Persian.
- (7) Sanskrit.
- (8) Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

13. Each Board shall consist of three Fellows of the University, elected by the Syndicate at its November Meeting. The members thus elected shall hold office for three years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Syndicate may fill up any vacancy at any of its Meetings, until the next Election.

14. Every Board will appoint one of its members to be Convener. It will be the duty of the Convener to summon Meetings and conduct the correspondence of the Board.

15. No Examiner residing outside the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be required to conduct the Oral Examination.

16. Examiners for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations shall be appointed in the following manner. The Conveners will summon Meetings of their respective Boards on a day shortly preceding the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate for the purpose of nominating Examiners. Members of the Board may be Examiners, but there shall be in each subject in the

B A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations an External Examiner, *i.e.*, a person not engaged in teaching in a College affiliated to the Allahabad University. The names of the persons selected by the Boards to act as Examiners will be reported to the Syndicate at its Annual Meeting for confirmation. Should the Syndicate decline to confirm the appointment of any person nominated to be an Examiner, it will at once proceed to appoint some one in his place. The Registrar will request those who are to set question-papers to send in their papers to him before September 1st. In the event of an Examiner declining to act, or resigning his post, or being from any cause unable to fulfil his duties, the Convener of the Board concerned will nominate a substitute. The nomination will be reported to the Syndicate for confirmation at its next Meeting.

17. The Conveners, after receiving the Examination-papers set by Examiners, shall make arrangements for the revision of the papers by the members of the several Boards. Such revision shall be done at a Meeting of the Boards in Allahabad. The Syndicate may sanction Travelling Allowance to members of the Boards, according to the rate specified in Bye-law 21. The Conveners of the Boards shall submit all the Examination-papers, as finally revised, to the Registrar, before November 1st. In case of all the Revised Papers not being submitted to the Registrar before the 1st November, the Registrar shall report the matter to the Syndicate, which will issue such orders as it may deem necessary. The Boards will give such

instructions as they deem necessary with regard to the marking of answer-papers. The names of Examiners will not be published at the head of question-papers, as these papers will be regarded as set by the Boards.

18. A Committee of the Syndicate shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate to prepare, for the approval of the Syndicate, a list of Examiners for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final-Examinations of the following year. The Director of Public Instruction shall be an *ex officio* member of this Committee, and with him there shall be associated four other members of the Syndicate to be elected by ballot.

19. The Committee appointed under Bye-law 18 shall select from amongst the Examiners in Arts gentlemen to set the question-paper at the Entrance Examination. The setter of a question-paper at the Entrance Examination shall indicate to Examiners in that paper the general lines to be followed in assigning marks to the answers.

20. The scale of remuneration to Examiners will be as follows :—

<i>M.A. Examination.</i>		Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	...	*100	0	0
„ marking each answer „ ...	...	2	8	0
„ examining a candidate <i>vis à voce</i> ...	...	2	8	0

Practical Examiners in the M.A. Examination in Physical Science shall each be granted a *minimum* remuneration of Rs.150, with an

* In the M.A. *English* and M.A. *History* Examinations, the fee for setting each question-paper is Rs.75.

additional remuneration of Rs.16 for each candidate after the sixth candidate.

B.A. Examination.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	50	0	0
„ marking each answer „ ...	1	8	0
„ examining a candidate <i>virā voce</i> ...	1	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the B.A. Examination is less than Rs.100, the fee will be raised to that amount.*

Intermediate Examination.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	25	0	0
„ marking each answer „ ...	1	0	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Intermediate Examination is less than Rs.75, the fee will be raised to that amount.

Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	20	0	0
„ marking each answer „ ...	0	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Entrance or School Final-Examination is less than Rs.50, the fee will be raised to that amount.†

* For the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations the Examiner's remuneration for the Practical Examination is fixed at Rs.50, plus Rs.3 for each candidate examined.

† The fee to be paid to the Oral Examiner in English in the School Final-Examination shall be Rs.50, plus one rupee for each candidate above the first ten candidates.

The *honorarium* for selecting passages for the Oral Test of the School Final-Examination shall be Rs.100.

The Examiners in the Examination for Honours in Law shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the V.A. Examination, and the Examiners in the LL.B. Examination shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the B.A. Examination.

The *minimum* fee of Examiners in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, examining both in the Entrance Examination and in the higher Examinations in Arts shall be Rs.100 not Rs.150.

21. An Examiner who comes in from an out-station to Allahabad to conduct the Oral Examination shall be allowed double first class railway fare to and from his residence, and Rs.5 *per diem* while he is in Allahabad.

22. The Examiners shall be instructed to maintain strict silence as to the marks assigned by them to candidates, both before and after they send the marks to the Registrar. No marks assigned to candidates shall be disclosed, except under an order of the Syndicate.

23. The Examiners shall return to the Registrar all the answer-papers as soon as convenient after examining them. The Registrar shall keep the answer-papers till the 15th July.

Moderators.*

24. Moderators shall be appointed for the Intermediate, Entrance, and School Final-Examinations in such subjects or branches of subjects only as the Syndicate may consider necessary.

* By Syndicate Resolution No. 69 (i), dated 3rd March, 1900, it was decided that for the moderating of question-papers, the same eight special Boards already appointed, under Syndicate Resolution No. 30, dated 5th November, 1898, shall in future also moderate the question-papers for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

25. The Moderators shall be men of long collegiate experience. B.A. and M.A. Examiners shall be eligible as Moderators.

26. There shall not be more than one Moderator in each subject, and the question-papers shall be sent to him by the Examiner. The Moderator shall forward the papers to the Registrar.

27. The Moderator shall have power to modify the examination papers. In case of his making any change in the papers, he shall communicate the same to the Examiners before forwarding the paper to the Registrar. The decision of the Moderator shall be final, and he shall be responsible for the papers.

28. Moderators shall be paid at the following rates:—

For moderating an Intermediate paper the same sum as an Examiner is paid for setting a B.A. paper.

For moderating an Entrance or School Final paper the same sum as an Examiner is paid for setting an Intermediate paper.

Marks in Examinations.

29. In the M.A. Examination in English, Philosophy, Classical Languages and History, the *minimum* aggregate-pass-marks shall be 36 *per cent.*; 48 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division; and 60 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division. The *maximum* for each paper in all subjects shall be 100.

30. In the B.A. and B.Sc. Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass-marks in each shall be—

Subject.	Papers	Total marks.	Pass-marks.
English	3	150	49
Philosophy	2	100	30
Political Economy with Political Science	2	100	30
Mathematics	3	150	45
Physics	2	150	45*
	and <i>vivā voce</i> }	(50 for each paper and 50 for <i>vivā voce</i> .)	
History	2	100	30
Classical Language	2	100	30
Chemistry	2	150	45*
	and <i>vivā voce</i> }	(50 for each paper and 50 for <i>vivā voce</i> .)	

The aggregate pass-marks to be in each case one-third of the total marks of the Course selected.

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Third Division; 40 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division; and 60 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division.

* Provided that at least 15 marks be obtained in the B.A. and B.Sc. *Practical Examination in Physics and Chemistry.*

Consequent on the amendment of Regulations in Arts for the B.A. Examination and of Regulations in Science for the B.Sc. Examination, the following pass-marks are sanctioned by the Syndicate in its Resolution No. 86, dated 6th March, 1900.

30.—In the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass-marks in each shall be—

Subject.	Papers.	Total marks.	Pass-marks.
English A—General Section—			
Paper I	30 marks		
Paper II (Essay)	40 "		
<i>Vivā voce</i>	30 "	100	33 %
Do. B—Special Section	2	100	
Philosophy	2	150	30 "
Political Economy, with Political Science with History	2	150	30 "
Mathematics	3	150	30 "
Physics	2	100	30 "
Do. <i>vivā voce or practical</i>	2	50	30 "
Chemistry	2	100	30 "
Do. <i>vivā voce or practical</i>	2	50	30 "
History	2	150	30 "
Classical Languages	2	150	30 "

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Third Division; 40 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division; and 60 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division.

31. In the Intermediate Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass-marks in each shall be—

Subject.	Total marks.	Pass-marks.
English	150	49
History	50	12
Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry	50	12
Trigonometry and Conic Sections ..	50	12
Classical Language	100	24
Logic	50	12
Physics	50	12
Chemistry	50	12
Aggregate Pass-marks	...	132

32. In the Entrance Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass-marks in each shall be—

Subject.	Total marks.	Pass-marks.
English	150	40
Mathematics	100	25
History and Geography	100	25
Classical Language	100	25
Aggregate Pass-marks ..	...	143

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Third Division; 40 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division; and 50 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division.

32(a). In the School Final-Examination one question-paper shall be set in each Optional subject; the pass-marks in the compulsory subjects shall be the same as in the Entrance Examination; the full marks in the Oral test in English shall be 50 and the pass-marks 15 out of 50¹; the aggregate pass-marks shall be 33 *per cent.* of the aggregate full marks; and 50 *per cent.* of the aggregate full marks shall be required for the First Division, 40 *per cent.* for the Second, and 33 *per cent.* for the Third.

32(b). In the Optional subjects of the School Final-Examination 16 (out of 50) shall be the pass-marks, except in that of *Book-keeping*, for which the pass-marks is 24.

32(c). The respective *maximum* and *minimum* pass-marks in Urdu or Hindi shall be 50 and 16.

33. In addition to the marks allowed by the Examiners, grace-marks on the following scale shall be given in all the University Examinations in Arts, Science and Law.

(a) A student who fails in one subject only by one mark and passes in the aggregate, shall receive one grace-mark.

* I. Reading, 10 marks.

II. Conversation, 20 marks.

III. Rapid writing, 10 marks.

IV. Slow and neat writing, 10 marks.

(b) A student who passes in every subject, but fails in the aggregate by not more than two marks, shall receive one or two grace-marks, as the case may be.

(c) A student who fails in one subject only, but secures ten marks above the *minimum* aggregate, shall, in lieu of the grace-marks provided for by clause (a), be allowed two grace-marks, and one additional grace-mark for every further ten marks which he secures in excess of the *minimum* aggregate.

(d) An additional half grace-mark, if required, shall be given in any of the cases falling under clause (a) to (c): provided that in no case falling under this or the previous clauses more than five grace-marks shall be allowed, and further, provided that no grace-marks shall be allowed to any student who fails in more than one subject.

(e) The place of a passed candidate in the examination list will be determined by the aggregate marks he secures from the Examiner, and he will not by the addition of grace-marks become entitled to any higher place.

34. An Examination Committee shall be appointed to consider, but not to alter the marks allotted by the Examiners, to bring out and publish the results of the Examination, and to report to the Syndicate on the Examination, and the system of marking adopted. This Committee shall consist of five Members of the Syndicate to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the

Syndicate. Three shall form a *quorum*. The Committee is authorized to report as passed every student who with or without the grace-marks under Bye-law 33, obtains the required proportion of marks. If the Committee consider that any additional candidate should be passed who is not qualified even with the grace-marks under Bye-law 33, they are authorized as a special case to report him as passed, but they will submit a special report to the Syndicate at its next meeting mentioned in Bye-law 2, stating their reasons.

Qualification of Candidates.

35. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad:—

The Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Universities, and the Entrance Examination of the Punjab, if passed in English.

36. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad:—

The First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta.

The First Arts Examination of the University of Madras.

The Intermediate Examination of Arts in the University of Bombay.

The Intermediate Examination of Arts in the University of the Punjab (passed in English).

37. The Registrar shall authorize the admission of students who have failed in any of the examinations mentioned in Bye-law 36 into Second Year Classes in conformity with the principles embodied in the Inter-College Rules.

38. With reference to Regulation 10 of the Regulations in Arts, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts, to the University of Calcutta, the University of Madras, the University of Bombay, or the University of the Punjab, for not less than one academical year, are admissible into the Second Year Classes of Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Allahabad for the purpose of the Intermediate Examination in Arts: provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces.

With reference to Regulation 20, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities for not less than three academical years, are admissible to Fourth Year Classes of Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad, for the purpose of the B.A. Examination: provided that they are transferred to

these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces. With reference to the same Regulations students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities, and who may join Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for reasons other than those mentioned above, shall be allowed to present themselves for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations: provided that in calculating their attendance every two days' attendance in a College affiliated to another Indian University shall count as equivalent to one day's attendance in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

39. The Principals of Colleges affiliated in Arts and Law shall be requested to fix their academical years so that the academical years of the Second and Fourth Year Classes and of the Final Law Class may terminate in time to allow the calculation of the 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts and of Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law respectively to be made before forwarding the certificates.

40. The minimum 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 15 and 26 of the Regulations in Arts, from candidates who have failed in the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B.A. Examination shall be counted only on the fresh year of attendance.

41. In the case of candidates who have not been sent up for the B.A. or Intermediate Examinations on account of their attendance having fallen short of the required amount, the 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts shall be counted on the aggregate of the year immediately preceding the Examination and any one other previous academical year.

42. Schoolmasters, in order to be admitted to an Examination, must be of two years' standing as Schoolmasters since their last examination, and their application should be accompanied with the subjoined form signed by an Inspector of Schools :—

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOL-MASTERS.

CERTIFIED that *A. B.* is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing as such since he passed the — Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the — Examination.

43. Unpaid or honorary teachers are not admissible as teachers to the examinations of the University.

Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

SCHOOLS AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

44. The following rules shall apply to schools preparing candidates for the Entrance Examination :—

(a) That a scholar of an unaided school is not admissible as such to the Entrance Examination, unless the Inspector of Schools for the Province, Circle or State to which the school belongs certifies to the Registrar that the staff of the school is competent to teach the Entrance Course, or unless the scholars of such school are admitted as such to the Entrance Examination of another Indian University.

(b) That the manager or proprietor of an unaided school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh who desires that his school shall be recognized as competent to prepare pupils for the Entrance Examination shall, not later than two weeks after the commencement of each school year, submit to the Inspector of Schools a statement in the form annexed giving the details of the instructive staff which he undertakes to maintain throughout the current school year. The Inspector will, after such inquiry as he may think needed, inform the manager or proprietor whether or not he will certify the school as competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination, provided the staff as detailed is maintained.

(c) That if the Inspector of a Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is satisfied by inquiry from the manager or otherwise that the staff as above has been maintained, he will, during the month of December

in each year, send to the Registrar a list of the unaided schools in his Circle which in his opinion are competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination. He will send a copy of this list to each of the schools concerned, and publish it in any convenient manner.

(d) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will forward to the Registrar, during December of each year, a list of the Government and Aided Schools in which the Entrance Class is maintained with his approval.

(e) Candidates who may have studied in uncertified schools shall be shown in the list of candidates as "Private" candidates, and not as pupils of any school.

(f) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, shall be requested to afford the assistance of his Department which may be needed to give effect to the above resolution.

(g) The Syndicate may refuse to recognize any school that appears to exercise an injurious influence upon discipline, from the non-observance of the Inter-School Rules, or from any other cause.

(h) No institution shall apply for affiliation to a higher standard until it has sent up candidates for examination, for at least three years on its present standard.

45. No College, School or Institution shall be affiliated or recognized in any of its sections, unless on condition that it adopts and enforces in all its sections the Inter-College or Inter-School Rules applicable to them.

46. The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 2nd of March, 1895, amending the Course in English, have been declared Bye-laws of the Syndicate:—

(1) *Entrance Examination :*

- (a) With reference to Regulation 6 (1) of the Regulations in Arts,—that the present provision of *unseen* passages be emphasised by allotting 20 marks, out of a total of 50, for answers in such *unseen* passages;
- (b) With reference to the same Regulation 6,—that the Paper in English Grammar be set with the object of testing the candidate's *practical* knowledge of the subject as in Parsing and Analysis, and shall not consist of mere rules and technicalities;
- (c) That if the use of a prescribed Text-book be retained, such Text-book shall be changed annually, in whole or in part, in the same way as in the English Courses for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.

(2) *Intermediate Examination :*

That there be one Paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course; and that a second Paper be set half from the Poetry Course, and half from *unseen* passages.

(3) *B.A. Examination: English.*

A. GENERAL SECTION :

(*Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.*)

1st paper: Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers, &c., with grammatical questions.

2nd paper : An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce : Conversational ; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper ; with grammatical questions.

B. SPECIAL SECTION :

(*Tuo papers.*)

1st paper : Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper : Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 7th March, 1899, regarding the number of question-papers for the M.A. Examinations in *English* and *History*, and the fee for setting these papers, have been declared Bye-laws of the Syndicate :—

(4) *M.A. Examination* :

English.

- (a) That in the M.A. *English* Examination there be *Six* papers set on the prescribed course, a Seventh on *Unseen Passages*, and, as an *Eighth*, an Essay.

That in the *vivâ voce* test, the passages used be *unseen* passages.

For a *Duplicate* Examination certificate the following fee is to be levied :—

			Rs.	
For Entrance and School Final	...	...	20	or Rs 32 in
" Intermediate	"	...	40	the case of
" B.A. or B.Sc.	...	...	60	Private
" M.A. or D.Sc.	...	...	100	candidates.

The Registrar to be satisfied of the *bona fides* of the loss of the certificate.

History.

- (b) That there be *six* papers set.
- (c) That the marks allowed for each and every Paper be 100 ; and that the marks for the *vivâ voce* test be similarly 100.

INTER-COLLEGIATE RULES.

47. The following Rules are to be observed in all Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad :—

1. A student on first joining a College is required to bring with him a certificate as to his conduct, from the Head Master of the High School from which he matriculated, or passed the Final Standard Examination in the case of Europeans.

In the case of students who have matriculated as private candidates, such information regarding previous conduct must be furnished to the Principal as he may think necessary.

2. In the case of students desiring to migrate from one College to another, after having failed in any University Examination held immediately prior to the date of his application for admission, a leaving-certificate showing the subject or subjects in which they failed will be required.

3. A student will be recognized as a member of a College as soon as he has been accepted by the Principal and paid his admission and first month's fee in case of fees being required by the College.

4. If during an academical year a student desires to leave one College to join another after having duly qualified according to Rule 3, he must—(1) give notice of his intention to leave; (2) make payment of all College fees due up to date, and in addition pay a fine of Rs.10; and (3) refund whatever scholarship or bursary has been paid to him from College funds, unless the refund of scholarships be specially excused by the Principal.

These payments having been made (or excused) the Principal will grant a transfer-certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed. Exemption from the payment of the fine will be granted in two cases—(1) in the case of the removal to another district of the parent or guardian with whom the student has been living; and (2) when a change of air is recommended by a recognized Medical Practitioner for the improvement of a student's health. The refund of scholarships, etc., will, in such cases also, depend on the decision of the Principal,—

Provided always that, unless at the commencement of the academical year, a student will be refused admission into a College situated in the same city or district as the College from which his transfer-certificate was issued, except with the permission of the Principal of the last-named College.

5. A student who has not been permitted to continue his studies in any College owing to his failure at the College Examination, or who has not been allowed

promotion, may not be admitted into a higher class in another College.

6. A Principal may disqualify a student from appearing for a University Examination when the student has been guilty of such misconduct or persistent idleness as, in the opinion of the Principal, renders him an unfit person to be admitted to the Examination.

7. A Principal may rusticate or expel a student according to the nature of the offence. No student who has been expelled may be admitted into any other affiliated College, except by the special permission of the Syndicate. No student who has been rusticated may be admitted into another College during the period of his rustication, except by the special permission of the Syndicate.

8. A student who has been educated at a College affiliated to any other University may be required to produce a certificate similar to that mentioned in para. 1.

9. The Transfer Certificate and the Leaving Certificate under these Rules shall be in the following forms :—

48. *Rules for the constitution and working of a Board of Moderators for the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.*

1. The Faculty of Law shall, at its Annual Meeting every year, appoint a Board, consisting of two of its Members, one of whom shall be appointed Convener, to moderate the papers set by the Examiners for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, for 1900 and following years.

2. It shall be the duty of the Board to scrutinize the papers set by the Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the Registrar shall submit such papers to the Board before they are printed or lithographed.

3. The Board may omit any question from or add any question to or alter any question in a paper set by an Examiner, provided that the Members of the Board are unanimous as to the necessity of making such omission, addition, or alteration.

4. In the event of a Member of the Board resigning, or being unable to act, the President of the Faculty shall appoint another Member of the Faculty in his place to act till the next Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

V. REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be held once in every year at a time fixed by the Syndicate at Allahabad, and at such other places * as the Syndicate shall from time to time appoint. The date shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

2. Any person, who is a resident of, or who has studied for not less than an academical year in a school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Rajputana, or Central India, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

Candidates who appear from Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools must have attended a

* The following places have been appointed —Agra, Ajmere. Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Jeypur, Lucknow, Meerut, Nowgong (Bundelkhand) and Raipur.

From 1902 Regulation 2 will read as follows —

2 Any person, who is a resident of, or who has studied for not less than an academical year in a school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Rajputana or Central India, and who on the date of the commencement of the Examination shall have completed the age of 16 years, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

Candidates who appear from Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools must have attended a course of instruction at their school for at least one year last preceding the date of the Examination. Less than 75 per cent. of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in applications for admission to the Examination, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

course of instruction at their School for at least one year last preceding the date of the Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in applications for admission to the Examination, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. Each candidate who appears from a Government, Aided or other recognized High School, after prosecuting the prescribed course of study therein, shall pay a fee of Ten Rupees to the Registrar; every other candidate shall pay a fee of Sixteen Rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who, from sickness or other cause, is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examination on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion.*

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Master of Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools, to the candidates, till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

With the exceptions necessary in papers in a classical language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

6. At the Entrance Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following:—

Sanskrit.	|	Latin.
Arabic.	|	Greek.
Persian.	|	Hebrew.

I.—In English, one paper will be set from a prescribed course in Prose and Poetry, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be set in English Grammar and idiom; and a third paper in translation into English from an Indian Vernacular* or other modern language† to be determined by the Syndicate: provided that for such translation there be substituted English composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English. The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

II.—One paper will be set in History and one in Geography. In History the questions will be set in the History of India and England. In Geography the questions will be set in General and Physical Geography. The text-books may be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

* Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahiatti or Gujati.

† French, German or Italian.

III.—In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, Extraction of Square Root, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid.

IV.—In Classical Languages one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Language from English of easy sentences, illustrating grammatical principles. The text-book and Grammar will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

7. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit, and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical

order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

8. The Syndicate may accept the ordinary certificate of the Final Examinations prescribed for European Schools as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University: provided (1) that the candidate has passed such Final Examination, and that the percentage of the total marks for Arithmetic and Mathematics together gained by the candidate is not less than the percentage of the total marks for Mathematics which has to be obtained in order to pass the Entrance Examination; (2) that the Department of Public Instruction satisfy the Syndicate that the said Final Examination is conducted in an efficient manner and maintained at a standard not inferior to that of the Entrance Examination.

* 8 (a) (i). The Examination in French now open to girls in the Entrance Examination, as a second language, shall be open to boys also as an additional subject.

(ii) The Logic paper for the Intermediate Examination may be taken up by an Entrance candidate under a similar arrangement.

(iii) These Examinations in French and Logic shall be so arranged that they shall not conflict with the other and ordinary Examinations.

(iv) An additional fee of Rs.2 shall be charged for Examination in each of such papers.

* Applies to those Entrance Candidates only who may wish to meet the Examination requirements of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

9. The Intermediate Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate at Allahabad, and at such other places * as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate. The date of the Intermediate Examination shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

10. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution † for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

11. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate, if they have passed the Entrance Examination not less than two years previously. ‡

12. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in

* The following places have been appointed:—Agra, Ajmere, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Jeypur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand).

† An affiliated institution throughout the Regulations in Arts and Law means an institution affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

‡ By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts.

Appendix A., to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

13. Each candidate shall pay a fee of twenty rupees to the Registrar.

14. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

15. No candidate who has failed in the Intermediate Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent Intermediate Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed to be examined at the next Examination.

16. The Intermediate Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the necessary exception in the Classical Language papers, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

17. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit,

the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

18. At an Intermediate Examination every candidate shall be examined in—

- (i) English * and First Course of Mathematics ;
 and { (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language,
 and, either History or the Second Course
 of Mathematics ;
 or (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and
 Physics, and Chemistry.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of any Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

The Classical Language shall be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	|	Latin.
Arabic.	|	Greek.
Persian.	|	Hebrew.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

19. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad, at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

* Three papers will be set in English, fifty marks being assigned to each paper ; and the third paper will be in translation from a vernacular, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti or Gujrati into English. English composition will be substituted for translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is a European language.

20. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

21. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may also be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.*

22. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.

23. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

24. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

25. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

* By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

26. No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.A. Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate, who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next Examination.

27. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

28. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects, in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.

29. Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches now recognized are—

(GROUP I.)

English.

(GROUP II.)

Philosophy, Political Economy with Political Science, Mathematics and Physics.

(GROUP III.)

History, a Classical Language, and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) A subject in Group II; and (c) A third subject which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of the Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

30. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

MASTER OF ARTS.

31. An Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

From 1907 Regulation 29 will read as follows :—

Regulation 29.—Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study.

The branches now recognized are :—

(GROUP I.)

English.

(GROUP II.)

Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic or Arabic with Persian, Sanskrit, Mathematics.

(GROUP III.)

Philosophy, Political Economy, Political Science with History, History.

Every Candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II; and (c) a third subject from Group II or Group III.

32. Any ordinary Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, two years after passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination, be examined for the Degree of M.A.

33. Bachelors who have passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examinations in Honours shall be allowed to present themselves for the M.A. Examination in the subject in which they took Honours after one year from their passing the Bachelors' Examination.

34. Graduates of other Universities may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.

35. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to attend a regular course of study at an affiliated College for not less than one academical year.

36. The subject of Examination shall be the following :—

- (1) Languages.
- (2) Mental and Moral Science.
- (3) Mathematics.
- (4) Physics.
- (5) Chemistry.
- (6) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

37. Each candidate shall pay a fee of fifty rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of the fee.

38. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

39. The Examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, partly *vivâ voce*. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.

39(a). None of the above Regulations shall be understood to apply to the M.A. Examination in *Mathematics*,* except in so far as they agree with the Regulations in Science. In Mathematics, candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall be required to pass the First D.Sc. Examination and Second D.Sc. Examination according to the Regulations in Science.

40. The Examination in Languages shall be in English, or in one of the following Classical Languages, *viz.*, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin or Hebrew.

41. The subjects in Languages shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

42. The Examination in Languages shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

43. The Examination in English shall include the language, literature and history of England.

44. The Examination in any Classical Language other than Sanskrit shall include the language, literature and history of the country to which it belongs.

* Also Physics and Chemistry.

45. The Examination in Sanskrit shall include the Sanskrit language, literature, and philosophy.

46. The Examination in the Classical Languages shall include translations from the several Classical Languages into English, and precise and idiomatic translation from English into the several Classical Languages.

47. The Examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be in the following subjects :—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

Psychology.

Ethics.

Metaphysics.

Political Philosophy and the Theory of Legislation.

* The subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

48 & 49. The M.A. Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry shall be the First Examination and the Second Examination for the D.Sc., in these subjects.

50. The Examination in History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence shall include Ancient History in general, History of Greece and Rome, History of Modern Europe, English History and Indian History; and also Political Economy and Jurisprudence treated historically.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

51. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

52. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., setting forth the subject in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

53. A School Final-Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination. This Examination will be conducted by the University.

54. Such persons may be admitted to this Examination as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a School recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

55. Every candidate for admission to the School Final-Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office

From 1902, Regulation 54 will read as follows :—

“54. Such persons as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a school recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose, and who on the date of the commencement of the Examination shall have completed the age of 16 years, may be admitted to this examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the school year up to the latest date of sending in the application, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.”

of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

56. Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final-Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.*

57. No candidate who has failed in the School Final-Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final-Examination unless he has attended a course of instruction at a School recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose during the School year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

58. The School Final-Examination shall be *viva voce* and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in a vernacular language every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

* Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools, to the candidates till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

59. At the School Final-Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects :—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Either Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

The Examinations in Urdu and Hindi, either or both, prescribed for the School Final-Examination. shall be open to Entrance candidates, undergraduates and graduates of the University; the two papers, one in Urdu and one in Hindi, shall be given at different times; and a fee of two rupees for examination in each paper be levied: a separate certificate shall be granted by the Registrar to those who pass this Examination in Urdu or Hindi, or both: those candidates who appear for the School Final-Examination shall be allowed to appear also at this Examination, in the *alternative* vernacular, but paying a fee of two rupees for the same, and lastly, this arrangement shall come into force for the Examination of 1900 and after.

And in not less than one of the following Optional subjects :—

V.—Drawing.

VI.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

VII.—Agriculture with Surveying.

VIII.—Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.

IX.—Political Economy.

I.—In English the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination, except that the following oral test will be added to the three papers, *viz.*—(a) conversation with an Examiner; (b) reading aloud with correct pronunciation; (c) writing a business letter quickly from dictation; (d) writing slowly from dictation, as a test of spelling and penmanship.

II & III.—In History and Geography and in Mathematics the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination.

IV.—One paper will be set in Urdu, in which the candidate shall be required (a) to write an original letter on a given subject to a given person with the proper forms of address; (b) to translate from English into Urdu; (c) to transliterate from Shikasta to Nastaliq. As alternative with Urdu, one paper will be set in Nagri of a similar character to that in Urdu but omitting item (c).

V—IX.—In the Optional subjects the limits or textbooks will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

60. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit, and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical

order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to be called the School-Final Certificate, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS IN
ARTS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN.

61. Girls and women shall be examined in a separate place and under special superintendence.

Entrance Examination.

62. The Entrance Examination for Girls shall be the same as the Entrance Examination in general, with the exception that a modern may be taken up in lieu of a classical language. Such modern language shall be French, German, Italian, Urdu, Hindi or Bengali.

Intermediate Examination in Arts.

63. Girls may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts for Girls shall be the same as the Intermediate Examination in Arts in general, with the exception that a modern language (French, German or Italian) may be taken up in lieu of a classical language.

B.A. Examination.

64. Women may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

M.A. Examination.

65. The M.A. Examination for Women shall be the same as the M.A. Examination in general

GENERAL.

66. The Syndicate may, from time to time, modify the Regulations regarding the number of papers to be set in the several subjects of each Examination, and those regarding the mode of publishing the results.

67. The Syndicate may accept the Examinations of Indian or other Universities as equivalent to those of similar rank prescribed by the Regulations; and may accept attendance at an institution affiliated to another Indian University as equivalent to attendance in an institution affiliated to this University.

68. For the purpose of the Examinations in Arts in the years 1889—91, the Syndicate may adopt, in whole or in part, the Regulations of the Calcutta University for its Examinations, in lieu of those prescribed by these Regulations.

VI.

REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination : provided he has regularly attended lectures, and performed practical experiments in a Laboratory duly recognized by the University, for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination in the B. Course. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance shall not be deemed the regular course of instruction.

3. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.

4. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

From 1903 Regulation 2 will read as follows.—

Regulation 2.—Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination provided he has regularly attended lectures, and performed practical experiments in a Laboratory duly recognized by the University, for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination *with Physics and Chemistry*. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance shall not be deemed the regular course of instruction.

5. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

6. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

7. No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.Sc. Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in a duly-recognized institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed to be examined at the next Examination.

8. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, and partly *vivâ voce*. Candidates will be required to undergo a *practical* Examination also.

9. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.

10. At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall, for the present, be examined in—

1. Mathematics. | 2. Physics. | 3. Chemistry.

11. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

12. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall consist of three parts to be called respectively the First D.Sc., the Second D.Sc., and the Third D.Sc. Examinations.

These Examinations shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

13. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the B.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the First D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

14. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the First D.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Second D.Sc.

From 1903 Regulation 10 will read as follows—

Regulation 10.—At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every Candidate shall be examined in—

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. Physics.
4. Chemistry.

Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

15. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the Second D. Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Third D Sc Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

16. The subject of Examination shall be one of the following:—

1. Mathematics. | 2. Physics. | 3. Chemistry.

17. Each candidate shall pay to the Registrar a fee of twenty rupees for the First D.Sc, a fee of thirty rupees for the Second D.Sc, and a fee of fifty rupees for the Third D.Sc. No candidate who fails to pass or is unable to present himself for examination shall receive a refund of the fee.

18. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

19. The Examination shall be partly by means of printed papers and partly *practical*. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.

20. After each Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

21. Every candidate shall on passing each Examination receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

VII.

REGULATIONS IN LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Allahabad, commencing on a date in November, to be fixed by the Faculty.*

2. On and after 1st January, 1899, any Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University, or of a British-Indian University, or any graduate of a British, British-Colonial, or other University, which may be recognized by the Syndicate, may be admitted to the Examination: Provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law affiliated to this University for not less than two academical years after having fully passed the Bachelor of Arts or B.Sc. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A., to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and shall remit therewith the fee of fifty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be

* The LL.B. Examination of November, 1900, will be held on Monday, the 26th November, and following days.

Application must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 26th September, 1900.

4. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any subsequent Examination, upon presentation of a fresh application and payment of a fresh fee of fifty rupees.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- (1) (a) The Principles of Jurisprudence.
- (b) The History and Constitution of the Legislative Authorities and Courts of Law in British India.
- (2) The Law of Evidence } Civil.
and pleading. } Criminal.
- (3) Hindu and Muhammadan Law with the statutory modifications of the same.
- (4) The Law relating to Contracts ; to the Transfer and Lease of Immovable Property ; to Registration ; to Successions ; and to Torts.
- (5) Equity, with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages and Specific Relief.
- (6) The Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Limitation.
- (7) The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.

- (8) The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Rajputana.

A paper will be set in each of the above eight subjects, and the Examination will be held in such order as the Faculty may direct. Not less than three hours will be allowed for each paper.

7. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above eight subjects.

8. As soon as may be possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

9. There will be two classes in the Examination,—a first and a second class.

10. All candidates who have passed shall be placed in the order of their marks in one or other of such classes; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain 60 *per cent.*, and for the second class 50 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks obtainable; and for both classes a *minimum* of 33 *per cent.* of the marks allotted to each paper.

HONOURS IN LAW.

11. An Examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually at Allahabad. Such Examination shall be held as soon as reasonably may be after the publication

of the list candidates who have passed the immediately preceding Examination of Bachelor of Laws. The dates of the Examination shall be fixed by the Faculty.

12. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws may be examined for Honours.

13. Every candidate for Honours shall send in his application to the Registrar, in the form to be found in Appendix A., at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

14. A few of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for the Examination shall not receive a refund of the fee.

15. The Examination shall be *viva voce* and by printed papers.

16. The Faculty shall from time to time indicate generally the subjects for examination.

17. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

18. The standard for obtaining Honours shall be fixed by the Faculty in consultation with the Examiners.*

* By a resolution of the Faculty of Law in consultation with the Examiners at the Honours in Law Examination of 1900, 100 marks are the *maximum* in each paper; and candidates are passed for Honours who obtain not less than 60 *per cent.* in each subject.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

19. No special Examination shall be held for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor of Laws, and has at any time passed the Honours Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination: provided that he be a Bachelor of Laws of at least four years' standing, and that two Members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that the candidate is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

20. A fee of two hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor of Laws. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid the fee to the Registrar.

VIII.
APPENDIX A.

(1) FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION
TO EXAMINATIONS.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To
SIR, *The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

I request permission to present myself at the
ensuing School Final-Examination of the University of
Allahabad.

The fee* of 10 Rupees is herewith forwarded.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt
or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee must be sent in
the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

From 1902 the Form should be as below.—

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To
SIR, *The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing School
Final-Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee* of 10 Rupees is herewith forwarded

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-
named candidate which ought to exclude
him from the School Final-Examination.
that he has attended a regular course of
instruction at _____
School for not less than _____
year; that he has signed the above application in my presence, and
that, to the best of my belief, he will have completed 16 years of age
at the date of the commencement of the Examination.

The _____ 190 .

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate

This certificate must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of a School recognized for the purpose of the School Final-Examination.

which ought to exclude him from the School Final-Examination; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at

_____ School for not less than _____ year; and that he has signed the above application in my presence.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Date of birth.

Religion

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined

Whether to be examined in Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

Optional subject or subjects (V—IX).

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the School Final-Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Whether to be examined in Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

Optional subject or subjects (V—IX).

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the School Final-Examination of any previous year.

(*Signature of candidate.*)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee * of 10 Rupees (or Rupees 16 in the case of Private candidates) is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the School from which he appears. The certificate of a Candidate who appears as a *private student* must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from matriculation; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of any University; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at school since the commencement of the school year last preceding the date of the Examination; and that he has signed the above application in my presence.

* The fee for School candidates is Rs.10 each and for Private candidates is Rs.16 each which must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—The Fee-receipt will be sent to the Officer who signs this application form, and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

From 1902 the Form should be as follows :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee* of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

(The clause commencing "That he has attended" and terminating with "date of the Examination" to be struck out in the case of other candidates than those who appear from Government or Aided or other recognized High Schools.)

The _____ 190 .

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from matriculation ; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of any University ; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at school since the commencement of the school year last preceding the date of the Examination ; that he has signed the above application in my presence : and that, to the best of my belief, he will have completed sixteen years of age on the date of the commencement of the Examination.

(The clause commencing "That he has attended" and terminating with "date of the Examination" to be struck out in the case of other candidates than those who appear from Government or Aided or other recognized High Schools.)

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.
Date of birth.
Religion.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).
Caste, if any.
Where educated.
Present position (*i.e.*, at school or present occupation).
District and town or village where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Classical language in which to be examined.
Language from which translation is to be made.
Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (*i.e.*, at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Classical language in which to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made.

Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University in the *——— Course.

The fee † of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* State whether in the A. or B. Course.

† The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated institution, and in the case of Schoolmasters and Inspecting Officers of the Education Department by an Inspector of Schools.

me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Entrance (or School Final) Examination of the University of Allahabad (or of the University of _____); that I

know nothing against his character which ought to exclude him from this Examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Classical language in which to be examined.

District and town or village where resident.

Where to be examined.

Whether he has appeared at the Intermediate Examination in Arts of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

*Period or periods of study since passing the Entrance
(or School Final) Examination.*

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster, or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature* of Principal or Head Master of affiliated institution, or of Inspector of Schools.
---	--	---

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

I Group	...	...	English and First Course of Mathematics.
II Group	...	...	Deductive Logic. A Classical Language. History or Second Course of Mathematics.
III Group	...	..	Second Course of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

Principal.

Dated _____

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.†

Certified that _____ is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing, as such, since he passed the

* In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years, before admission to the Examination.

† *N.B.*—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, under Regulation 11 of the Regulation in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

_____ Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the _____ Examination.

Inspector of Schools.

N.B.—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

I hereby certify that I appeared in the _____ Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year _____ and failed.

Countersigned. *Master in* _____ *School.*

Inspector of Schools,
_____ *Division.*

B.A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To
The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee* of 30 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution, or by an Inspector of Schools in the case of Schoolmasters and Inspecting Officers in the Education Department.

Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent Examination of the University of

() ; that I know

nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

Group 1	English Literature.
Group 2	Philosophy, Political Economy with Political Science, Physics and Mathematics.
Group 3	History, a Classical Language and Chemistry.

Period or periods of study since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal of affiliated institution or of Inspector of Schools.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.*

Certified that _____ is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing, as such, since he passed the _____ Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the _____ Examination.

Inspector of Schools,

_____ *Division.*

Dated _____

N.B.—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN
A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH
THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

I hereby certify that I appeared in the _____ Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year _____ and failed.

Master in _____ *School.*

Countersigned.

Inspector of Schools,

_____ *Division.*

* *N.B.*—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulation in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

(Candidates *taking Maths., Phys. & Chys.* will use the Form of Application for the First D.Sc. and Second D.Sc. Examinations, everywhere substituting 'M.A.' for 'D.Sc.' and 'B.A.' for 'B.Sc.')

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.
SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in———

The fee* of 50 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate; that he has passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of the University of (———); that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Arts, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The——— 190 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.A. Examination.

Present occupation.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the M.A. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Special Vernacular Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee* of 2 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash.

N.B.—The Fee-receipt will be sent to the Officer who signs this application form and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from appearing at the Special Vernacular Examination of this University.

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the School from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a *private student* must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (*i.e.*, at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Where to be examined.

Urdu or Hindi or both in which to be examined.

Whether he has appeared at the Special Vernacular Examination of any previous year.

What other Examination the candidate is going for——

(*Signature of candidate.*)

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee* of 30 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution duly recognized under paragraph 2, Regulations in Science.

me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad in the B. Course

(or the equivalent Examination of the University

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

of (————); that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that he has regularly attended lectures in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and Courses of *Practical* instruction in the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of this College; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The—————190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance or School Final-Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in_____

The fee * of 20 Rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.Sc. Examination of the University of

Allahabad; that he has during

the last year regularly attended a course of instruction in_____; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The_____ 190 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps will not be received,

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the First D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in_____.

The fee* of 30 Rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the First Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad; that he has

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

during the year past regularly attended a course of instruction in _____; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

Date of passing the First D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Second D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Third Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in_____

The fee* of 50 Rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Second Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad; that he has during the past year regularly attended a course of instruction in_____; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The_____190 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

Date of passing the Second D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Third D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee* of 50 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps will not be received.

*N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as Bachelor of Laws; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the B A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the LL B. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

HONOURS IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

The fee* of 100 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The fee* of 200 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the

This certificate is to
be signed by the President
of the Faculty of
Law.

conditions laid down in Regulation
19 of the Regulations in
Law.

The _____ 190 .

(2) FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF PASSING
EXAMINATIONS.

ENTRANCE.

I certify that _____, aged _____, passed the
Entrance Examination held in the month of _____
190 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

I certify that _____, aged _____,
passed the School Final-Examination held in the month
of _____ 190 , and was placed in the
_____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English,
History and Geography, Mathematics, and _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

CERTIFICATE GRANTED TO MATRICULANTS WHO HAVE
PASSED THE FINAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE CODE
OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Certified that _____
having passed the Final Examination of 190 , from
_____prescribed by the Code of Regulations for
European Schools in the subjects laid down in Regula-
tion 8 of the Regulations in Arts may be admitted as a
student in Arts into the first year class of institutions
affiliated to the University of Allahabad, under Regu-
lation 8 of the Regulations in Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

I certify that _____passed the Inter-
mediate Examination in Arts held in the month of
_____190 , and was placed in the _____
Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English
Literature, First Course of Mathematics, Deductive
Logic, Classical Language, History or Second Course
of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 190 ; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, _____ and _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN HONOURS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 190 ; with Honours in _____ and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, _____ and _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in this University in the

Examination of 190 , in _____ ; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

SPECIAL VERNACULAR.

I certify that _____
passed the Special Vernacular Examination held in the
month of _____ 190 , in Urdu or Hindi.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the
Degree of Bachelor of Science in this University in the
Examination of 190 , and that he was placed in
the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, WITH HONOURS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the
Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University in the

Examination of 190 , with Honours in _____ ; and
that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . } Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.SC. DEGREE.

I certify that _____
passed the First Examination for the Degree of Doctor
of Science in the subject of _____
held in the year 190 , and was placed in the _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . } Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.SC. DEGREE.

I certify that _____
passed the Second Examination for the Degree of
Doctor of Science in the subject of _____
held in the year 190 , and was placed in the
_____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . } Registrar.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE D.SC. DEGREE.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University, in the Examination of 190 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
 The _____ 190 . } *Registrar.*

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that _____ has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University at the Convocation of 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : } *Chancellor*
 The _____ 190 . } *or*
Vice-Chancellor.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University in the Examination of 190 ; and that he was placed in the _____ Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
 The _____ 190 . } *Registrar.*

HONOURS IN LAW.

This is to certify that _____ passed the
Examination for Honours in Law held by this University in 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

. DOCTOR OF LAWS

This is to certify that _____ has been
admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University at the Convocation of 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

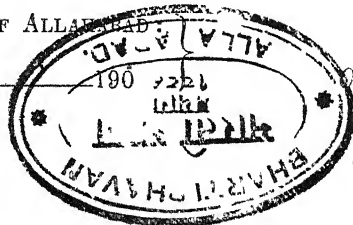
*Chancellor
or
Vice-Chancellor.*

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS

This is to certify that the Honorary Degree of
Doctor of Laws in this University has been conferred
upon _____ at the Convocation of
190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD

The _____



Chancellor.

IX.
APPENDIX B.

TEXT-BOOKS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF
1901.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1901.

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed.

A second paper will be in English Grammar and idiom ; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujrati, Bengali) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English ; but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

A Selection from LAMB'S TALES from Shakespeare, ed. Flather (Pitt Press Series of English Classics).*

CAPTAIN MARRYAT : Masterman Ready (abridged as in Bell's Reading Books Series).

GOLDSMITH : Deserted Village.

MACAULAY : Horatius.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History, and one paper in Geography.

One question in Map-drawing will be included in the Question-paper in Geography.

History.—GARDINER'S Outline of English History—from the reign of Henry VII to the end.

LETHBRIDGE'S Indian History (without the Appendix).

LEE WARNER :—The Citizen of India.

Geography.—CLARKE'S Geographic Reader.

(NB — *Gerkie's Primer in Physical Geography is no longer prescribed. Questions in both General and Physical Geography will be confined to the Text-Book above-mentioned*)

Mathematics.

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

* Candidates will not be examined in the Extracts pp 135 and following.

The Course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic, including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The Course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extractions of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The Course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, and at least one-half the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The Course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The Course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book.

Classical Languages.

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

Sanskrit.

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA: Selections in Prose and Poetry. (Omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha.)

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI: Opakramanika or any other elementary book in English or in Hindi covering the same ground.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry, together with the elements of Arabic Grammar as contained in Mizan Munsha'ib Sarf Mir and Nahv Mir.

Persian.

M. MUHAMMAD SHIBLI: Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Greek.

XENOPHON: Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH: Initia Græca, Vol. I.

Latin

VIRGIL: Æneid, Books IV and V.

CÆSAR: De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

SMITH: Principia Latina, Part I.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD: First Hebrew Book.

French.—(For Female Candidates.)

B. SAINTINE: Picciola (Deighton, Bell and Co., Cambridge).

Hindi.—(For Female Candidates.)

TULSIDASA: Ramayana (Indian Press, Allahabad).

Pages 208—213; 329—340.

HARISHCHANDRA: Harishchandra Nataka (Khadgavilas Press, Bankipur).

RAMPRASAD TEWARI: Nitisuddho Tarangini (Government Press, Allahabad). Pages 1—97.

Bengali.—(For Female Candidates.)

Pushpamala of SIVANATH SASTRI (Calcutta).

Prabandha Mala of RAJANIKANTA GUPTA (Calcutta).

Urdu.—(For Female Candidates.)

Tahzeeb Unneesa (Anware Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1901.

English.

As in the Entrance Examination.

History and Geography.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Mathematics.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Urdu and Hindi.

As under Regulation (iv)

No books to be fixed.

RAI DURGA PRASAD : Majmua "Kaghazat Karrawai"
for transliteration in Urdu.

Drawing.

Freehand from the flat.—With simple shading as in the N.-W. P. and Oudh Series No. IV, which has been revised and enlarged.

Geometrical Drawing.—Plane Geometry as in Gill's New School of Art Geometry to page 92.

Freehand Model Drawing.—Rectilineal and curved forms in outline, and in addition simple every-day objects, such as tables, trestles, *surahis*, &c.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

ROSCOE : Primer of Chemistry.

BALFOUR STEWART : Primer of Physics.

Agriculture with Surveying.

Chain Surveying.

I. *Measurement.*—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100-feet chains); point to be kept in view in chaining; the duties of the leader and the follower; rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (latha or gatha); erecting perpendiculars with the chain only; description and use of cross staff and optical square; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as building, tank, swamp, &c.; use of chain angles;

chaining on a slope; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain; keeping field-book; checking by tie-lines; liability to errors in chain; provision for error of chain; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement; testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.

II. Plotting.—Plotting to scale; conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground; construction and use of simple and diagonal scale; use of compasses and parallel rulers; representative fractions; copying and reduction of plans by squares.

III. Finding areas.—Rules of mensuration; use of area-comb (talc square).

Agriculture.

First Book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India, by CHARLES BENSON and C. K. SUBHA Row (Addison & Co., Madras).

Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry.

DICKSEE: Book-keeping for Accountant-students, Pt. I (Gee & Co., London).

Political Economy.

Political Economy, by J. E. SYMES.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1901.

English.

There will be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course; and a second paper will be set, half from the Poetry Course and half from *unseen* passages;

and a third paper will be in Translation from a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression. English Composition will be substituted for Translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

SCOTT : Lady of the Lake.

LONGFELLOW : Evangeline.

TENNYSON : The Passing of Arthur.

COWPER'S Letters (Macmillan's Selections by Webb).

WASHINGTON IRVING : Sketch Book.

RALEIGH : by Gosse (English Worthies).

WEST : Elements of English Grammar (for Examination in text).

FIRST COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

Arithmetic :

1. Principles of Arithmetic—including scales of notation (H. Cox ; Macmillan & Co.).
2. Arithmetic, General (including Commercial Arithmetic, *i.e.*, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks).
3. Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—Cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

Algebra :

Quadratic equations ; theory of quadratic equations and expressions ; imaginary expressions ; arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions ; permutations and combinations ; binomial and exponential theorems.

Geometry :

Euclid,—the definitions only of Book V, Book VI and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI, with easy deductions.

SECOND COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

Trigonometry.

Trigonometry including logarithms ; methods of measuring angles ; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them ; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles ; trigonometrical transformations ; solution of triangles ; area of a circle ; the properties of logarithms ; the use of logarithmic tables ; properties of triangles.

Geometrical Conic Section.

MUKHOPADHYA : Geometry of Conic Sections.

Deductive Logic.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—First Principles and Laws of Thought ; Logical use of Language ; Terms, Categories and Predicables ; Formal Division and Definition ; Propositions and their Import ; Forms of Immediate Inference ; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning ; Fallacies ; Functions of Syllogism ; Trains of Reasoning ; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

Classical Languages.

The Classical Language must be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II.

BHARTRIHARI : Nitisataka.

APTE : Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including illustrative sentences *in large type*.

Grammar as contained in MACDONNELL'S abridged edition of MAX MÜLLER'S Grammar or in any similar book.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagiri character only.)

Arabic

SYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse (omitting the following pieces :—Zikrul Hawatif, An-Nawadir and the extract from Ibrahim Beg) ; Arabic Grammar as contained in Zariri.

Persian.

M. MUHAMMAD SHIBLI'S Selections in Persian Prose and Verse.

Latin.

HORACE : Odes, Books I and II.

LIVY : Book XXI.

CICERO : De Amicitia.

Greek.

EURIPIDES : Hecuba.

PLATO : Apology, Crito.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms I—XVIII.

French.

DE SEVIGNE, MADAME : Selections from the Correspondence of, edited by G. Masson (Clarendon Press).

CORNEILLE : Cinna (Do. do.).

History.

* MEIKLEJOHN : History of England and Great Britain,
and either

(a) SANDERSON : Greece and Rome ;

or

(b) LYALL : British Dominion in India.

* (*The Examination in Meiklejohn will be restricted to the more important parts of the subject.*)

Physics.

The following Syllabus to be prescribed :—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, area and volume.

Comparison of weights. The Balance. Methods of weighing. Mass. Density. Density relative to water. Buoyancy of liquids. Pressure at any point of a liquid. Pressure of a gas. BOYLE'S Law. Atmospheric pressure. Barometer. Water-pump. Air-pump. U tube manometer. Siphon.

Temperature. Thermometry. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat. Fusion. Vaporization. Condensation. Solidification. Latent Heat. Melting point. Boiling point. Vapour tension. Distillation. Dilatation. Coefficients of expansion. CHARLES' Law.

Rectilineal propagation of Light. Shadows. Pin-hole Camera.

Reflection of Light. Mirrors. Images.

Refraction of Light. Index of refraction. Prisms. Minimum deviation. Lenses. Focal lengths. Position and magnification of images. Telescope. Simple Microscope.

Dispersion. Spectroscope. Spectra.

Sound Waves. Vibration frequency. Pitch Intensity. Vibration of stretched strings. Monochord. Relation between frequency, length, mass and tension of stretched string. Tuning fork. Velocity of sound.

Velocity of a moving body. Uniform acceleration in direction of motion. Relation between force, mass and acceleration. Unit of force. Momentum. Energy. Work. Power. Units of Work and Power. Conversion of Energy into Heat

Condition of equilibrium of two or more forces acting at a point. Triangle and polygon of forces. Resultant of two or more forces acting at a point. Parallelogram Law.

Parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Condition of equilibrium. Resultant. Centre of gravity. Couples.

Lever. Systems of pulleys. Screws. Mechanical advantage and efficiency of machines. Friction.

Magnets. Magnetic lines of force. Magnetisation. Strength of pole. Magnetic moment. Magnetic field. Action of a magnetic field on a magnet. Earth's magnetic field.

Magnetic field due to electric currents. Unit current. Measurement of currents. Tangent Galvanometer.

Heating effect of currents. Electric lighting.

Electro-chemical action of currents. Electroplating.

Electro-magnets. Electric Telegraph.

The following text-books are suggested :—

WATSON : Elementary Practical Physics.

WORTHINGTON : Physical Laboratory Practice (First Course).

SCHUSTER and LEES : Intermediate Course of Practical Physics.

WRIGHT : Elementary Physics.

Chemistry.

The following Syllabus to be prescribed :—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, volume and contents ; the use of the balance, burette, thermometer, barometer, BOYLE'S Law, CHARLES' Law, vapour tension, liquefaction, solidification, determination of melting points and boiling points, distillation and condensation.

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution, chemical action, the laws of definite and multiple proportion, the determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights, vapour, density, the atomic theory and AVOGADRO'S hypothesis, combination of gases by volume, valency, diffusion.

Relation between equivalent and atomic weights, determination of atomic weights, DULONG and PETIT'S Law.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations ; calculations of an easy nature. Chemical change and physical change, combination, decomposition, double decomposition.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and

compounds, with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the compounds: Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen dioxide.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marsh gas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon-dioxide, carbon-monoxide, carbonic acid, combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, Iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorus, phosphoretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorus, phosphoric acid.

Silica and silicates.

Sodium and its hydrate, chloride, nitrate, carbonate : Borax.

Potassium and its nitrate, carbonate and hydrate.

Calcium and its oxide, carbonate, sulphate and chloride.

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide.

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

The following text-books are suggested :—

PERKIN and LEAN : Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.

ROSCOE and LUNT : Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.

JAGO : Inorganic Chemistry (LONGMAN'S Elementary Science Manual).

REMSEN : Inorganic Chemistry (MACMILLAN'S Manual for Students).

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1901.

English.

There will be three papers in English. In each of the first two papers—Prose or Poetry—three-fourths will be set from the prescribed Text, and one-fourth from *unseen* passages ; the third paper being an English Essay bearing on some subject included in the B.A. Course of English Literature and to be written from a brief outline indicating the main points to be expanded. In the *vivâ voce* test for the B.A. Degree the passages used will be *unseen* passages.

SHAKESPEARE : Much Ado About Nothing ; Richard II ; Othello.

MILTON : Paradise Lost, Books I, II, III.

KEATS (Selections): Endymion, Book I; Hyperion; Sleep and Poetry; Ode to a Nightingale; Ode on a Grecian Urn; Ode (Bards of Passion and of Mirth); To Autumn; Ode on Melancholy.

TENNYSON: The Last Tournament; Guinevere; The Passing of Arthur.

CARLYLE: Heroes and Hero Worship.

KEATS: by Sidney Colvin (English Men of Letters Series).

NEWMAN: Idea of a University, Chapters V, VI, VII.

DOWDEN: Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT: Shakespearian Grammar (as far as it bears on the Plays prescribed).

The literary history of the Periods of Shakespeare and Milton as in SHAW's Manual of English Literature or any similar hand-book.

Philosophy.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

CROOM ROBERTSON: Psychology (University Extension Series).

BERKELEY: Dialogue of Hylas and Philonous.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding (Ward, Lock and Bowden's edition).

BUTLER: Fifteen Sermons and Dissertation on Virtue.

MILL: Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD : Ethics. (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged.)

FLINT : Theism, Chapters I—IX ;

or,

SIDGWICK : Outlines of the history of Ethics.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : Sakuntala (omitting Act 3rd).

BHAVABHUTI : Uttararama Charita.

Grammar as contained in MAX MÜLLER's larger Grammar or in WHITNEY's Sanskrit Grammar, or in KALE's Higher Sanskrit Grammar. (Bombay.)

APTE'S Guide to Sanskrit Composition. including the illustrative sentences *in smaller type*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

In place of the following four pieces included in the above Selections—Tarikhe Abul Feda, Kashful Mukhabha, Al-Jawáib and An-Nahlah—candidates may optionally take up the first 50 pages of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddamat.

Persian.

1. Siássat Námah, by Nizám-ul-Mulk.

2. Firdausi ; Sháh Námah.

(I) The episodes of Rustam and Suhrab, and of Rustam and Ashkabus.

(II) The Sāsānid Period.

3. Selection from Qā'anī.
4. Selections from Manuchihrī.
5. A'in-i-Akbārī, Selections.

The candidates will be expected to write an Essay in Persian, and to answer questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed text-books.

Latin

HORACE: Epistles, Books I and II. and Ars Poetica.

CICERO: De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS: Annals, Books I and II.

Greek.

SOPHOCLES: Philoctetes; Ajax.

PLATO: Phædo.

THUCYDIDES: Book I.

Hebrew.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

History.

(A)—*European History.*

FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History.

BRYCE: Holy Roman Empire.

SEELEY: Growth of British Policy.

GUIZOT: History of Civilization in Europe.*

* Questions will not be set from the "History of Civilization in France."

(B) (1) *The Administration of Warren Hastings*—
LYALL : Warren Hastings.
FORREST : The Administration of Warren Hastings.
STRACHEY : The Rohilla War.

or (2) *The Crusades*—
CONDER'S Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem.
COX : The Crusades.
COTTER MORISON : Life and Times of St. Bernard.

Political Economy and Political Science.

(1)—*Political Economy.*

WALKER : Political Economy.
PRICE : Political Economy in England.

(2)—*Political Science.*

BLUNTSCHLI : Theory of the State. The following chapters are to be omitted :—

Book II, Chapters 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Book III, Chapters 1 to 6 (inclusive).

Book VI, Chapters 8 to 12 (inclusive) and 14 (Sections iii, iv, v only), and 17, 18.

Book VII, Chapters 8 to 11 (inclusive).

BAGEHOT : English Constitution.

STRACHEY : India (New and Revised Edition), Chapters III.—XV and XVIII—XXI.

SEELYE'S Introduction to Political Science.

Mathematics.

As in B.Sc.

Physics and Chemistry.

As in B.Sc.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, '901.

Mathematics.*

- (1) Analytical Geometry (limited to rectangular axes).
- (2) { Differential Calculus—(as in WILLIAMSON, Chapters I—V and IX) and
Integral Calculus—(as in EDWARDS' Integral Calculus, Chapters I—VI).
- (3) Dynamics—HICKS'S Dynamics :—

There will be three question-papers.

* From 1903 the Course in Mathematics will be :—

Mathematics.

Algebra : Convergence and Divergence of series, Continued fractions, partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

Trigonometry : Inverse Trigonometrical functions, DeMoivre's theorem. Summation of trigonometrical series, hyperbolic functions, expansion of trigonometrical functions.

Analytical Geometry : The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Differential Calculus : Differentiation, successive differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature evolutes, curve tracing.

Integral Calculus : General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Dynamics : Motion in a straight line, mass, momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

Hydrostatics : Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

There will be three question-papers in Mathematics.

Physics.

The Examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :

General Properties of matter—

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, *e.g.*, attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surface and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. HOOKE'S Law, and determination of YOUNG'S Modulus. Definition of Moments of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder. BOYLE'S Law Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and harmonic motion.

Sound—

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. DOPPLER'S principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave-lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. LISSAJOU'S figures. Application of the equation $y = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vc - x)$ to problem in interference.

Heat—

Construction and theory of thermometers. Co-efficients of expansion, and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Determination of co-efficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. CARNOT'S Heat engine First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics. CARNOT'S function and THOMSON'S scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light—

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analysis. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilinear propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. NEWTON'S rings, and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly, and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism—

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction.

Co-efficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

Electricity—

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. THOMSON'S quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity, and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. OHM'S Law. JOULE'S Law. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. PELTIER and THOMSON'S effects. Electro-magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Co-efficients of mutual and self-induction. RUHMKORFF'S coil: Elementary theory of dynamo Units, Electrostatic and electro-magnetic. Definitions of Coulomb, Ampere, Volt, Farad, Ohm, Watt and Joule.

The *practical* Examination will be in the following experiments from GLAZEBROOK SHAW'S Practical Physics:—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13, 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56, 57, 62, 69—78, 80.

The following books may be consulted:—

MAXWELL: Matter and Motion.

DANIELL: Principles of Physics.

DESCHANEL: Natural Philosophy.

GANOT: Natural Philosophy.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

DRAPER : Heat.

GLAZEBROOK : Heat and Light.

EVERETT : Vibratory Motion and Sound.

BARNES : Practical Acoustics.

EMTAGE : Light.

GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics.

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMPSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

Chemistry.

The Examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

A.—Elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, chemical action, symbols, formulæ, nomenclature, laws of chemical combination, equivalents.

Outlines of elementary crystallography.

The Atomic Theory, GAY LUSSAC'S Law, AVOGADRO'S Law, DULONG and PETIT'S Law. Determination of Atomic and Molecular weights, Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Isodimorphism, &c. Chemical notation, Valency, Graphic formulæ, chemical equations, calculation of formulæ, and percentage composition. Compound radicals. Theories of dissociation in gases and liquids.

Chemical affinity. Influence of heat and light on Chemical affinity, Allotropy, Isomerism, Electrolysis. FARADAY'S Law, Diffusion, Dialysis, Catalysis, Combustion, Flame, Luminosity, Elements of Thermochemistry, Outlines of spectrum analysis.

Distinction between metals, and non-metals, alloys, acids, bases, salts and anhydrides. The constitution of salts. The Periodic Law and the study of the elements on the periodic system.

A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds :—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, Silicon and Argon ; also Selenium, Tellurium, Gallium, Rubidium, Cæsium, so far as to determine their location in LOTHAR MEYER'S or MENDELJEFF'S tables.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts :—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c., employed in arts and manufactures ; and also of the metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Mercury, and Platinum.

B.—Practical work.

1. Analysis by wet and dry processes. The substance to be analysed may contain two bases and two acids and shall be confined to the following metals and acid radicals:—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen. Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates, Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marshgas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide. Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty, and use of no special apparatus.

The following books may be consulted :—

NEWTN : Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

WATT : Inorganic Chemistry.

KOLBE : Inorganic Chemistry.

TILDEN : Chemical Philosophy.

WURTZ : Chemical Theory.

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

HILL : Practical Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR : Qualitative Analysis
FENTON : Notes on Qualitative Analysis.
JONES : Junior Course of Practical Chemistry
TURPIN : Practical Inorganic Chemistry.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1901.

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Analytical Solid Geometry.

The following text-books are suggested :—

SMITH'S Solid Geometry or the corresponding portions
of FROSR'S Solid Geometry.

Elementary Differential Equations, including equations of the first order, similar equations with constant co-efficients of any order and partial differential equations of the first order and first degree.

EDWARD'S Integral Calculus and FORSYTH'S Differential Equations may be consulted.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

As in the first four Chapters of ROUTH.

The Examination will consist of two papers as follows :—

1. Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations.

2. Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Properties of Matter.

Heat.

Sound.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

TAIT : Properties of Matter.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

GANOT : Physics (part relating to sound);

or,

DESCHANEL : Physics (do. do.).

BARNES : Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

KELVIN : Popular Lectures and Addresses, Vol. I

FOURIER : Theory of Heat.

STONE : On Sound.

DONKIN : Acoustics.

HELMHOLTZ : Sensations of Tone, Parts I and II.

Papers bearing on the subjects of the Examination given in *Nature*, the *Philosophical Magazine* or the Transactions of the Royal Society.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

STEWART and GEE : Elementary Practical Physics;
Vol. I.

SHAW: Practical work at the Cavendish Laboratory;
Heat.

BARNES: Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted:—

PICKERING: Physical Manipulation.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW: Practical Physics.

LOUDON and MCLENNAN: Experimental Physics.

NICHOLS: Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II

OSTWALD: Physico-Chemical Measurements.

KOHLRAUSCH: Physical Measurements.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Two papers as follows:—

I.—Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are:—

Inorganic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:—

NEWTN: Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER: Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:—

REMSEN: Organic Chemistry.

BERNTSEN: Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry, as in—

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

MEYER : Modern Theories of Chemistry.

WURTZ : Atomic Theory.

WURTZ : History of Chemical Theory.

Practical Chemistry—Inorganic, Qualitative and Quantitative.

The following may be consulted :—

VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN : Quantitative Analysis.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc, 1901.

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions, as in CHRYSTAL'S *Algebra* and HOBSON'S *Trigonometry*.

Analytical Statics

Either ROUTH'S *Statics* or MINCHIN'S *Statics* is recommended.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE'S *Dynamics of a Particle* or WILLIAMSON and TARLERON'S *Dynamics* may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics.

As in the first volume of ROUTH'S Rigid Dynamics, MACH'S Science of Mechanics is also recommended.

Differential Calculus.

Integral Calculus.

Differential Equation.

Elements of the Calculus of Variations.

Analytical Plane Geometry.

Analytical Solid Geometry

A more thorough knowledge of those subjects which have been taken in previous Examinations will now be required.

The Examination will consist of five papers as follows:—

1. Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions of a complex variable.
2. Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Rigid Dynamics.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations with Elements of the Calculus of Variations.
5. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of Examinations are :—

Light.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory, Electricity and Magnetism ;
or,

The corresponding parts of GRAY'S Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

The following may also be consulted :—

GORDON : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism.

HERTZ : Electric Waves.

Papers in Scientific Publications as for the First D.Sc.

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Light.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

III.— Do. do.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics.

STEWART and GEE : Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. II.

The following may also be consulted :—

HENDERSON : Practical Electricity and Magnetism.

MASCART and JOUBERT : Electricity and Magnetism, Vol. II.

NICHOLS : Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Inorganic Chemistry.

Special attention should be paid to recent work.

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER : Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

OSTWALD : Outlines of General Chemistry.

NERNST : Theoretical Chemistry.

E. VON MEYER : History of Chemistry.

SCHORLEMMER : Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry.

WATT'S Dictionary of Chemistry (new edition).

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

III.— Do. do.

IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry.

Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty.

The following may be consulted :—

LASSAR COHN : Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER : Organic Chemistry.

Some knowledge of the more important papers to be found in the Journal of the Chemical Society or the Transactions of the Royal Society will also be required.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc, 1901.

Mathematics.

The Examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects :—

I.—*Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.*

II.—*Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy, Lunar and Planetary Theory.*

III.—*Higher Rigid Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydro-Dynamics.*

IV.—*Theory of Potential with application to Electricity and Magnetism, Fourier's Series and Spherical Harmonics.*

V.—*Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.*

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected group.

The group selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar, at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

Physics.

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

Chemistry.

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1901.

The subjects of Examination are :—

- (I) Languages :—Any one of the following, *viz.*,
English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin,
Greek, Hebrew.
- (II) Mental and Moral Science.
- (III) Mathematics.

- (IV) Physics.
- (V) Chemistry.
- (VI) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

English.

There will be *eight* papers set.

N.B.—Candidates will have to take up groups I, II, III, VI, and either IVa and Va or IVb and Vb.

I.—Nineteenth Century Poetry.

TENNYSON: In Memoriam.

WARD: English Poets, Vol. IV (Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Campbell, Byron, T. Moore, Shelley, Keats, Landor, T. Hood, Eliz. Barrett-Browning, R. Browning, Matth. Arnold, Tennyson).

II.—Poetry from Milton to the end of the 18th Century.

MILTON: Samson Agonistes; Comus; Sonnets.

DRYDEN: Satires, ed. by COLLINS (Macmillan).

POPE: Essay on Man.

III —Shakespeare.

Hamlet; Anthony and Cleopatra; As You Like It; The Winter's Tale.

IVa.—Elizabethan Dramatists (exclusive of Shakespeare); Chaucer; Spenser.

BEN JONSON: Every Man in his Humour.

CHAUCER: Prologue; The Knight's Tale; The Nonne Prestes Tale (ed. MORRIS).

SPENSER: Faery Queen, Books I and II.

IVb.—*Chaucer ; Spenser ; and general Philology of the English Language.*

CHAUCER : Prologue ; The Knight's Tale ; The Nonne Prestes Tale (ed MORRIS).

SPENSER : Faery Queen, Books I and II.

MORRIS : Historical Outlines of English Accidence.

KELLSER : Historical Outlines of English Syntax.

Va.—*Early Prose ; Essays, 17th and 18th Centuries.*

MORE : Utopia.

SIDNEY : Apologie for Poesie.

BACON : Essays.

ADDISON : As in the Golden Treasury Series.

Vb.—*Anglo-Saxon.*

VI — *Prose, 18th and 19th Centuries.*

SHERIDAN : The Rivals.

CARLYLE : Heroes and Hero Worship.

FROUDE : Short Studies on Great Subjects (A Fortnight in Kerry ; Reciprocal Duties of State and Subject ; On Progress ; Education ; On the Use of a Landed Gentry ; Party Politics).

GEORGE ELIOT : Silas Marner.

N.B — Candidates must show also a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature.

Sanskrit.

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Chhandogya Upanishad.

Bhagavadgita text only.

SUDRAKA : Mrichchhakatika.

BEHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA : Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA : Kadambari-Purvabhaga.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

VYASA and SANKARA : Vedanta Sutras with Sankara's
Bhashya, Adhy. I, Pada I, Sutras 1—4 inclusive.
and Adhy. II, Padas 1 and 2.

PRASASTAPADA : Padarthadharmaśamgraha, commonly
known as Vaiseshibhashya, Mūla only.

VACHASPATI MIŚRA : Samkhyatattava Kaumudi.

NAISHADHA : Canto 17.

MUIR : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

The Outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as
in WEBER or in the Introduction to LANMAN'S Sanskrit
Reader or any similar work.

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattava Kaumudi
and the Padarthadharmaśamgraha, candidates may offer
CUNNINGHAM'S *Corpus Inscriptionum*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

Arabic

Maqámáte Harírí.

Mustatraf.

Muqaddamat-ul-Qamús.

Divane Hamása.

„ Mutanabbi.

„ Nabegha.

„ Sabae Muallaqát (as contained in Zouzani).

Qasidæ Banate Suád.

Kafia and Shafia, with commentaries by Rázi.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maání.

Muhit-ud-Dair.

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia
down to the time of Mutanabbi.

Persian.

Ain Akbari—Description of

اين اكبرى—بيان

India and the Emperor

هندوستان و دلاویز

Akbar's Precepts.

گفتار شهنشا هي

Vaqáya Nemat Khan Ali.

وقائع نعمت خان عالي *

Akhláqe Náseri.

اخلاق ناصرى *

Ejáze Khusravi.

اعجاز خسروى *

Se Nasre Zuhuri.

سه نثر ظهورى *

Tauqíáte Kisra.

توقيات كسرى *

Abul Fazal

ابوالفضل *

Shahnamae Firdausi.

شاه نامه فردوسى *

Qasaed Qāāni.	قصائد قاعاني *
Divan Saādi with Qasaed.	ديوان سعدي مع قصائد و مملعات *
Qasaed Zahir Faryabi.	قصائد ظهير فار يابي *
Divane Hāfiz.	ديوان حافظ *
Qasaed Khaqani.	قصائد خاقاني *
Hadaequl Balaghat.	حدائق البلاغت *
Meyarul Ashāar.	معيار الاشعار *

Persian history and general literature, and Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions; and also the Arabic Course for the Intermediate Examination of 1899.

Latin.

PLAUTUS: Trinummus; Aulularia.
CATULLUS:
LUCRETIUS: De Rerum Natura.
VIRGIL: Georgics, Æneid.
HORACE: Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.
JUVENAL: Satires.
SALLUST: Bellum Catilinarium.
CICERO: The Letters; De Finibus; De Oratore; The Orations against Verres.
TACITUS: The Annals.
QUINTILIAN: Institutio Oratoria.

History.

MOMMSEN: Roman History, translated by W.P. DICKSON.

Greek.

HOMER : Iliad, Books I—VI : Odyssey, Books I—IV.

PINDAR : The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

ÆSCHYLUS : Prometheus Vincetus ; Agamemnon ; Persæ.

SOPHOCLES : Œdipus Tyrannus ; Electra ; Philoctetes.

EURIPIDES : Medea ; Hecuba ; Iphigenia in Aulide.

ARISTOPHANES : Clouds ; Frogs ; Birds.

THEOCRITUS : Idyls.

HERODOTUS : Books I, II, and VII.

THUCYDIDES : Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES : Philippic Orations ; Orations against
Leptines and Meidias.

PLATO : Gorgias ; Protagoras ; Symposium ; Republic,
Books I—IV.

ARISTOTLE : Ethics.

History.

CURTIUS : History of Greece.

Hebrew.

Judges.

Nehemiah.

Ezra.

Esther.

Ecclesiastes.

Job.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

Jeremiah.

Ezekiel.

Daniel.

Syriac.

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version.

History.

ROBERTSON SMITH : Old Testament in the Jewish Church.

EWALD : History and Antiquities of Israel.

*Philosophy.**

Mental and Moral Science.

PLATO : Republic (in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S).

ARISTOTLE : Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by PETERS or WILLIAMS.)

KANT : Critique of pure reason. (Translated by MAX MÜLLER.)

BERKELEY : Principles of Human Knowledge.

HUME : Inquiry concerning Human Understanding and Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

GREEN : Prolegomena to Ethics.

SETH : Scottish Philosophy.

WARD : Psychology. (Reprint of article "Psychology" from *Encyc. Brit.*)

* A fifth paper will be set on some philosophical question.

SIGWART: Logic. (Translated by DENDY, 2 Vols.) Parts prescribed, are—

Vol. I. Introduction and pages 1—175, 245—374.

Vol. II. Introduction and pages 181—418.

WEBER: History of Philosophy. (Translated by THILLY.)

History.

There will be six papers set :—

1. *Political Philosophy.*

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

HOBBS' Leviathan, Chapters XIII—XXX.

MILL'S Liberty.

STEPHEN'S Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

2. *Political Economy.*

MILL'S Political Economy.

MARSHALL'S Principles of Political Economics : Book V, Chapters 2 to 5 (inclusive); Book VI, Chapters 1 to 8 (inclusive).

3. *Constitutional and Economic History.*

Either (A) *English*: Constitutional History by TASWELL-LANGMEAD; Six Centuries of Work and Wages by THOROLD ROGERS.

or (B) *Indian*: CHESNEY'S Indian Polity; RAGHAVAIYENGAR'S Progress of Madras during the last forty years.

4. *Either* (A) *Indian History.* (a) *Mahomedan History: Ain-i-Akbari; Budauni* (as in ELLIOT).
(b) GRANT DUFF'S *Mahratta History.*

or (B) The outlines of *Roman History* up to 476 A.D.

5. *Either* (A) *The works of an eminent historian as an example of historic method: TAINE'S French Revolution.*

or (B) The outlines of *Greek History.*

6. *Either* (A) A Special Subject: (a) The Economic History of the North-West Provinces during the 19th Century; or (b) The *Roman Provinces: MOMMSEN'S Roman Provinces; ARNOLD'S Government of the Roman Provinces; CICERO'S Verrine Orations* (translation in Bohn's Library).

or (B) *An Original Thesis.*

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

The Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry for the Degree of M.A. to be the same as the First and Second Examinations for the D.Sc.

EXAMINATIONS OF 1902.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1902.

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed.

A second paper will be in English Grammar and idiom ; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujrati, Bengali) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English ; but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

215 pp. = 135 Price + 80 Postage.

218 APPENDIX B.—ENTRANCE EXAMN., 1902.

LAMB'S Tales from Shakespeare (Selections):—Tempest;
As You Like It; Merchant of Venice; King Lear;
Macbeth; Twelfth Night.

SCOTT: The Talisman or Mary Queen of Scots (from The
Abbot) (Bell's Reading Books Series).

GOLDSMITH: Deserted Village.

MACAULAY: Horatius.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History, and one paper in
Geography.

One question in Map-drawing will be included in the
Question-paper in Geography.

History.—GARDINER'S Outline of English History—
from the reign of Henry VII to the end.

LETHBRIDGE'S Indian History (without
the Appendix). --

LEE WARNER: The Citizen of India.

Geography.—CLARKE'S Geographic Reader. ' - -

N B — *Geikie's Primer in Physical Geography is no longer pre-
scribed. Questions in both General and Physical Geography
will be confined to the Text-Book above mentioned.*

Mathematics.

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic
and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Men-
suration.

The course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic, including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extractions of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, and at least one-half the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book.

Classical Languages.

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

Sanskrit

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA : Selections in Prose and Poetry. (Omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha.)

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI : Opakramanika or any other elementary book in English or in Hindi covering the same ground.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry, together with the elements of Arabic Grammar as contained in Mizan Munsha'ib Sarf Mir and Nahv Mir.

Persian.

M. MUHAMMAD SHIBLI : Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Greek.

XENOPHON : Anabasis, Books I, II, III

SMITH : Initia Græca, Vol I.

Latin.

VIRGIL : Æneid, Books IV and V.

CÆSAR : De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

SMITH : Principia Latina, Part I.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD : First Hebrew Book.

French.

(For Female Candidates)

B. SAINTINE: Picciola (Deighton, Bell and Co., Cambridge).

Hindi.

(For Female Candidates)

TULSIDASA: Ramayana (Indian Press, Allahabad). Pages 208—213; 329—340.

HARISHCHANDRA: Harishchandra Nataka (Khadgavilas Press, Bankipur).

RAMPRASAD TEWARI: Nitisuddho Tarangini (Government Press, Allahabad). Pages 1—97.

Bengali.

(For Female Candidates)

Pushpamala of SIVANATH SASTRI (Calcutta).

Prabandha Mala of RAJANIKANTA GUPTA (Calcutta).

Urdu.

(For Female Candidates)

Tahzeeb Unneesa (Anware Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1902.

English.

As in the Entrance Examination.

History and Geography.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Mathematics.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Urdu and Hindi.

As under Regulation (iv).

No books to be fixed.

RAI DURGA PRASAD: Majmua "Kaghazat Karrawai"
for transliteration in Urdu.

Drawing.

Freehand from the flat.—With simple shading as in the N.-W. P. and Oudh Series No. IV, which has been revised and enlarged.

Geometrical Drawing.—Plane Geometry as in GILL'S New School of Art Geometry to page 92.

Freehand Model Drawing.—Rectilineal and curved forms in outline, and in addition simple every-day objects, such as tables, trestles, *surahis*, &c.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

ROSCOE: Primer of Chemistry.

BALFOUR STEWART: Primer of Physics.

Agriculture with Surveying.

Chain Surveying.

I. Measurement.—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100-foot chains); Point to be kept in view in chaining; the duties of the leader and the follower; rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (latha or gatha); erecting perpendiculars with the chain only; description and use of cross staff and optical square; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as building, tank, swamp, &c.; use of chain angles; chaining on a slope; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain; keeping field-book; checking by tie-lines; liability to errors in chain; provision for error of chain; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement; testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.

II. Plotting.—Plotting to scale: conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground; construction and use of simple and diagonal scale; use of compasses and parallel rulers; representative fractions; copying and reduction of plans by squares.

III. Finding areas.—Rules of mensuration; use of area-comb (tale square).

Agriculture.

First book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India, by CHARLES BENSON and C. K. SUBHA Row (Addison & Co., Madras).

Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry.

DICKSEE : Book-keeping for accountant-students, Pt. I (Gee & Co. London).

Political Economy.

Political Economy, by J E. SYMES

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1902

430/4 = 270 Prose + 160 Poetry
English.

There will be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course; and a second paper will be set, half from the Poetry Course and half from *unseen* passages; and a third paper will be in Translation from a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression. English Composition will be substituted for Translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

SCOTT : The Lay of the Last Minstrel.

LONGFELLOW : Evangeline.

TENNYSON : The Passing of Arthur.

COWPER's Letters. (Macmillan's Selections.) / 2 —

WASHINGTON IRVING : Sketch Book (Selections):—
Rip Van Winkle; A Royal Poet; The Boar's-Head

Tavern Eastcheap ; the Mutability of Literature ;
Westminster Abbey ; The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

LUBBOCK : The Pleasures of Life (Selections) :—The
Duty of Happiness ; The Happiness of Duty ; A
Song of Books ; The Blessing of Friends ; The
Value of Time ; Science ; Education ; Ambition ;
Wealth ; Poetry ; The Beauties of Nature.

NOTE —Grammatical questions will be asked, including Parsing,
Analysis, the Sequence of Tenses, and the Conversion of the Direct
and Indirect Forms of Speech.

FIRST COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

Arithmetic :

1. Principles of Arithmetic—including scales of
notation (H. Cox ; Macmillan & Co.).

2. Arithmetic, General (including Commercial Arithmetic,
i.e., Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount
and Stocks).

3. Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—Cylinders
parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and
spheres.

Algebra :

Quadratic equations ; theory of quadratic equations
and expressions ; imaginary expressions ; arithmetical,
geometrical and harmonical progressions ; permutations
and combinations ; binomial and exponential theorems.

Geometry :

Euclid,—the definitions only of Book V, Book VI
and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI, with easy
deductions.

SECOND COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

Trigonometry.

Trigonometry including logarithms ; methods of measuring angles ; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them ; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles ; trigonometrical transformations ; solution of triangles ; area of a circle ; the properties of logarithms ; the use of logarithmic tables ; properties of triangles.

Geometrical Conic Sections.

МУКНОРАДНУА : Geometry of Conic Sections.

Deductive Logic.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

First Principles and Laws of Thought ; Logical use of Language, Terms, Categories and Predicables ; Formal Division and Definition ; Propositions and their Import ; Forms of Immediate Inference ; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning ; Fallacies ; Functions of Syllogism ; Trains of Reasoning ; Demonstration and Necessary Truth

Classical Languages.

The Classical Language must be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II.

BHARTRIHARI : Nitisataka.

APTE : Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including illustrative sentences *in larger type*.

Grammar as contained in MACDONELL's abridged edition of MAX MÜLLER'S Grammar or in any similar book.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse (omitting the following pieces :—Zikrul Hawatif, An-Nawadir and the extract from Ibrahim Beg); Arabic Grammar as contained in Zariri.

Persian.

M. MUHAMMAD SHIBLI's Selections in Persian Prose and Verse.

Latin.

HORACE : Odes, Books I and II.

LIVY : Book XXI.

CICERO : De Amicitia.

Greek.

EURIPIDES : Hecuba.

PLATO : Apology, Crito.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms I—XVIII.

French.

DE SEVIGNE, MADAME: Selections from the Correspondence of, edited by G. Masson (Clarendon Press).

CORNEILLE: Cinna (do. do.)

History.

* MEIKLEJOHN: History of England and Great Britain, and *either*

(a) SANDERSON: Greece and Rome;

or,

(b) LYALL: British Dominion in India.

Physics.

The following Syllabus to be prescribed:—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, area and volume.

Comparison of weights. The balance. Methods of weighing. Mass. Density. Density relative to water. Buoyancy of liquids. Pressure at any point

*(The Examination in Middle class will be restricted to the more important parts of the subject.)

of a liquid. Pressure of a gas. BOYLE'S Law. Atmospheric pressure. Barometer. Water-pump. Air-pump. U tube manometer. Siphon.

Temperature. Thermometry. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat. Fusion. Vaporization. Condensation. Solidification. Latent Heat. Melting point. Boiling point. Vapour tension. Distillation. Dilatation. Coefficients of expansion. CHARLES' Law.

Rectilineal propagation of Light. Shadows. Pin-hole Camera.

Reflection of Light. Mirrors. Images.

Refraction of Light. Index of refraction. Prisms. Minimum deviation. Lenses. Focal lengths. Position and magnification of images. Telescope. Simple Microscope.

Dispersion. Spectroscope. Spectra.

Sound Waves. Vibration frequency. Pitch Intensity. Vibration of stretched strings. Monochord. Relation between frequency, length, mass and tension of stretched string. Tuning fork. Velocity of sound.

Velocity of a moving body. Uniform acceleration in direction of motion. Relation between force, mass and acceleration. Unit of force. Momentum. Energy. Work. Power. Units of Work and Power. Conversion of Energy into Heat.

Condition of equilibrium of two or more forces acting at a point. Triangle and polygon of forces. Resultant of two or more forces acting at a point. Parallelogram Law.

Parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Condition of equilibrium. Resultant. Centre of gravity. Couples.

Lever. Systems of pulleys. Screws. Mechanical advantage and efficiency of machines. Friction.

Magnets. Magnetic lines of force. Magnetization. Strength of pole. Magnetic moment. Magnetic field. Action of a magnetic field on a magnet. Earth's magnetic field.

Magnetic field due to electric currents. Unit current. Measurement of currents. Tangent Galvanometer.

Heating effect of currents. Electric lighting.

Electro-chemical action of currents. Electroplating.

Electro-magnets. Electric Telegraph.

The following text-books are suggested :—

WATSON : Elementary Practical Physics.

SCHUSTER and LEES : Intermediate Course of Practical Physics.

RINTOUL : An Introduction to Practical Physics.

FALRETT : Text-book of Physics.

GALLATLY : Mechanics for Beginners.

Chemistry.

The following Syllabus to be prescribed :—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, volume and contents ; the use of the balance, burette, thermometer, barometer, BOYLE'S Law, CHARLES' Law, vapour tension, liquefaction and solidification, determination of melting points and boiling points, distillation and condensation.

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution, chemical action, the laws of definite and multiple proportion, the determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights, vapour, density, the atomic theory and AVOGADRO'S hypothesis, combination of gases by volume, valency, diffusion.

Relation between equivalent and atomic weights, determination of atomic weights, DULONG and PERRI'S Law.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations; calculations of an easy nature. Chemical change and physical change, combination, decomposition, double decomposition.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds, with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the compounds: Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen dioxide.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marshgas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon-dioxide, carbon-monoxide, carbonic acid, combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, Iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorous, phosphoretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorous, phosphoric acid.

Silica and silicates.

Sodium and its hydrate, chloride, nitrate, carbonate :

* Borax.

Potassium and its nitrate, carbonate and hydrate.

Calcium and its oxide, carbonate, sulphate and chloride.

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide.

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

The following text-books are suggested :—

PERKIN and LEAN: Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.

ROSCOE and LUNT: Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.

JAGO: Inorganic Chemistry (Longman's Elementary Science Manual).

REMSEN: Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan's Manual for Students)

860 pp. = 540 Prose + 320 Poetry

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1902.

English.

There will be three papers in English. In each of the first two papers—Prose or Poetry—three-fourths will be set from the prescribed Text, and one-fourth from *unseen* passages; the third paper being an English Essay bearing on some subject included in the B.A. Course of English Literature and to be written from a brief outline indicating the main points to be expanded. In the *vivâ voce* test for the B.A. Degree the passages used will be *unseen* passages. *old, should not be changed*

SHAKESPEARE: Hamlet; Richard II; Merchant of Venice. ^{1— 1,2,3— 1—}

MILTON: Paradise Lost, I, II. ^{1,2—}

KEATS (Selections): Hyperion; Ode to a Nightingale; Ode on a Grecian Urn; Ode (Bards of Passion and of Mirth); To Autumn; Ode on Melancholy. ^{1,2,3—}

TENNYSON: The Last Tournament; Guinevere. ^{1,2,3—}

CARLYLE: Heroes and Hero Worship. ^{1,2—}

NEWMAN: Idea of a University, V, VI, VII. ^{1,2,3—}

GEORGE ELIOT: Silas Marner. ^{1—}

DOWDEN: Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT: Shakespearian Grammar.

The Literary History of the Periods of Shakespeare and Milton, as in SHAW's Manual of English Literature or any similar hand-book.

Philosophy.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

CROOM ROBERTSON: Psychology (University Extension Series).

BERKELEY: Dialogue of Hylas and Philonous.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding (Ward, Lock and Bowden's edition).

BUTLER: Fifteen Sermons and Dissertation on Virtue.

MILL: Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD: Ethics. (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged.)

FLINT: Theism, Chapters I—IX ;

or,

SIDGWICK: Outlines of the History of Ethics.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA: Sakuntala (omitting Act 3rd).

BUHAVABHUTI: Uttararama Charita.

Grammar as contained in MAX MÜLLER'S larger Grammar or in WHITNEY'S Sanskrit Grammar, or in KALE'S Higher Sanskrit Grammar. (Bombay.)

APTE'S Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including the illustrative sentences *in smaller type*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

In place of the following four pieces included in the above Selections—Tarikhe Abul Feda, Kashful Mukhabha, Al-Jawāib and An-Nahla—Candidates may optionally take up the first 50 pages of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddamat.

Persian.

1. Siāssat Námah, by Nizām-ul-Mulk.

2. Firdausi; Shāh Námah.

(I) The episodes of Rustam and Suhrab, and of Rustam and Ashkabus.

(II) The Sāsānid Period.

3. Selections from Qā'aní.

4. Selections from Manuchihri.

5. A'in-i-Akbari, Selections.

The candidates will be expected to write an Essay in Persian, and to answer questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed text-books.

Latin.

HORACE: Epistles, Books I and II, and Ars Poetica.

CICERO: De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS: Annals, Book I.

NOTE —The B.A. Latin Examination papers will contain passages for translation from English into Latin, and *unseen* passages for translation from Latin into English; and one-third of the total marks will be assigned to such passages.

Greek.

SOPHOCLES : Philoctetes ; Ajax.

PLATO : Phædo.

THUCYDIDES : Book I.

Hebrew.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

History.

(A)—*European History.*

FREEMAN : General Sketch of European History.

BRYCE : Holy Roman Empire.

SEELEY : Growth of British Policy.

GUIZOT : History of Civilization in Europe ; *

(B) (1) *The Administration of Warren Hastings.*

LYALL : Warren Hastings.

FORREST : The Administration of Warren Hastings.

STRACHEY : The Rohilla War ; or,

(2) *The Crusades.*

CONDER'S Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem.

COX : The Crusades.

COTIER MORISON : Life and Times of St. Bernard.

* Questions will not be set from the "*History of Civilization in France.*"

Political Economy and Political Science.

(1)—*Political Economy.*

WALKER: Political Economy.

PRICE: Political Economy in England.

(2)—*Political Science.*

SEELEY'S Introduction to Political Science.

BLUNTSCHLI: Theory of the State. The following chapters are to be omitted :—

Book II, Chapters 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Book III, Chapters 1 to 6 (inclusive).

Book VI, Chapters 8 to 12 (inclusive) and 14 (Sections iii, iv, v only), and 17, 18.

Book VII, Chapters 8 to 11 (inclusive).

BAGEHOT: English Constitution ; and
either

STRACHEY (India's New and Revised Edition): Chapters
III—XV and XVIII—XXI ;

or,

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

Mathematics.

As in B.Sc.

Physics and Chemistry.

As in B.Sc.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1902.

Mathematics.*

- (1) Analytical Geometry (limited to rectangular axes).
- (2) { Differential Calculus (as in WILLIAMSON, Chapters I—V and IX); and
Integral Calculus (as in EDWARDS' Integral Calculus, Chapters I—VI).
- (3) Dynamics—HICKS'S Dynamics :—

There will be three question-papers.

* From 1903 the course in Mathematics will be :—

Mathematics.

Algebra : Convergence and Divergence of series, Continued fractions, partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

Trigonometry : Inverse trigonometrical functions, DeMoivre's theorem, Summation of trigonometrical series, hyperbolic functions, expansion of trigonometrical functions.

Analytical Geometry : The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Differential Calculus : Differentiation, successive Differentiation development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature evolutes, curve tracing.

Integral Calculus : General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Dynamics : Motion in a straight line, mass momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

Hydrostatics : Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

There will be three question-papers in Mathematics.

Physics.

The Examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

General Properties of matter—

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, *e.g.*, attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surface and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. HOOKE'S Law, and determination of YOUNG'S Modulus. Definition of Moments of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder. BOYLE'S Law Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and harmonic motion.

Sound—

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. DOPPLER'S principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave-lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. LISSAJOU'S figures. Application of the equation $y = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vc - x)$ to problem in interference.

Heat—

Construction and theory of thermometers. Co-efficients of expansion and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Determination of co-efficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. CARNOT'S Heat engine. First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics. CARNOT'S function and THOMSON'S scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light—

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analyses. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. NEWTON'S rings, and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly, and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism—

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction.

Co-efficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

Electricity—

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. THOMSON'S quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity, and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. OHM'S Law. JOULE'S Law. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. PELTIER and THOMSON'S effects. Electro-magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Co-efficients of mutual and self-induction. RUHMKORFF'S coil: Elementary theory of dynamo. Units. Electrostatic and electro-magnetic. Definitions of Coulomb, Ampère, Volt, Farad, Ohm, Watt and Joule.

The *practical* Examination will be in the following experiments from GLAZEBROOK SHAW'S Practical Physics :—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13, 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56, 57, 62, 69—78, 80.

The following books may be consulted :—

MAXWELL : Matter and Motion.

DANIELL : Principals of Physics.

CHANEL : Natural Philosophy.

GANOT: Natural Philosophy.

MAXWELL: Theory of Heat.

PRESFON: Theory of Heat.

DRAPER: Heat.

GLAZEBROOK: Heat and Light.

EVERETT: Vibratory Motion and Sound.

BARNES' Practical Acoustics.

EMTAGE: Light.

GLAZEBROOK: Physical Optics.

PRESFON: Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMPSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

FOSTER and ATKINSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON: Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW: Practical Physics.

Chemistry.

The Examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:—

A.—Elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, chemical action, symbols, formulæ, nomenclature, laws of chemical combination, equivalents.

Outlines of elementary crystallography.

The Atomic Theory, GAY LUSSAC'S Law, AVOGADRO'S Law, DULONG and PETIT'S Law. Determination of Atomic and Molecular weights, Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Isodimorphism, &c. Chemical notation, Valency, Graphic formulæ, chemical equations, calculation of formulæ, and percentage composition. Compound radicals. Theories of dissociation in gases and liquids

Chemical affinity. Influence of heat and light on Chemical affinity, Allotropy, Isomerism, Electrolysis, FARADAY'S Law, Diffusion, Dialysis, Catalysis, Combustion, Flame, Luminosity, Elements of Thermochemistry, Outlines of spectrum analysis.

Distinction between metals and non-metals, alloys, acids, bases, salts and anhydrides. The constitution of salts. The Periodic Law and the study of the elements on the periodic system.

A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds:—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, Silicon and Argon; also Selenium, Tellurium, Gallium, Rubidium, Cæsium, so far as to determine their location in LOTHAR MEYER'S or MENDELJEFF'S tables.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c, employed in arts and manufactures; and also of the metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Mercury, and Platinum.

B.—Practical work.

1. Analysis by wet and dry processes. The substance to be analysed may contain two bases and two acids and shall be confined to the following metals and acid radicals :—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen. Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates, Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of (Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen. Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marshgas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty, and use of no special apparatus.

The following books may be consulted :—

NEWTN : Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry, Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

WATT : Inorganic Chemistry.

KOLBE : Inorganic Chemistry.

TILDEN : Chemical Philosophy.

WURTZ : Chemical Theory.

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

HILL : Practical Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR : Qualitative Analysis.
 FENTON : Notes on Qualitative Analysis.
 JONES : Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.
 TURPIN : Practical Inorganic Chemistry.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1902.

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Analytical Solid Geometry.

The following text-books are suggested :—

SMITH'S Solid Geometry or the corresponding portions of FROST'S Solid Geometry.

Elementary Differential Equations, including equations of the first order, similar equations with constant co-efficients of any order and partial differential equations of the first order and first degree.

EDWARDS' Integral Calculus and FORSYTH'S Differential Equations may be consulted.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and SREELE or WILLIAMSON and TABLETON may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

As in the first four Chapters of ROUTH.

The Examination will consist of two papers as follows :—

1. Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations.
2. Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are:—

Properties of Matter.

Heat.

Sound.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books:—

TAIT: *Properties of Matter.*

MAXWELL: *Theory of Heat.*

PRESTON: *Theory of Heat.*

GANOT: *Physics* (part relating to sound);

or,

DESCHANEL: *Physics* (do. do.).

BARNES' *Practical Acoustics.*

The following may also be consulted:—

KELVIN: *Popular Lectures and Addresses*, Vol. I.

FOURIER: *Theory of Heat.*

STONE: *On Sound.*

DONKIN: *Acoustics.*

HELMHOLTZ: *Sensations of Tone*, Parts I and II.

Papers bearing on the subjects of the Examination given in *Nature*, the *Philosophical Magazine* or the *Transactions of the Royal Society*.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

STEWART and GEE: *Elementary Practical Physics*, Vol. I.

SHAW : Practical work at the Cavendish Laboratory ;
Heat.

BARNES' Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

PICKERING : Physical Manipulation.

GLAZE BROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

LOUDON and MCLENNAN : Experimental Physics.

NICHOLS : Laboratory Manual of Physics Vol. II.

OSFELD : Physico-Chemical Measurements.

KOHLRAUSCH : Physical Measurements.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Two papers as follows :—

I — Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Inorganic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

NEWTH : Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

REMSEN : Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry, as in—

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

MEYER : Modern Theories of Chemistry.

WURTZ : Atomic Theory.

WURTZ : History of Chemical Theory.

Practical Chemistry—Inorganic, Qualitative and Quantitative.

The following may be consulted :—

VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN : Quantitative Analysis.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1902.

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions, as in CHRYSTAL'S *Algebra* and HOBSON'S *Trigonometry*.

Analytical Statics.

Either ROUTH'S *Statics* or MINCHIN'S *Statics* is recommended.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE'S *Dynamics of a Particle* or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON'S *Dynamics* may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics.

As in the first volume of ROUTH'S Rigid Dynamics. MACH'S Science of Mechanics is also recommended.

Differential Calculus.

Integral Calculus.

Differential Equation.

Elements of the Calculus of Variations.

Analytical Plane Geometry.

Analytical Solid Geometry.

A more thorough knowledge of those subjects which have been taken in previous Examinations will now be required.

The Examination will consist of five papers as follows:—

1. Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions of a complex variable.
2. Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Rigid Dynamics.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations with Elements of the Calculus of Variations.
5. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Light.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory, Electricity and Magnetism ;

or,

The corresponding parts of GRAY'S Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism

The following may also be consulted :—

GORDON : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism.

HERTZ : Electric Waves.

Papers in Scientific Publications as for the First D.Sc.

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Light.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

III.—Electricity and Magnetism.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D Sc. Examinations.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics.

STFWART and GEE : Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. II.

The following may also be consulted :—

HENDERSON : Practical Electricity and Magnetism.

MASCART and JOUBERT : Electricity and Magnetism, Vol. II.

NICHOLS : Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Inorganic Chemistry.

Special attention should be paid to recent work.

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER : Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

OSTWALD : Outlines of General Chemistry.

NERNST : Theoretical Chemistry.

E. VON MEYER : History of Chemistry.

SCHORLEMMER : Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry.

WATT'S Dictionary of Chemistry (new edition).

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

III.—Organic Chemistry.

IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry.

Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, with Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty.

The following may be consulted :—

LASSAR COHN : Organic Chemistry.

BERNTSEN : Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER : Organic Chemistry.

Some knowledge of the more important papers to be found in the Journal of the Chemical Society or the Transactions of the Royal Society will also be required.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc. 1902.

Mathematics.

The Examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects :—

I.—*Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.*

II.—*Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy, Lunar and Planetary Theory.*

III.—*Higher Rigid Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydro-Dynamics.*

IV.—*Theory of Potential with application to Electricity and Magnetism, Fourier's Series and Spherical Harmonics.*

V.—*Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.*

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected group.

The group selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar, at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

Physics.

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar, at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

Chemistry.

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar, at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1902.

The subjects of Examination are :—

- (I) Languages :—Any one of the following,
viz., English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian,
Latin, Greek, Hebrew.
- (II) Mental and Moral Science.

(III) Mathematics.

(IV) Physics.

(V) Chemistry.

(VI) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

English.

There will be *eight* papers set.

N.B.—Candidates will have to take up groups I, II, III, VI and either IVa and Va or IVb and Vb.

I.—Nineteenth Century Poetry.

TENNYSON : In Memoriam.

WARD : English Poets, Vol. IV (Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Campbell, Byron, T. Moore, Shelley, Keats, Landor, T. Hood, Eliz. Barrett-Browning, R. Browning, Matth. Arnold, Tennyson).

II.—Poetry from Milton to the end of the 18th Century.

MILTON : Samson Agonistes ; Comus ; Sonnets.

DRYDEN : Satires, ed. by COLLINS (Macmillan).

POPE : Essay on Man.

III.—Shakespeare.

Hamlet ; Anthony and Cleopatra ; As You Like It ; The Winter's Tale.

IVa.—*Elizabethan Dramatists (exclusive of Shakespeare) ; Chaucer ; Spenser.*

BEN JONSON : Every Man in his Humour.

CHAUCER : Prologue ; The Knight's Tale ; The Nonne Prestes Tale (ed. MORRIS).

SPENSER : Faery Queen, Books I and II.

IVb — *Chaucer ; Spenser ; and general Philology of the English Language.*

CHAUCER : Prologue ; The Knight's Tale ; The Nonne Prestes Tale (ed. MORRIS).

SPENSER : Faery Queen, Books I and II.

MORRIS : Historical Outlines of English Accidence.

KELLNER : Historical Outlines of English Syntax.

Va.—*Early Prose ; Essays, 17th and 18th Centuries.*

MORE : Utopia.

SIDNEY : Apologie for Poesie.

BACON : Essays.

ADDISON : As in the Golden Treasury Series.

Vb.—*Anglo-Saxon.*

VI.—*Prose, 18th and 19th Centuries.*

SHERIDAN : The Rivals.

CARLYLE : Heroes and Hero Worship.

FROUDE : Short Studies on Great Subjects (A Fortnight in Kerry ; Reciprocal Duties of State and Subject ; On Progress ; Education ; On the Use of a Landed Gentry ; Party Politics).

GEORGE ELIOT : Silas Marner.

N.B.—Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature

Sanskrit.

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Chhandogya Upanishad.

Bhagavadgita text only.

SUDRAKA : Mrichchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA : Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA : Kadambari-Purvabhaga.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

VYASA and SANKARA : Vedanta Sutras with Sankara's
Bhashya, Adhy. I, Pada I, Sutras 1—4 inclusive,
and Adhy II, Padas 1 and 2

PRASASTAPADA : Padarthadharmasamgraha, commonly
known as Vaiseshibhashya Mula only.

VACHASPATI MISRA : Samkhyatattava Kaumudi.

NAISHADHA : Canto 17.

MUIR : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

* The Outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as
in WEBER or in the Introduction to LANMAN'S Sanskrit
Reader or any similar work.

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattava Kaumudi
and the Padarthadharmasamgraha, candidates may offer
CUNNINGHAM'S *Corpus Inscriptionum*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagiri character only)

Arabic.

Maqámáte Harírí.

Mustatraf.

Muqaddamat-ul-Qamús.

Divane Hamása.

„ Mutanabbi.

„ Nabegha.

„ Sabae Muallaqát (as contained in Zouzani).

Qasidæ Banate Suâd.

Kafia and Shafia, with commentaries by Râzi.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maâni.

Muhit-ud-Dair.

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi.

Persian.

Ain Akbari—Description of

India and the Emperor

Akbar's Precepts.

Vaqáya Nemat Khan Ali.

Akhláqe Náseri.

Ejáze Khusravi.

Se Nasre Zuhuri.

Tauqiáte Kisra.

Abul Fazal.

Shahnamae Firdausi.

آئین اکبری—بیان

هندوستان و دلاویز

گفتار شهنشاهی

وقائع نصرت خان عالی *

اخلاق ناصری *

اعجاز خسروی *

سه نثر ظهوری *

توقیات کسری *

ابوالفضل *

شاه نامه فردوسی *

Qasaed Qāāni.	قصائد قاعاني *
Divan Saādi with Qasaed.	ديوان سعدى مع قصائد و مملعات *
Qasaed Zahir Faryabi.	قصائد ظهير فار يابى *
Divane Hāfiz.	ديوان حافظ *
Qasaed Khaqani.	قصائد خاقانى *
Hadaequl Balaghat.	حدائق البلاغات *
Meyarul Ashāar.	معيار الاشعار *

Persian history and general literature, and Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions ; and also the Arabic Course for the Intermediate Examination of 1899.

Latin.

PLAUTUS : Trinummus ; Aulularia.

CATULLUS :

LUCRETIUS : De Rerum Natura.

VIRGIL : Georgics, Æneid.

HORACE : Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.

JUVENAL : Satires.

SALLUST : Bellum Catilinarium.

CICERO : The Letters ; De Finibus ; De Oratore ; The
Orations against Verres.

TACITUS : The Annals.

QUINTILIAN : Institutio Oratoria.

History.

MOMMSEN: Roman History, translated by W. P. DICKSON.

Greek.

HOMER: Iliad, Books I—VI: Odyssey, Books I—IV.

PINDAR: The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

ÆSCHYLUS: Prometheus Vincetus; Agamemnon; Persæ.

SOPHOCLES: Œdipus Tyrannus; Electra; Philoctetes.

EURIPIDES: Medea; Hecuba; Iphigenia in Aulide.

ARISTOPHANES: Clouds; Frogs; Birds.

THEOCRITUS: Idyls.

HERODOTUS: Books I, II, and VII.

THUCYDIDES: Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES: Philippic Orations; Orations against Leptines and Meidias.

PLATO: Gorgias; Protagoras; Symposium; Republic, Books I—IV.

ARISTOTEL'S Ethics.

History.

CURTIUS: History of Greece.

Hebrew.

Judges
Nehemiah.
Ezra.
Esther.
Ecclesiastes.
Job.

Psalms.
Proverbs.
Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
Daniel.

Syriac.

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version.

History.

ROBERTSON SMITH : Old Testament in the Jewish Church.

EWALD : History and Antiquities of Israel.

*Philosophy.**

Mental and Moral Science.

PLATO : Republic (in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S).

ARISTOTLE : Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by PETERS or WILLIAMS.)

KANT : Critique of pure reason. (Translated by MAX MÜLLER.)

BERKELEY : Principles of Human Knowledge.

HUME : Inquiry concerning Human Understanding and Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

GREEN : Prolegomena to Ethics

SETH : Scottish Philosophy.

WARD : Psychology. (Reprint of article "Psychology" from *Encyc. Brit.*)

* A fifth paper will be set on some philosophical question.

SIGWART: *Logic*. (Translated by DENDY, 2 Vols.) Parts prescribed, are—

Vol. I.—Introduction and pages 1—175, 245—374.

Vol. II.—Introduction and pages 181—418.

WEBER: *History of Philosophy*. (Translated by THILLY.)

History.

There will be *six* papers set :—

1. *Political Philosophy*.

ARISTOTLE'S *Politics*.

HOBBS' *Leviathan*, Chapters XIII—XXX

MILL'S *Liberty*.

STEPHEN'S *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*.

2. *Political Economy*.

MILL'S *Political Economy*

MARSHALL'S *Principles of Political Economics*: Book V, Chapters 2 to 5 (inclusive); Book VI, Chapters 1 to 8 (inclusive).

3. *Constitutional and Economic History*.

Either (A) *English*: *Constitutional History* by TASWELL = LANGMEAD; *Six Centuries of Work and Wages* by THOROLD ROGERS

or (B) *Indian*: CHESNEY'S *Indian Polity*; RAGHAVAIYENGAR'S *Progress of Madras during the last forty years*.

4. *Either* (A) *Indian History.* (a) *Mahomedan History:* AIN-I-AKBARI; BUDAUNI (as in ELLIOT). (b) GRANT DUFF'S *Mahratta History*

or (B) The outlines of *Roman History* up to 476 A.D.

5. *Either* (A) *The works of an eminent historian as an example of historic method:* TAINE'S French Revolution.

or (B) The outlines of *Greek History.*

6. *Either* (A) A Special Subject: (a) The Economic History of the North-West Provinces during the 19th Century; or (b) The *Roman Provinces:* MOMMSEN'S Roman Provinces; ARNOLD'S Government of the Roman Provinces; CICERO'S *Verrine Orations* (translation in Bohn's Library).

or (B) *An Original Thesis*

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry

The Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry for the Degree of M.A. to be the same as the First and Second Examinations for the D Sc.

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

The following Text-Books, Acts and Codes are recommended by the Faculty of Law under Regulation 7 of the Regulations in Law in connection with the subjects prescribed in Regulation 6:—

Text-Books

- (1) HOLLAND'S Elements of Jurisprudence.
- (2) COWELL'S Tagore Lectures.
- (3) The Indian Evidence Act.
- (4) The Introduction to FIELD'S Law of Evidence in British India.
- (5) The rules and forms relating to pleadings, appeals and applications contained in the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (6) The Mitâkshara, Chapters I and II.
- (7) A treatise on Hindu Law and usage by J. D. MAYNE.
- (8) Tagore Lectures for 1873 (on Muhammadan Law, by SHAMA CHARAN SIRCAR) (omitting Lectures IV & XVII).
- (9) Tagore Lectures for 1874 (on Muhammadan Law, by SHAMA CHARAN SIRCAR).
- (10) The Indian Contract Act.
- (11) The Negotiable Instruments Act.

- (12) The Transfer of Property Act.
- (13) The Indian Easements Act.
- (14) INNIS's Digest of the Law of Easements.
- (15) The Indian Registration Act.
- (16) The Indian Succession Act.
- (17) UNDERHILL on Torts.
- (18) STORY's Equity (edited by GRIGSBY), the Chapters relating to Trusts and Mortgages.
- (19) The Law of Specific Relief in India, by CHARLES COLLETT.
- (20) The Indian Trusts Act.
- (21) The Code of Civil Procedure.
- (22) The Indian Penal Code.

Note.—Candidates will not be required to have a knowledge of the amount of punishment which can be inflicted for any offence.

- (23) The Code of Criminal Procedure.

Note —Except Schedules Nos. I and II.

- (24) The Acts and Regulations in force relating to the subjects mentioned in para. 8 of Regulation 6 of the Regulations in Law.

NOTE.—*Every Act mentioned in the above list should be understood to mean the Act with all subsequent amendments thereof.*

(*N.B.*—The above list is suggestive only, and must not be taken to be exhaustive or exclusive.)

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

No Text-Books are prescribed, but the Examination will be in the following subjects :—

- (1) Jurisprudence.
 - (2) Evidence, Limitation and Prescription.
 - (3) Hindu Law (as at present administered by the Courts in British India).
 - (4) Muhammadan Law (Ditto ditto)
 - (5) The Law of Contract in all its branches.
 - (6) Law of Torts and Easements
 - (7) Principles of Equity and their application.
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X

ENDOWMENTS.

QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA JUBILEE MEDAL.

In a letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No $\frac{701}{111-1558}$ of 1888, dated 12th—16th January, 1888, a Government promissory note for Rs 1,000 was transferred to the University, being the gift of Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Pandia, Member and Secretary of the State Council of Mewar, Odeypur; which sum of one thousand rupees was set aside by him to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, under the following conditions:—

- (1) That the sum of the Endowment be invested in Government promissory notes and placed under the protection of Government
- (2) That, from the interest of the Endowment, two silver medals, bearing the inscription "Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal" be given at the Convocation of Calcutta University for commemorating the Jubilee every year to the two most successful candidates of the North-Western Provinces who will appear from time to time for the M A. and B A. Examinations of Calcutta University.

- (3) That in case of a separate University having been granted, opened, and established for the North-Western Provinces by the Government of India, this endowment be transferred and allotted to that Local Government for the purpose specified above.
- (4) That the names of the medallists be printed in the University Calendar.

RULES.

For the B.A. (and B.Sc.) Medal.

1. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student on the A side and in the next year to the most successful candidate on the B side, and so on in future every year.

The B side shall include all students who go up either for the Degree of Bachelor of Science or for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, having taken up two of the subjects prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree.

The A side shall include all the rest of the candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

For the M.A. Medal.

2. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student in one of the following subjects:—
 1. English,
 2. Philosophy,
 3. History and Political Economy,

4. Sanskrit, and

5. Arabic,

and in the next year to the candidate most successful in the M.A. or D.Sc. Examination in one of the following subjects:—

1. Mathematics,

2. Physics,

3. Chemistry,

4. Or such other subject or subjects as may be hereafter prescribed for the Degree of D.Sc.

3. Provided no medal shall be awarded to a student who does not take a first class, and that beginning from the second year in which these rules will be in force the medals shall be awarded to the student who is the most successful among the students of that year and the preceding year.

4. In the event of the University prescribing new rules or subjects for the Degree of M.A., D.Sc., B.A., or B.Sc., the Syndicate shall have full power to direct how the medals shall be awarded.

5. In the event of there being in any year no candidate entitled to the medal under the above rules the Syndicate may award the medal in such manner as they may think fit.

Medallist, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College

Medallists, 1890 —Brijnandan Prashad, M.A., LL.B., Muir Central College, and Ganga Nath Jha, B.A., Queen's College.

Medallists, 1891.—Satish Chandra Bandopadhyaya, M.A., Agra College, and Surendra Nath Sen, B.A., Canning College.

Medallists, 1892.—Alfred S. Jeremy, M.A., Teacher, and Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1893.—Surendra Nath Sen, M.A., Canning College, and Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1894.—Hari Prasad Vidayant, M.A., Muir Central College, and Ghasi Ram, B.A., Agra College.

Medallists, 1895.—Syad Muhammad Khalil, M.A., Queen's College, and Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

Medallists, 1896.—Jhumak Lal Saksena, M.A., Agra College, and Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1897.—Maheshwar Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1898.—Ram Prasad Balmukund Dube, M.A., Muir Central College, and Rup Narain, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1899.—Muhammad Usman, M.A., Muir Central College, and Abhaya Charan Mukerji, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.

Medallists, 1900.—Atul Chandra Chatterji, M.A., Muir Central College, and Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

IKBAL MEDAL.

Syad Ikbāl Ali Khan, Judge, H. H. Nizam's High Court, placed Rs.1,500 to be invested in 4 *per cent.* (now reduced to 3½ *per cent.*) Government paper, at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, the interest of which should be spent in a gold medal to be annually awarded on the following conditions:—

- (1) The medal to be called the Ikbāl Medal.
- (2) To be awarded to the Muhammadan who stands first in order of merit, among his co-religionists at the B.A. Examination. But in case no Muhammadan student has been successful in Passing the said Examination, the medal to be awarded to the student who

heads the list of successful candidates without regard to religion or creed.

Medallist, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1890.—Mirza Muhammad Askari, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1891.—Syyad Muhammad Anwar-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1892.—Nisar Ali, B.A., Bareilly College.

Medallist, 1893.—Khushi Muhammad, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1894.—Qawar Ali, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1895.—Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1896.—Abul Hasan, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1897.—Sayyad Muhammad Raza Muswi, B.A., Muir Central College, and Sayyad Mufawaz Husain, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1898.—Muhammad Ali, B.A., M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.

Medallist, 1899.—Maqsud Ali Khan, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1900.—Siraj-ud-din, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Government of India, placed Rs.6,000 in the Debenture Debt of the North-Western Provinces Club, Allahabad, twelve certificates of Rs.500 each bearing interest at 7 *per cent.* (may be reduced to 5 *per cent.*) with a view to create a scholarship in the gift of the University of Allahabad, to be tenable for one year, in the Muir Central College, by a student of the Muir Central College who has taken his B.A. degree in Physical Science or B.Sc. degree and intends to proceed to the M.A. degree in the same subjects. Such graduate to be selected by proper office-holders in the University.

- Scholar*, 1889.—Phul Chand Rae, B.A., Canning College.
Scholar, 1890.—Avadh Behari Lal, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1891.—Abinash Chandra Bandopadhyaya, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1892.—Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1893.—Abdul Karim Khan, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1894.—Lal Gopal Mukerji, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1895.—Ganesh Prasad Verma, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1896.—Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1897.—Rup Narain, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1898.—Birj Lal, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1899.—Bhoora Lal Hiran, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1900.—Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

GRIFFITH MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Griffith Memorial Fund was formed from contributions made by friends and pupils of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, and it was determined that the income arising from the fund was to be expended entirely on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, such encouragement being restricted to the students of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

The trust of the fund was accepted by the Syndicate of the University of Allahabad on the 6th November 1888, and the following rules were finally laid down.

The "Griffith Memorial Fund" shall consist of the sum of Rs. 6,329-4-11 already realized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a memorial of Mr. R.T.H. Griffith, M.A., C.I.E., together with such further sum as may hereafter from time to time be collected for the said purposes.

The property in the fund shall be vested in the University of Allahabad in trust for the following purposes :—

The fund shall be invested in Government Promissory Notes, and the income accruing therefrom shall be applied annually to the bestowal of scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of and reward for proficiency in the study of Sanskrit learning at Benares.

The said scholarships and prizes shall be denominated the Griffith Memorial Scholarships and Prizes respectively, and shall be awarded to such students only as are actually pursuing their studies at the Sanskrit College, Benares.

The income of the fund shall be annually applied in the following manner :—

(a) Two scholarships, not exceeding Rs.5 *per mensem* each.

(b) The surplus, if any, to prizes in money.

The scholarships and prizes shall be awarded by a Committee constituted as follows :—

(a) The Registrar, for the time being, of the Allahabad University ;

(b) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

(c) The Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares ;

(d) A Pandit of the Sanskrit College, Benares, to be appointed annually by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

(e) A competent person to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, who may hold office for three years and be eligible for re-nomination.

The Committee shall award the scholarships and prizes in accordance with the results of the Annual Examinations held in the Sanskrit College, Benares.

Provided that the Committee shall award to any student of Sanskrit, whom Mr. R T. H. Griffith may recommend, any scholarship for which he may be so recommended subject to the conditions contained in the preceding rules.

LUMSDEN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND GOLD MEDAL

At a public meeting held at Benares on the 2nd August, 1891, it was resolved, in view of the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble J. J. F. Lumsden, C.S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, who, during his long connection with these Provinces, and more particularly with the Benares Division, had endeared himself to all classes, that in order to perpetuate his memory, a fund be raised for the purpose of founding a Medal and two Scholarships. This fund, amounting to Rs 7,700, has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. The interest is paid to the Registrar of the University of Allahabad, and is expended by the Syndicate in the following manner :—

(a) The Syndicate awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" of

the value of *Rs.10* (now reduced to *Rs 8*—as 4 *per cent.* Government Promissory Notes are reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit among those who take up Sanskrit as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

(b) The Syndicate also awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" of the value of *Rs 10* (now *Rs.8* only) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Arabic among those who take up Arabic as their second language; the scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B A. Examination. If no student passes the Intermediate Examination with Arabic as his second language in the year in which the scholarship is awarded, the scholarship will be awarded on the same conditions to the student who passes the said Examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Persian as his second language.

(c) The Syndicate also every year awards a gold medal of the value of not less than *Rs.50* and not more than *Rs.60*, called the "Lumsden Medal" to the student

who stands highest in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

(d) If a student holding either of the scholarships discontinue his studies, die, or through misconduct or any other cause be considered by the Syndicate disqualified to hold the scholarship, it will be given for the rest of the term of two years to the next best student of the same year, who fulfils the requirements laid down in clauses (a) and (b) above.

2. The Syndicate awards one of the aforesaid scholarships alternately every year commencing with the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" in 1893 and the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" in 1894.

3. The Syndicate will, from time to time, invest in Government securities any surplus that may remain over annually, after meeting the cost of the Scholarships of the medal, and incidental charges, and will apply at their discretion the interest received from this source towards increasing the value or number of the scholarships.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1893.—Govind Sadashiva Apte, Madhava College.

Medallist, 1893.—Haribans Sahai, B.A., Muir Central College.

Arabic Scholar, 1894.—Syyad Jalal-ud-din Haidar, Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1894.—Hari Har Lal, B.A., Agra College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1895.—Hari Krishan Tailang, Lashkar College.

Medallist, 1895.—Ganga Sahai, Meerut College.

Arabic Scholar, 1896.—Fida Ali Khan, M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1896.—Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, Canning College.

Do. 1897.—Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, Agra College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1897.—Mulchand Tiwari, Jabalpur College.

Persian Scholar, 1898.—Syad Hakim Ahmed, Lashkar College, Gwalior.

Medallist, 1898.—Noraton Mall, Muir Central College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1899.—Jagannath Misra, Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1899.—Brij Narain Saksena, Christ Church College, Cawnpore.

Arabic Scholar, 1900.—Mazhar-ul-Hasan, M.A.-O., College.

SWARNAMAYI—UMA CHARAN GOLD MEDAL.

Dr. Avinas Chandra Banerji, in April 1900, placed Rupees one thousand by Government Promissory Note bearing interest at three-and-a-half *per cent.*, as an endowment for a Gold Medal to be awarded annually (or biennially, as the donor may ultimately decide) to the most successful candidate at the Examination held for the Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT OXFORD OR CAMBRIDGE BY NATIVES OF INDIA.*

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Resolution No. 360, dated 30th June, 1868, a scheme was promulgated for the creation of a certain number of Government scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India. It was explained that the object of creating the scholarships was to encourage Natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the civil and other services in India. In a subsequent Resolution, dated 18th January, 1870, the circumstances were set forth under which it had been determined to hold this scheme in abeyance. For some time past the Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the re-establishment of a limited number of Government scholarships, tenable in England by Natives of India, and the Governor-General in Council is glad to be able now to announce that it has been decided to bring into immediate operation a scheme which, it is hoped, will have the effect of

* These scholarships were instituted by Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1}{45\ 07}$, dated the 12th February, 1866, No. $\frac{9}{269\ 81}$, dated the 23rd August, 1866, and No. $\frac{3}{38\ 19}$, dated 30th January, 1885.

offering a certain measure of encouragement to the youths of this country to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education either at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge.

2 Six scholarships, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government of India, will be at once established, tenable in England by persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic, Cap. 3. The scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab in rotation,* one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during the present year (1886), and one scholarship to each of the last two during next year (1887). In allotting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed.

* Under Resolution, dated 17th October, 1888, consequent upon the establishment of the Allahabad University, the Government of India has decided "that, with effect from the year 1889, each of the Universities concerned shall participate in the Scholarships in the following sequence".—

Allahabad	} 1894.	Calcutta	} 1898	Madras	} 1902.
Madras		Bombay		Punjab	
Punjab	} 1895.	Allahabad	} 1899	Calcutta	} 1903.
Calcutta		Madras		Bombay	
Bombay	} 1896	Punjab	} 1900	Allahabad	} 1904
Allahabad		Calcutta		Madras	
Madras	} 1897	Bombay	} 1901	Punjab	} 1905
Punjab		Allahabad		Calcutta	

3. Each scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance, not exceeding £200 *per annum*, payable from the date of his arrival in England, and will be tenable for *three* years. No candidate should be more than 2 years of age. Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of his selection and to reside there for a period of *three* years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health.

4. Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100 * for passage-money, and a similar sum will be payable within one month before his actual return to India if he should complete the full period of *three* years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period

5. It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. Each scholar will be required to bind himself by written engagement to submit to such regulations as may, from time to time, be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of scholars.

6. If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at

* By resolution of Government of India, dated 2nd February, 1895, it is notified that, in future, Second Class accommodation only by Railway in India, and on the Sea-voyage to London, will be allowed to persons selected to hold State Scholarships tenable in England.

the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum drawn by him as passage-money.

7. Scholars will be expected to reach England before the opening of the October term at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge to one of which Universities they will be required to proceed.

RULES FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES
FOR THE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE
IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

1. The Syndicate shall in the year in which a State Scholarship tenable in England is placed at the disposal of the University, and as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the results of the Examination in such year for the Degree of B.A. have been ascertained by the Syndicate, and at any other time or times as occasion may arise, select for the scholarship a person who is qualified in the manner specified by Rule 2.

2. A person shall be deemed to be qualified for selection by the Syndicate who is (a) a Native of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3; (b) under the age of 22 years on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made; (c) has qualified for the Degree of B.A. of the University of Allahabad; (d) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he is of good moral character by the production of a certificate to that effect signed by the Principal of the College affiliated to the University at which he has studied, or by a

Director of Public Instruction, or by an officer employed in the civil administration not inferior in position to a Magistrate of a district, or by any other person whose certificate may be considered sufficient by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Syndicate; (e) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he has a competent knowledge of the English language; (f) has produced to the Vice-Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, to the Syndicate, a certificate, signed by a medical officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon that he is physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England; and (g) is willing, with the consent of his family, to proceed to England in order to complete a University education.

3. Any person desirous of being selected by the Syndicate should, at as early a date as possible in the year in which the selection may be made, forward to the Registrar of the University a signed notice to that effect, stating that, if selected, he will comply with such regulations relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof as the Secretary of State for India may at any time make, and shall forward to the Registrar such certificates as to his qualifications as he may have been able to obtain.

4 After the selection, the Registrar shall give to the person selected, a copy of the regulations of the Secretary of State for India relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS
IN ENGLAND.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at University, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study, have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall, at all times, obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year, for *three* years, will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the

scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India, in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship, who not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of *three* years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

SCHOLARS.

- 1889.—Mohammad Ahmad-ud din, B A, Muir Central College.
 1891.—G E. Foy, B A, Muir Central College.
 1894.—Abdul Karim Khan, M A., Muir Central College
 1896.—Bimal Chandra Ghosh, M A, Teacher, Bareilly College.
 1899 —Ganesh Prasad, D.Sc., Muir Central College.

Affiliation of the University of Allahabad with the Oxford
and Cambridge Universities.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE

Broad Street, Oxford, December 1st, 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE to notify to you that in a Convocation of the University of Oxford on November, the 20th, 1894, the following form of Decree was approved unanimously :—

“That the University of Allahabad be admitted to the privileges of a Colonial University, under the provisions of Stat. Tit II, Section VII, on Colonial and Indian Universities.”

I send herewith a copy of the Statute referred to.

I am, faithfully yours,

EDWARD T. TURNER,

Registrar of the University of Oxford.

U DODD, Esq.,

Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE

Clarendon Building, Oxford, 7th March, 1899.

DEAR SIR,

I ENCLOSE a copy of a Statute passed on February 28th, and a copy of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities as thereby amended.

Clauses 3 and 4 of the Statute of February 28th, apply to candidates who do not enjoy the privileges of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities.

Yours very truly,

T. H. GROSE.

THE REGISTRAR OF ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY STATUTES.

STATT. TIT. II., SECT. VII.

October, 1898.

SECTION VII.—ON COLONIAL.

Add p 932.
[1887.]

1. ANY University situated in any part of the British Dominions other than the United Kingdom may apply to this University to be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes

2. The application shall be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall report the same to the Hebdomadal Council

3. The Hebdomadal Council, after considering such application and after making such inquiry as it shall deem necessary, shall, if it think fit, propose to Convocation that the University so applying shall be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes.

Add.
pp 1024,
1025.
[1898]

4 (a). Any person who shall have pursued during two full years a course of study prescribed by a University which has been admitted to the privileges of this section, and shall have passed all the Examinations connected with the course, may, although he has not been matriculated, claim to be admitted to the examination in the Greek language only in Responsions

(b) Any such person, although he has not been matriculated, and although he has not satisfied the Masters of the Schools either in Stated Subjects or in an Additional Subject, may claim to be admitted to

any one or more of the following examinations, *viz*, any part of the First Public Examination, and any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination.

5. Any such person who has either satisfied the Examiners or has obtained Honours in one of the examinations enumerated below in Schedule B, or, if he desires to be admitted to the Examination in Animal Physiology or in Animal Morphology or in Botany or in Geology in the Honour School of Natural Science, in Schedule C, shall, if he is matriculated not later than the Michaelmas Term next following, be admitted on matriculation to the status of a Colonial or Indian Student.

6. The status of such a Student shall be as follows:—

(a) The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

(b) He may claim to be admitted to the examination in the Greek language only in Responsions.

(c) If he has not before matriculation passed the Examination in Holy Scripture or in a book statutablely offered instead thereof in the First Public Examination, he may claim to be admitted to that examination: and until he has passed that examination, he shall not be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination other than the Preliminary Examinations in the Honour Schools of Natural Science and of Jurisprudence.

(d) He shall not be admitted to any part of the First Public Examination other than the Examination in Holy Scripture or in a book statutably offered instead thereof.

(e) Subject to such other provisions of the Statutes as are not inconsistent with this section, and subject to the provisions of this section, he may claim to be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination.

(f) If he has passed the Second Public Examination, and has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, he shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. But if he has passed the Second Public Examination, and has not obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, he shall not be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts until he has kept statutable residence for twelve Terms.

7 A Colonial or Indian Student shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, who has passed one of the examinations enumerated below in Schedule A, and subject to such conditions as are therein contained.

8. The following regulations shall apply to any Colonial Student and to any Indian Student being a European British subject as defined in the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, provided that he has satisfied

the Moderators in Holy Scripture or in a book statutably offered instead thereof:—

(a) If he has obtained Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination, he may claim to be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination.

(b) If he has satisfied the Moderators in the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours, he may claim to be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination: provided that he shall not be admitted to the Final-Examination in the Honour School of Natural Science, unless he has also satisfied the provisions of *Statt. Tit. VI, Sect. I. C., § 5, cl. 7.*

(c) If he (1) has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, and (2) has obtained Honours in Mathematics in the First Public Examination, he may claim to be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination, except the Examinations in the Honour School of English Language and Literature and in subjects C (1) and C (2) of the Examination of Candidates who do not seek Honours.

(d) If he (1) has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, and (2) either has satisfied the Moderators in the Examination of Candidates for Honours in Mathematics in the subjects specified in *Statt. Tit. VI, Sect. I. B., § 2., cl. 6,* or has passed the Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, or has passed the Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics and in Chemistry in the Honour School of Natural Science, he may claim to be admitted to any

of the Final Honour Schools of the Second Public Examination, except the Examination in the Honour School of English Language and Literature : provided that he shall not be admitted to the Final Examination in the Honour School of Natural Science unless he has satisfied the provisions of Statt Tit. VI, Sect. I. C, § 5, cl. 7 : and if he has failed to obtain Honours in one of these Final Schools, or, being disqualified by standing from obtaining Honours, has failed in the judgment of the Examiners to show sufficient merit to entitle him but for such disqualification to a place in the Class List, he shall not be entitled to claim admission to the examination in any of the subjects of the Examination for Candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination, until he has satisfied the Moderators in the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours.

(e) If he (1) has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, and (2) has passed two of the examinations specified below in Schedule C, these subjects being so chosen as to be in conformity with the provisions of Statt Tit. VI, Sect. I. C, § 5, cl. 7, and (3) has passed a third of these examinations, in case this is required by the provisions of the aforementioned clause 7, he may claim to be admitted to the Examination in Animal Physiology or Animal Morphology or Botany or Geology in the Honour School of Natural Science : and if he has failed to obtain Honours in one of these Final Schools, or, being disqualified by standing from obtaining Honours, has failed in the judgment of the

Examiners to show sufficient merit to entitle him but for such disqualification to a place in the Class List, he shall not be entitled to claim admission to the examination in any of the subjects of the Examination for Candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination, until he has satisfied the Moderators in the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours.

(*f*) If he has obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination he may claim to be admitted to the Examination in the Honour School of English Language and Literature.

9. An Indian Student not being a European British subject as defined above, who has satisfied the Moderators in Holy Scripture or in a book statutably offered instead thereof, shall be subject to regulations (*a*), (*b*), and (*f*) in the foregoing clause; and he shall also be subject to regulation (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), with this exception, that he shall not be required to show knowledge of the Greek language.

10. A Colonial or Indian Student shall not be permitted to present himself again for any examination which he has passed before his matriculation, and no examination with the exception of the examinations held by the Masters of the Schools, passed before matriculation under the provisions of this section, shall, in the case of any Student who has not been admitted to the status of a Colonial or Indian Student, be deemed to be one of the exercises required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Add.
p. 1025.
[1898.]

11. The name of any Candidate from a Colonial or Indian University who, not having matriculated, and being statutely certified as desiring admission at a College or Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student, desires to offer himself for examination either in Stated Subjects or in an Additional Subject or in the Greek language only in Responsions, or who under the provisions of clause 4 (b) desires to be admitted to any of the examinations therein enumerated, shall be sent by the Head or a Tutor of the College or Hall or by the Censor of the Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be, to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, together with (1) a certificate drawn up in a form approved by the Delegates of Local Examinations, and showing that the Candidate has satisfied the conditions prescribed in clause 4 (a), and (2) a list of the books and subjects offered for examinations, and (3) the appointed fee.

12. The name of any Candidate who, under the provisions of clause 5, desires to claim the status of a Colonial or Indian Student at matriculation, shall be sent by the Head or the Tutor of the College or Hall or by the Censor of the Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be, to the Delegates seven clear days before the Candidate is presented for matriculation, together with a Certificate drawn up in a form approved by the Delegates and showing that the Candidate has satisfied the conditions of the aforesaid clause, and signed by the Head or a Tutor of the College or Hall or by the Censor of the Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be. The Delegates shall register this Certificate, and shall issue a Certificate stating that the Candidate is

entitled to the status of a Colonial or Indian Student, and shall enter upon the Certificate the Term which, for the purposes of clause 6 (*a*), is to be reckoned as the Term in which the Candidate was matriculated, and any examination of the University for which his name has at any time been entered before the granting of the Certificate. The Candidate shall produce this Certificate to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties on or before the giving in or transmitting of his name as a Candidate for examination after his matriculation, and shall at the same time pay to the University Chest, through the Secretary, the sum of five shillings. In case the Candidate, under the provisions of clause 4 (*b*), is admitted to any examination during the interval between the issue of the Certificate by the Delegates and his matriculation, the Delegates shall recall the Certificate which they have issued, and shall issue a new Certificate showing the examination for which the Candidate's name is entered.

The Delegates shall communicate to the Secretary the issue by them of any Certificate under the provisions of this clause.

13 It shall be the duty of the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties to see that the provisions of this section with reference to the admission of Candidates to Examinations are observed.

Add
p 1026.
[1898]

14. Any University admitted to the privileges conferred by this section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges, and this University may at any time withdraw the same by a vote of Convocation.

SCHEDULE A.

Add
p 1026.
[1898]

1. The Examination in Stated Subjects in Responsions or any examination which under Tit VI. Sect. 1, § 2 exempts a Candidate from Responsions.

2. The Examination in Additional Subjects in Responsions, the subject offered being a Greek book, or any examination including Greek which is accepted by the University as equivalent to this Examination.

3. The Examination of Candidates in the Greek language only at Responsions.

4. The Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination.

5. The Examination of Candidates for Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination.

6. The Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, provided that the Candidate satisfies the Examiners in a Greek book in that Examination.

7. Group A. 1 of the Examination of Candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination.

8 and 9. The Honour Schools of Literæ Humaniores and of Theology in the same Examination.

SCHEDULE B.

1. The Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination.

2. The Examination of Candidates for Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination.

3. The Examination of Candidates for Honours in Mathematics in the First Public Examination.

4. The Preliminary Examination in the School of Jurisprudence.

5. The Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics and in Chemistry in the School of Natural Science.

SCHEDULE C.

The Preliminary Examination in Chemistry and in at least one other subject not being Mechanics and Physics in the School of Natural Science.

STATUTE.

In a CONVOCATION holden on Tuesday, February 28, the following form of Statute was approved (*nemine contradecente*):—

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision with respect to Candidates who are permitted to offer a classical Oriental language as a substitute either for the Greek or for the Latin language in certain Examinations, or who, being Indian Students, are not required to show knowledge of the Greek language, ~~THE~~ UNIVERSITY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:—

1. In Statt. Tit. II. Sect. VII. cl. 8 (p. 13, ed. 1898), the words "who was not born in Asia of parents born in Asia" shall be struck out, and the following words shall be substituted: "being a European British subject as

defined in the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."*

2. Ibid., cl. 9 (p. 14), the words "who was born in Asia of parents born in Asia" shall be struck out, and the following words shall be substituted: "not being a European British subject as defined above."

3. In Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. 1, after cl. 4 (p. 100) the following clause shall be inserted:—

"5. Any Candidate, not being a European British subject as defined in the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, who desires to be admitted to the privilege of offering a classical Oriental language in Responsions or in Moderations, or in both these Examinations, may apply to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for such admission. The application shall be transmitted to the Senior Proctor by the Head or a Tutor of a College or Hall, or by the Censor or one of the Tutors of the Non-Collegiate Students, who shall at the same time send evidence of the Candidate's parentage and place of birth. If the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors approve the application, they shall grant the Candidate a certificate to that effect, and shall also notify the fact to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors shall have power from time to

* Part I, Preliminary, Chapter I, Sec. 4 (1), (i). "European British subject" means.—

- (1) Any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal;
- (2) Any child or grandchild of any such person by legitimate descent.

time to make and vary such regulations for carrying out the provisions of this clause as they may deem expedient."

4. Ibid., A. § 1. cl 4 (p. 101), and B. § 1, cl. 10 (p. 107). and cl. 12 (p. 108), the words, "who was born in Asia of parents who were born in Asia" shall be struck out, and the following words shall be substituted : "who has received the necessary permission from the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors"

5. Ibid., E. § 2 (p. 140), cl. 3 shall be struck out.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Report of the Council of the Senate on the Affiliation of University of Allahabad ; contrnued by the Senate on 21st November, 1895, as per letter, dated Cambridge, 29th June, 1896.

21st October, 1895.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SENATE beg leave to report to the SENATE as follows :—

In course of last year the Vice-Chancellor received from the Registrar of the University of Allahabad an application for the affiliation of that University to the University of Cambridge.

The Council have found that the constitution and scheme of examinations of the University of Allahabad closely resemble those of the University of Calcutta, and that the two Universities recognise each other on equal terms, the Examinations and Degrees of the one being accepted as equivalent by the other. The Council, therefore, decided that they would be prepared to recommend to the Senate that the application for affiliation be granted on terms similar to those approved

by Grace 1 of 5th March, 1895, for the University of Calcutta; and they communicated with the authorities of the University of Allahabad to this effect. They have now received an acceptance on the part of that University of the terms proposed.

The Council accordingly recommend :—

1. That the University of Allahabad be adopted as an institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge.

2. That any matriculated student of the University of Allahabad be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation who has (1) in accordance with the regulations of that University studied for not less than two years at one or more Institutions for the education of adult students affiliated in Arts up to the B.A. standard; (2) passed the Entrance Examination, and also passed in the First Division in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or in the First or Second Division in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts of that University: provided that in one of these Examinations or in some other Examination held by that University he has satisfied the Examiners Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian.

CHARLES SMITH, *Vice-Chancellor*
C. TAYLOR.

JOHN PEILE.

A. AUSTEN LEIGH.

A. F. KIRKPATRICK.

F. W. MAITLAND.

ALEX. MACALISTER.

H. SIDGWICK.

DONALD MACALISTER.

HENRY JACKSON.

A. E. FORSYTH.

J. N. KEYNES.

F. WHITTING.

RICHD. T. WRIGHT.

W. L. MOLLISON.

XI.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(1) IN ARTS.

A.—(Up to the M.A. Standard.)

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (2) Queen's College, Benares.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.
- (6) St. John's College, Agra.
- (7) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
- (8) Maharaja's College, Jeypore.

B.—(Up to the B.A. Standard.)

- (1) Government College, Ajmere.
- (2) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (3) Christian College, Lucknow.
- (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Madhava College, Ujjain.
- (6) Lashkar (Victoria) College, Gwalior.
- Mussoorie School (and College).
- Meerut College, Meerut.
- Woman's College, Lucknow.
- Jaswant College, Jodhpur.

C.—(Up to the Intermediate Examination.)

- (1) High School, Fyzabad.
- (2) Ramsay College, Almorah.
- (3) St. George's College, Mussoorie.
- (4) St. Peter's College, Agra.
- (5) Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie.
- (6) Girls' High School, Allahabad.
- (7) Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
- (8) European Boys' High School, Allahabad.
- (9) Church Mission (St. Andrew's) College, Gorakhpur.
- (10) St. Joseph's Institute, Naini Tal.
- (11) Central Hindu College, Benares.

(II) IN SCIENCE.*A.—(Up to the D.Sc. Standard.)*

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the B.Sc. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Agra College, Agra.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.

(III) IN LAW.*A.—(Up to all Standards.)*

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the LL.B. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (3) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.

- (6) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (7) St. John's College, Agra.
- (8) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (9) Lashkar College, Gwalior.
- (10) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

(IV) IN ENGINEERING.

(Up to the highest Standard.)

Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

A

I

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896 AND 1897;
IN LAW, 1888.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally-expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and the territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the Seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872. The foundation-stone of the Muir Central College was laid by Lord Northbrook in 1873, and the College was opened by Lord Dufferin on the 9th April, 1886. It is built in a modified Saracenic style, and cost nearly nine lakhs of rupees.

This institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts, Science and Law. The Course of Instruction embraces the University requirements for

degrees in those branches. The tuition fee is Rs.8 *per mensem* in the first and second year classes ; Rs.9 in the B.A. and M.A. classes*; and Rs.5 in the Preliminary Law class, and Rs.8 in the Final Law class.

A fund of sixty-nine thousand rupees in Government 4 *per cent.* notes, the endowments of H. H the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharajas of Vizianagram, Rewah, Pannah, Chirkhari, and others, furnishes a number of local scholarships of various amounts. There are also minor stipends for the assistance of poor and deserving students.

The late Nawab Ali Asghar Khan, C.S.I., of Rampur, by a *waqif-nama*, dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs.50 monthly to be given to students who pass in Arabic.

There are also the two following Gold medals : The Peary Mohan Gold Medal for Science ; and Nil Kamal Mittra's Gold Medal for Sanskrit ; one awarded in every alternate year. Also a prize of Rs.40 is awarded annually to the best student in the first year class ; and Chaudhri Dhyan Singh and Maulvi Hyder Husain's prize is awarded annually to the best Sanskrit and Persian student alternately.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	...	G. Thibaut, Ph.D.
Professor of English Literature	...	J. G. Jennings, M.A.

* The fees in the B.A. and M.A. classes will be raised to Rs.10 and Rs.12 respectively.

Asst. Profr. of Eng. Literature ...	C. H. Linton, M.A. (on furlough.)
Offg. do. do. ...	R Deefholts.
Professor of Mathematics ...	H Cox, M.A.
Asst. Profr. do. ...	Umesh Chandra Ghose, M.A. F R A S.
Professor of Physics ...	J. Muray, M.A.
Do. of Chemistry ...	E. G. Hill, B.A.
Do. of Oriental Literature ...	Shams-ul-Ulama M. Syiad Amjad Ali, M.A.
Asst. Profr. do. ...	Maulvi Muhi-ud din.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. A. R. Bhattacharya, M.A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law ...	D. N. Banerji, Bar.-at-Law.
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II.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN
LAW, 1888.

Queen's College, Benares, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge, and the latter under the supervision of the Principal.

ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts up to the M A. Standard, and also affiliated in Science and in Law, has a School Department attached to it. The tuition fees vary from Rs.10 to Rs.8 *per mensem* in the College and from Rs.3 to four annas in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The

College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of Rs.2 and Re.1-8 respectively. Government scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and Departmental Examinations. There are also local scholarships amounting to about Rs.150 *per mensem*, in the College Department.

Connected with this College is a Boarding-House for district students. The number of boarders at present is 96. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English College Department.

Principal	...	A. Venis, M A.
Professor of Eng. Lit. & Logic	...	W K. Johnson, M A., B.A.-at-Law.
Do of Philosophy	...	C. M. Mulvany, M A, B. Litt,
Do. of Physical Science	...	A. C. Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S.
Asst. Profr. do.	...	Sardha Charan Chakravarti, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	Mohendra Nath Dutta, M. A.
Do. of Arabic ..	...	Shams-ul-Ulama Muhammad Abdul Jahl,
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Pt. Kesava Sastri.
Do. of Law ...	...	J. N. Ghosh, B. A, LL.B.
Head Master	...	J. W. Bacon, M A.

Besides twenty English Teachers, one Writing Master, two Pandits, two Maulvis, one Drawing Master and one Science Master.

III.

CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN
LAW, 1888.

This College, founded by the Talukdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st

of May, 1864. The institution comprises three departments,—the College proper, a Law Department, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talukdars of Oudh aided by Government. By a *Sanad* duly executed, the Talukdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their taluks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees *per annum*, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College. The total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, invested funds and fees aggregates eighty-one thousand rupees *per annum*.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law and in the Oriental Classical Languages. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talukdars.

The fee for the College classes is—Rs.6 for the Intermediate class, Rs.7-8 for the B.A. class and Rs.9 for the M.A. class. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of admitting Oudh students to the

free list, or of admitting them on a modified fee. The fee for the Law classes is for Arts students Rs.4 for the first year and Rs.6 for the second year and for outsiders Rs.5 for the first year and Rs.8 for the second year.

The admission fee is Rs.3 for all classes.

In addition to Government scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs.170 *per mensem*.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	M J White, M.A.
Profr of Eng. Lit & History	...	A H. Pine
Do. of Science & Mathematics,		A. W. Ward, M A.
Do of Eng, Lit. & Logic	...	M B. Cameion, M.A , B.Sc.
Do of Law	..	C H. Cordeux, Bar at-Law.
Do of Mathematics	...	S C. Mukerjee, M A., B L
Do of Science	...	Kulu Bhushan Bhaduri, M A.
Do of Persian	...	Munshi Ramkishan.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	D. N. Chakravati, M A.

Oriental Department.

Sanskrit Teacher	...	Pt Ram Krishna Sastri.
1st Arabic do.	...	Maulvi Ali Asghar.
2nd do. do	...	Maulvi Abdul Majid

IV.

THE MUHAMMADAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE, ALIGARH.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN LAW, 1889.

This institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Muhammadans of Upper India, under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K C S.I., LL.D. The objects in view are to place the benefits of liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan

community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government educational institutions; and to reconcile the Muhammadans to the study of Western science and literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Muhammadan community. However, the institution is catholic in its character, and is open to students of every creed and race.

This institution was first opened as a school in June, 1875, and in January, 1878, it was converted into a College and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the University of Calcutta up to the Standard of the First Arts Examination. In Arts the College has been affiliated to that University up to the B.A Standard from the 1st of January, 1881, and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B.L. Standard from the 1st January, 1883.

In the College and School attached to it all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit is taken as the classical language.

All the Muhammadan students are taught Theology in Persian or Arabic, according to their sect, *i.e.*, *Sunnis* according to the *Sunni* sect and *Shias* according to the *Shia* sect.

The College is governed by Trustees, for whose guidance laws and regulations have been passed on December 28th, 1889.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Theodore Morison, M.A.
Professor of English Literature,	L. Tipping, B.A.	
Do. of Science	...	M. Abul Hasan, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	J. C. Chakravarti, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	...	M. Zia Ud-din, B.A.
Professor of History and Political Science	...	G. Gardner Brown, B.A.
Do. of History ..	..	M. Zaman Mehdi Khan, B.A.
Do. of Persian and Arabic ..	Maulvi Abbas Husain.	
Do. do.	...	Khalil Ahmad.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	P. Shiva Shankar Tripathi.
Head Master	...	J. R. Cornat, M.A. (offg.)

And twelve Masters of the School.

V.

AGRA COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1889; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN LAW, 1889.

In 1818 Ganga Dhar Shastri bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the districts of Aligarh and Muttra for the promotion of education. In accordance with the Shastri's will, Agra College was opened in 1823, the endowment then yielding over Rs.22,000 a year. Subsequently Government added to the income, and raised the College to its present status.

In 1883 the management was transferred to a Board of Trustees. The College now receives annual grants of Rs.12,000 from Government and Rs 2,500 from the Municipality of Agra, in addition to the original endowment. At the time of the transfer the trustees made an appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the North-Western Provinces, and a lakh of rupees was added to the endowment, while the capital of the

Scholarship Fund was raised from Rs.25,000 to Rs.45,000. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhartpur maintain additional scholarships.

The immediate control of the College is in the hands of a Committee, two of the members of which are official, the rest nominated by the Trustees.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz.*, the College proper under a Principal, and the School under a Head Master. There are 700 schoolboys and students enrolled: of whom 122 are boarders in the College Boarding House, and 104 in the Caste Boarding Houses.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal & Profr. of Mental Science	...	...	A. Thompson.
1st Profr. of Lit. and History	...	...	T. C. Jones, B.A.
2nd do do	...	...	W G T Mulligan, M.A.
Professor of Physics	...	...	Nigendra Chandia Nag, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	...	Surya K. Kaifarma, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	...	Krishna Lal Misra, M.A. (offg)
Do. of Arabic & Persian	...	...	Sye1 Mo'id Ibn Ibrahim, M.A.
Do. of Law	...	...	Nilmani Daar, B.A., B.L.
Head Master	...	...	(Vacant)

With fifteen Assistant Masters.

VI.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, 1890, 1893; IN LAW, 1891.

This College was established in 1850, and its foundation was chiefly due to the efforts of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers, who were at

that time members of the Local Committee of the Church Missionary Society ; the Hon ble J. R Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P. being the Patron, and Sir William Muir, the President.

Their desire was to found a College for the education of the higher classes of Indian youths upon strictly Christian principles, as they felt that such an Institution was greatly needed, in order to create a higher moral and spiritual tone among those classes.

In more recent years, owing to the rapid growth of the Indian Christian community, the object of the Institution has become somewhat changed. Whilst welcoming, as before, all Hindus and Muhammadans desirous of receiving a liberal education under Christian influences, the College has become recognised more especially as an Institution where the education of Indian Christian youths is made a matter of primary importance. The following High Schools of the Church Missionary Society are affiliated to St. John's College, viz :—

1. Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
2. St John's Collegiate School, Agra.
3. Church Mission High School, Azamgarh.
4. " " " " Basti.
5. " " " " Jaunpur.
6. " " " " Jabalpur
7. " " " " Lucknow.
8. " " " " Meerut
- 9 Jai Narain s College, Benares

The Christian students of these schools are eligible for various scholarships and other concessions, according to merit and circumstances.

The buildings and conveniences have been considerably increased in recent years. They consist of the College; the School; Hostels for Christians and Hindus; a College-chapel; a Swimming-bath, &c.

The College consists of two sections, *viz*:—

I.—An unaided College Department with classes in Arts, Science, and Law.

Fees.				Rs. As.	
M A. Class	...	...	...	5 8	per month.
B A	„	...	...	4 8	„
B Sc	„	...	...	3 8	„
F.A.	„	...	...	3 8	„
Law Class	{ own students		...	3 8	„
	{ others		..	4 8	„
Admission Fee to all Courses			...	2 8	„

II.—A School Department, including a School Final Class, which receives a Grant-in-Aid of Rs.400 per month from Government.

The fees are according to the scale of the Director of Public Instruction, N.-W P. and Oudh.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Philosophy and History	..	Rev. J P. Haythornthwaite, M A
Vice-Principal	..	Rev H. W. V. Birney.
Professor of English Literature and Political Science...		Rev H. B Durant, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	B. M Sarker, M.A.
Do. of Physical Science	...	A. C. Banerji, M.A.
Asst. Prof. of do.	...	Piobhu Das, B.A.

Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	...	John A. Ponniah, B.A.
Do. of English Literature and History	...	S C Roy, M.A.
Professor of Logic	...	B. K. Dutt, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Pandit Ghanashyam.
Do. of Persian ..	...	Maulvi Abdul Mabud.
Head Master	...	Samuel G. Thomas.

With fifteen Assistant Masters.

Principals.

1850.	Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858	„ H. W. Shackell, M.A.
1861.	„ J. Barton, M. A.
1863.	„ C Ellard Vines, M.A.
1878.	„ J. A. Loyd, M A.
1883.	„ G E. A Pargieter, M.A.
1890.	„ J. P. Haythornthwaite, M.A.

VII.

CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE, CAWNPORE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1896; IN LAW, 1898.

The Christ-Church High School, in connection with the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, was, on the request of the Board of Missions, Allahabad, affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in 1892. A First Year Class was opened from the middle of July.

A Hostel for non-Christian students was opened in 1896 and placed under the control of the Vice-Principal. In 1897 a separate building was erected for the College and in the same year a second Hostel opened for Christian students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal (also Profr. of English and Philosophy) ...	Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A.
Vice-Principal (and Profr of English and Mathematics) ...	Rev. A. Crosthwaite, B.A. (on furlough.)
Profr. of English, Philosophy and History ...	Rev. A. A. Blair, M.A.
Do. of English & Maths. ...	Rev. T. R. Underwood, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics ...	V. Yesudian, B.A.
Do. of Law ...	Rae Debi Pershad, B.A., B.L.
Do. of Science ...	H. C. Chatterji, B.A.
Do. of Persian ...	Maulvi Muhammad Muza Jan.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Madho Ram.
Do. of History & Logic ...	Debi Pershad Sukla, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics & Logic ...	Syeed I'azul-ur Rahman, B.A.

VIII.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, JEYPORE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

The College, founded in 1844 and maintained entirely by the Durbar, is a free institution, no fees of any kind being charged to the pupils. It now comprises the usual five Arts Classes teaching up to the M.A. Standard, and nine classes in the School Department. Attached to it are a Gymnasium, a Library and a Laboratory.

All students of the College on passing a University Examination are awarded scholarships, varying from Rs 5 to Rs.20 a month according to qualification and tenable for two years.

A Silver Medal, founded by Lord Northbrook in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Jeypore in 1876, is annually awarded to the candidate who stands first among the successful candidates from the College at the highest University Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Director of Public Instruction and		
Principal	...	Kalipada Banerji.
Vice-Principal and Professor of		
Philosophy	...	Sanjivan Ganguli, M.A.
Professor of Maths. and Science	...	Meghnath Bhattacharya, B.A.
Do. of English Literature,	}	Nagendra N. Mukerji, M.A.
History and Political Economy.		
Do. of English	...	Navakrishna Roy, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Vireshwar Shastri.
Do. of Persian	...	Abdur Rahman.
Asst. Profr. of English Literature...		Makhan Lal Bhargav, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	Bhuramal Sanghi, B.A.
Do. of Maths. and Science,		Ram Ch. Mukerji, B.A.
Do. of Persian	...	Muhammad Baqa.

And twelve Assistant Masters, three Pandits and two Maulvis in the School Department.

Principals.

- 1844. Pandit Shio Din.
- 1855. Munshi Kishen Sarup.
- 1865. Kanti Chander Mukherji.
- 1876. Krishna Vihari Sen, M.A.
- 1877. Dina Nath Mukerji, B.A. (Offg.)
- 1878. Chandra Nath Basu, M.A.
- 1879. Dina Nath Mukherji, B.A.
- 1886. Haridas Shastri, M.A.
- 1893. Kalipada Banerji (Offg.).
- 1894. Dorabji Hirjibhai Vachha, M.A.
- 1895. Kalipada Banerji.

B.

I.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, AJMERE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This Institution was opened originally as a School and after having been closed for several years, was

re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

Until the 15th July, 1896, instruction up to the F.A. and Intermediate Standards, was imparted but from that date an increased staff has been entertained and now students are prepared for the B.A. degree.

Attached to the College are a well-supported Library, commodious Boarding Houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools, and well-furnished Science Rooms for instruction in Physics and Chemistry.

Donations from Local Bodies amounting to Rs.255 a month contribute towards the maintenance of the B.A. Classes; and Rs.244 *per mensem*, including an annual donation of Rs.500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, is distributed into School and College Scholarships.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	F. L. Reid (on leave).
Offg. Principal	...	...	E. F. Harris, B.A.
Offg. Head Master and Professor	...	...
of Phil. and History	...	...	Balwant Rai K. Thakur, M.A.
Professor of Maths. and Science	...	...	Krishna Rao L. Ponaskar, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	...	Binod Lal Mukerji, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	...	...	Jagdindra Chandra Sen, B.A.
Do. of English	...	...	M. Ganeshi Lal, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	...	P. Salig Ram Shastri.
Do. of Arabic and Persian	...	...	M. Tehsin Ali.

And six English and four Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmere opened on the 1st of May, 1876.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master Pandit Nursingh Dass.

And twenty-one English and Vernacular Teachers.

II.

BAREILLY COLLEGE, BAREILLY.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888 ; IN LAW, 1889.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz* :—

1. The College Department, which is an aided institution supported by public subscriptions, and is under the management of a Local Committee, with the Principal.

2. The School Department, which is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The School has been in existence since 1836. The present College Department was opened in 1884, and there are classes preparing for the B.A. Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	G. S. Carey, M.A.
Professor of English	...	F. W. Sudmersen, B.A.
Do. of Maths. & Science	...	Syama Charan De, M.A.
Do. of History & Philosophy,		P. Ikbal Kishen, B.A.
Do. of Science	...	B. Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya, M.A.
Do. of Arabic	...	M. Mahmud Hosen.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	P. Ram Dutt,
Do. of Law	...	B. Ram Sarup, B.A., LL.B.

III.

(REID) CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, 1889.

This Institution is the outgrowth of the Centennial High School which was opened on the 1st February,

1877, under the designation of the Centennial High School; in 1888 it was affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in Arts, and in 1889 up to the B.A. Standard. It is under the special patronage of the North India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The management is vested in a Board of Trustees (registered according to law) composed of eight ministers and three laymen. An agent is in America collecting money for the endowment of the institution. The new College building was completed in 1892, and formally opened by His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chancellor of the University, on the 31st of October, 1892.

A number of scholarships, among them the Queen's Jubilee Scholarship, have been established, available for Hindus, Muhammadans, and especially for Native Christians. For the latter class a Boarding-House is attached, with accommodation for 80 boarders. The number of students on the roll is about three hundred.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Profr. of Philosophy,	Rev. C. L. Bare, M.A., B.D
Professor of English Literature ...	Rev. B. T. Badly, M.A.,
Do. of Science ...	Rudra Narain, B.A., B.Sc.
Do. of Mathematics ...	Kanti Chandra Pramanik, M.A.
Do. of Logic and History ...	Rev. J. N. West, M.A., B.D.
Do. of Persian and Arabic ...	Mirza Mohammed Hadi, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	Narain Datt Shastri,
Business Department ...	Rev. J. N. West, M.A., B.D.

IV.

JABALPUR COLLEGE, JABALPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN
LAW, 1889.

This Institution is the gradual outgrowth of the Sagar High School, founded in 1836, to which College Classes were first added in 1860. It was removed to Jabalpur in 1873. Above the Intermediate Standard, the College is specially intended for the teaching of Science, and is supplied with Science Lecture-rooms and Laboratories, and a complete set of English Scientific apparatus. There is a commodious Boarding-House on the premises, where free accommodation is provided for students. There is likewise an extensive Library. A Law Class and an Engineering Class are attached to the College. During the past year 1897-98) scholarships were awarded in the College to the following amounts:—From private funds, Rs 531; from Government funds, Rs.1,037. Two Prizes of Rs.14 and Rs.10 respectively are likewise annually awarded by the Ghantaya Trust Fund Committee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, & Profr. of English ...	Coln H. Browning, M.A. (Oxon, Bar.-at Law.
Professor of Physical Science ...	Mahadeo Yeswant Dole, M.A., L.C.E.
Do. of Chemistry ...	T. K. Bakshi, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	Kailash Ch. Dutta, M.A.
Do. of Persian ...	Dwarka Prasad, B.A.
Do. of English ...	Hari Dhan Bandopadhyaya, M.A.

Professor of Mathematics	...	A. C. Datta (Cantab), B.A. (on deputation), Gokul Prasad, B.A. (orig.)
Do. of Logic	...	A. N. Shrouta, B.A.
Law Lecturer	...	B. N. Chandra, M.A., B.L.

V.
MADHAVA COLLEGE, UJJAIN.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893.

This College owes its origin to the development of the Ujjain High School, founded by the Gwalior Darbar in 1888. The results shown by the School at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1890, encouraged the Darbar to raise it to the status of a College, which was affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1890; and it is now (1893) recognized by it for the purposes of the B A. Examination. Subsequently on the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, Malwa, supported by the Member of the Council of Regency, Gwalior, in charge of the Educational Department, the President of the Council requested His Highness Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, the present Ruler of the Gwalior State, to allow this College to be named after him. The request was kindly granted by the Maharaja, and thus this institution came to be called the Madhava College.

The College at present works under the immediate control and supervision of J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq., F.R.G.S., Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State.

Scholarships of the total value of Rs.200 are awarded to the students of this College every month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, & Profr. of Maths.	... Bapu N. Dhekne, M.A.
Profr. of Science and History	... Anant V. Khot, B.A., B.Sc.
Do. of English and Sanskrit	... P. N. Patankar, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit	... Kashi Nath Shastri Achary.
Professor of Arabic and Persian	... Maulvi Sd. Mahamud.
Do. of Logic & Philosophy...	... Moio Kesheo Damle, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Maths.	... G. V. Amberdekar, B.A.

And ten Assistant Teachers.

 VI.

LASHKAR (VICTORIA) COLLEGE, GWALIOR

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893; IN LAW, 1896.

This Institution is under the control and supervision of the Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, and consists of two departments, English and Oriental. The English Department prepares students up to the B.A. Standard for both A. and B. Courses, and for the I.L.B. Examination. The School Department is recognised for the School Final-Examination. Drawing and Surveying Classes are attached to the English Department. The Oriental Department, consisting of Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Persian and Urdu Sections, prepares students for the Punjab University and Benares Sanskrit College Examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, & Profr of History	... Pran Nath.
Professor of Science	... Janaki Nath Dutta, B.A.
Do. of Maths. and Logic	... Shankar Lal, M.A.
Do. of Eng. & Philosophy	... Manna Lal, M.A.
Junior Profr. of English	... Upendra Nath Mukerjee, B.A.

Asst. Profr. of Maths. & Logic ...	Narayan Rao Ghanekar, B A.
Professor of Persian & Arabic ...	Turab Ali.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	Somnath Shastri.
Do. of Law ...	Basant Lal, B.A., LL.B.

VII.

MUSSOORIE SCHOOL (AND COLLEGE).

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1894.

This School was founded by the Rev. R. N Maddock, M.A., in 1850. In 1857 (January 1st) it was transferred, by purchase, to the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purpose being raised by subscription in answer to an appeal to the Indian Public, made by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of Rs.200, Rs.125 and Rs.75 respectively. The School is under the control of the Lucknow Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Warden ...	Rev. A. Stokes. M.A.
Chaplain & Asst. to the Warden,	Rev. T. A. Rambart, B.D.
Second Master ...	A. McR. Ogden.
First Assistant ...	T F. Walker.
Second do. ...	E. L. Kelly.
Third do. ...	G. C. Blakee.
Fourth do. ...	A. B. Stokes.

The Senior Department of Mussoorie School has been closed temporarily, pending the erection of new buildings. During the interval, the School will be carried on as a Preparatory School in the Abbey and adjoining houses.

JUNIOR SCHOOL—PREPARATORY

STAFF

Head Master	W C. Hoist, B A.
Assisted by	A B. Stokes, B A (Late Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge 4th Senior Optime, Mathematical Tripos.)
	Mrs C F. Richardson.
Medical Attendant ..	.. Brigade Surgeon C. E. Wikely, M.S. (Retired)

VIII

MEERUT COLLEGE. MEERUT

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1895; IN LAW, 1893.

This Institution owes its origin to the liberality of the nobility and gentry of the Meerut Division, who created an Endowment Fund for the encouragement of Higher Education within the Division.

The College, which is aided by Government, consists of two Departments, the College Proper teaching up to the B.A. LL B. Standard, and a School Department, consisting of two High School Classes, which prepares students for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

The institution was founded in 1892, and is governed by a Board of Management; but the immediate control of the College is in the hands of an Executive Committee, three members of which are *ex officio* and the rest elected by the Board of Management.

The College receives an Annual Grant of Rs 1,200 from the Meerut Municipality

Connected with the College is a Boarding Establishment for the accommodation of District students.

The "Harington," the "Ganga Saran," and eight other scholarships granted by the Committee are competed for every half-year by the students of the College Department; and the "Rai Bahadur Nihal Chand" Scholarship is granted to the best Sanskrit student belonging to the Vaish community.

The "Wyer Gold Medal" is awarded annually to the best student in the Fourth Year B.A. Class, and the "Ganga Saran Silver Medal" to the best student in the Second Year Intermediate Class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	C A Andrews, M A
Profr of Philosophy, Pol. Science, Economics & History,		W. A. Hust, B A
Do. of Mathematics	...	Nogendro Nath Sarnakar, M A.
Do. of Physical Science	...	Jeoti Prasada Bejil, M.A.
Do. of English, Logic & History,		Haricharan Mukerji, M A.
Do. of Persian	...	Yaqub Ali, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	..	Ashutosh Banerji, B A.
Senior English Teacher	..	D B. Anthony, B.A.

Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	...	Anirudha Lal Mahendia, B.A
Do. of English	...	E. Cline, B A.
Do. of Persian	...	Alm-ud-Din.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Sukhbuns Lal.
Drawing Teacher	...	Faiz Mohammed.
Profr. of Law	...	Guichaian Das, B.A., LL B.

IX.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1895.

The School was opened in 1870. A High School Department was added in 1882; and the first candidate for the Entrance Examination sent up in 1884.

It was affiliated to the Calcutta University to the F.A Standard in 1886, and in 1892 to the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad.

The institution is under the Patronage of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This Society has endowed six scholarships for Collegiate students.

One hundred and seventy pupils are enrolled. Of these 105 are boarders, the rates for whom vary according to accommodation from Rs.5 to Rs.16.

There is a Training Class for Teachers connected with the School; and special facilities are offered to any who wish to prepare for Medical Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Miss I. Thoburn.
Profr. of Philosophy & Logic	...	Miss F. Nichols, M.A.
Do. of Latin & French	...	Miss M. Newton, B.A.
Do. of Science & English	...	Miss M. P. Stearns, Ph.B.
Do. of English	...	Miss L. Singh, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	Miss L. Sincar.
Do. of History	...	Miss J. MacReddie, B.A.
Do. of Persian	...	M. N. Aziz, M.A.
Secretary	...	Miss E. Hardie.

With twelve Assistant Teachers.

X.

JASWANT COLLEGE, JODHPUR.

Principal, & Profr. of Science	...	Pandit Suraj Prakash, M.A.
Profr. of Eng. Lit. & History	...	K. Rambhatji, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	Nowratan Mal, B.A., LL.B.
Do. of Philosophy & Logic	...	Gharsi Ram, M.A., LL.B.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	...	B. Peayare Lal, M.A.
Do. of Eng. Literature	...	K. Munjnath Bhatji, B.A.
Profr. of Sanskrit	...	Paisotam Dave, B.A.
Do. of Persian	...	M. Muzaffer Ali Shah.

C.

I.

HIGH SCHOOL, FYZABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This Institution was founded by the Talukdars of the district in 1860. It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Instruction is given up to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and there are a few local scholarships for students.

There is a Boarding-House attached to the School under the supervision of a Resident Master in which free quarters are given to students from out-stations

The Bishen Prakash Scholarships and a few Municipal and other local Scholarships are available for students in the College Department. A special prize of Rs.21, called the Nesfield Prize, is annually awarded to the best student in the College Department from the interest of a sum of money subscribed by Rai Kakku Mal Bahadur and some other leading citizens of Fyzabad.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master and Principal	... R. N. Dey, M.A.
First Assistant Teacher	... B. Damodar Das, B.A.
Second do	... B. Mahabir Prasad B.A.
Third do.	... B. Girish Chandra, B.A.
Fourth do.	... B. Sham Sundar Lal, B.A.
Science Teacher	... B. Kali Nath Bajul, B.A.
Besides Sanskrit, Persian and Drawing Teachers, there are 11 other Assistant teachers	

II.

RAMSAY COLLEGE, ALMORAH.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This School was commenced in 1850 by the Rev. J. H. Budden, on behalf of the London Missionary Society. In 1871 the large and handsome building now in use was first opened, and has since done most efficient service.

Students were first sent up to the Entrance Examination in 1872; and in 1885, owing to the strong

desire of many of the gentlemen of the town, College Classes were opened up to the First Arts Examination.

Some branch schools are carried on in connection with the College. Several scholarships have been endowed, one by Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., a warm supporter of the School from its commencement, and two by the Raja of Tehri and Garhwal. A number of scholarships are also given by the District Committee to poor village boys. to assist them in studying for entrance into the College at Roorkee, Lahore, or Agra.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of Eng Lit. ..	Rev. E. S. Oakley, B.A.
Profr. of History ..	... Rev G. M. Bullock.
Do. of Maths & Science ..	... Jaga Bandhu Phani, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	... Devi Datt Pande
Do. of Persian ...	... Ghulam Haziat Khan.
Head Master ...	... Uttam S. Rawat.

And seventeen other Teachers in the School Department.

III.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, MUSSOORIE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890.

This College, generally known as the Manor House, was founded by Bishop Carli in 1853, and is under the control of the Archbishop of Agra. The institution, though under Catholic management, is open to Catholics and Protestants alike, and the religion of the latter is in no way interfered with.

The course of studies embraces the subjects for both departments of the Roorkee Engineering College, the

Survey Department, the Government Education Department, High Standard, the University of Allahabad and other public Examinations.

The College can accommodate 200 boarders, and further extensive additions are being made to the present buildings.

The institution is under the control of the Local Government, Education Department.

INSIRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Head Master .. Rev I P Price.

Professor ... Rev Hiventy.

Do. ... Rev Mulcahy

Do. D P Lunny, B A.

Do. S R Kirkpatrick, B A.

With six Assistant Masters, one Urdu and one Persian Master.

IV.

ST. PETERS COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890.

St. Peter's College, founded in 1842, and conducted by the Capuchin Fathers, is under the Patronage of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Agra. It prepares students for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the Allahabad University, for Roorkee, the Accounts' Department, and the Subordinate Medical Department. Pailour boarders are admitted at Rs.27 and ordinary at Rs 20 each; the fee for day scholars is Rs 4 each *per mensem*. To the College is attached the Orphanage of St Paul, for poorer children, who cannot afford the higher fees. Both institutions undergo the same course of instruction.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector	...	...	Rev Fr. Raphael.
Vice-Rector	...	...	Rev Fr. Tyione.
Prefect of Studies	...	...	Rev Fr. A. Correya.
Head Master	...	...	B. Paul

And five Assistant Masters.

V.

PHILANDER SMITH INSTITUTE, MUSSOORIE,

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891.

Principal	...	...	Rev H Mansell, M.A., D D
Head Master	...	...	R C. Busher, M A.
1st Assistant Master	..	...	G Moore
2nd do	..	...	L. F Otto, F.R.C.I.

And five Assistant Teachers

VI.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891.

Founded in 1861 (affiliated in Arts up to the First Arts Standard of the Calcutta University in 1883) under the patronage of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow Special training for Teachers. Scholarships tenable by pupils of the School only The School is managed and controlled by a Committee of Residents in Allahabad Special provision is made and special advantage offered to students for the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Lady Superintendent	...	...	Miss Bailey.
First Assistant	...	.	Miss Blanchett.

With eleven Assistant Teachers and two Urdu Teachers.

VII.

KAYASTHA PATHSHALA, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1895.

The Kayastha Pathshala was founded in 1872 by the late Munshi Kali Prasad, of the Lucknow Bar. In 1878 it was raised to the Middle English Standard and in 1883 to the Entrance Standard of the Calcutta University. In 1894 it was included by the Allahabad University in the list of schools recognised for the purpose of the School Final-Examination. In 1895 it was affiliated to the same University up to the Intermediate Examination Standard. The first year class was opened in July 1895 and the second year in July 1896.

The institution was registered in August 2nd, 1893, under Act XXI of 1860, the chief controlling authority being the President for the time being, assisted by a Committee of Management. Its income is derived from an endowment of property made mainly by the late Munshi Kali Prasad and partly by others, which was estimated to be worth Rs 5,10,583-6-11 on the 30th of June, 1894.

The institution is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge and the latter under the superintendence of the Principal.

In the College Department the scale of fees charged ordinarily is Rs.3 *per mensem*, payable during ten months in the session. There are 20 free scholarships, ten in the first year and ten in the second year class, for

poor students who have passed the Entrance or the School Final-Examination in the First Division. In the School Department the scale of fees is proportionate to the income of the guardians of boys, *Chitragupta Vanshi* Kayasthas paying lower fees than students belonging to other castes. There is a large number of free scholars in both the College and School Departments, belonging mainly to the Kayastha community. Kayastha students, moreover, receive monthly scholarships and aid, the total amount spent yearly for this purpose exceeding Rs 2,500. There is a Boarding-House for Kayastha students, where the monthly fee charged is Rs 7 per head.

The College teaches both the A. and B. Courses.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Profr. of English and Logic	..	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A.
Profr of Maths and Science	...	B Dhimesh Prasad, M.A.
Do of Maths and History	...	Surendra Nath Deva, M.A.
Do of Sanskrit	...	P Balkrishna Bhatta.
Head Master	...	Jwala Prasad, B A

Besides sixteen other Teachers and a Drawing Master.

VIII.

EUROPEAN BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1897.

Principal	...	C. H. Dixon, M A.
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IX.

CHURCH MISSION (ST. ANDREWS) COLLEGE,
GORAKHPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899.

Principal	...	Rev. A. H. Wright.
Profr. of English Literature	...	B. Hira Lal Chatterji, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	B. Shashadhar Banerji, M.A.
Do. of Science	...	B. Manoranjan Gupta, B.A.
Do. of History and Logic	...	B. Gobind Sahai Varma, B.A.
Do. of Persian	...	Maulvi Mohammad Abbas Ali.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Pandit Bansi Dhar Sharma.

X.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE, NAINI TAL.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899.

Rev. Br. D. B. Holland.
" " T. F. Kenneally.
" " J. C. Dohoney.
" " J. F. Lyons.
" " J. B. Culhane.
" " G. A. Cooney.
" " J. B. Connally.
" " J. N. Lynch.
" " D. P. O'Doherty.

With three Assistant Masters and a Munshi.

XI.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899.

The object of this Institution is to impart religious teaching in Hinduism in conjunction with secular education. It was opened in July, 1898, and is under the control of a Managing Committee. At present the College teaches up to the F.A. Examination. In the Collegiate School attached, classes are opened for the Middle and Entrance Examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Science ...	A. Richardson, Ph.D., F.C.S.
Professor of English ...	James Scott, M.A.
Do. of History ...	B. Banerji, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics ...	K. C. De., M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	H. K. Paranjpi, B.A.
Head Master ...	H. Banbery.

And seven Assistant Masters.

II.

IN SCIENCE.

A.—(Up to the D.Sc. Standard.)

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the B.Sc. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Agra College, Agra.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.

III.

IN LAW.

A.—(Up to all Standards.)

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the LL.B. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (3) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.
- (6) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (7) St. John's College, Agra.
- (8) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (9) Lashkar College, Gwalior.
- (10) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

IV.

IN ENGINEERING.

(Up to the highest Standard.)

- (1) Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

AFFILIATED 1894.

The Thomason Civil Engineering College was founded in 1847 by H. H. James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, for the purpose of giving theoretical and practical instruction in Civil Engineering to Europeans and Natives with a view to their employment on the Public Works of India according to the requirements of the service and the qualifications of the candidates.

The College Sessions commence on the 1st November and last for nine months, the remaining three months of the year forming the annual vacation.

The following are the classes in the College :—

- 1 Engineer and Telegraph classes.
2. Upper Subordinate classes
3. Lower Subordinate classes including Draftsman and Computers' classes
4. Mechanical Apprentice classes.
- 5 Industrial classes.
- 6 British Military Survey class.
- 7 Native Military Survey class.

ENGINEER AND TELEGRAPH CLASSES.

Admissions to these classes up to the number 20 are made through an annual Entrance Examination held in the following subjects .—

1. English Essay and Hindustani.
2. Physics, Chemistry and Physical Geography.
3. History of England and India.
4. *Mathematics* —Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid,
Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration
5. Drawing
6. *One of the Languages* .—Latin, French, German,
Sanskrit, Persian, or Arabic, or a further Course in
Physics and Chemistry.

The Entrance Examination is open only to Statutory Natives of India other than pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct, and admitted candidates pay a fee of Rs.12 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates are admitted without an Entrance Examination under certain conditions as to health, education and moral conduct They pay a fee of Rs 40 a month during the College Sessions. If they are Statutory Natives of India and are within the prescribed limits of age, they may compete for second and third year scholarships; and further, if not pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, they may compete for the guaranteed appointments.

The College Course extends over three years, and successful students are granted certificates by the College. The curriculum of study for the Engineer and Telegraph classes is the same for the first year.

There are ten scholarships, three of Rs 40 and seven of Rs.30 a month, tenable during the College Sessions and awarded on the results of the entrance and first and second year's examinations.

One cash prize of Rs.1,000; three of Rs 30 each; two Gold Medals and three Silver Medals open to all students, and one cash prize of Rs 250 and one Gold Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Ten qualified Engineering students, in order of standing in the Final Examination list, are appointed as Apprentices in the Public Works Department for one year, subject to extension to two years more if necessary, on a salary of Rs.100 in case of Europeans and Eurasians and Rs 50 in case of Natives. On expiry of their practical training, five students are selected, according to certain prescribed rules, for appointment as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department.

One or two appointments as Apprentices in the Telegraph Department are awarded to Telegraph students in order of standing on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course on a salary of Rs.100 a month. They are appointed as Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 2nd grade, on Rs.225 a month, on proving their thorough fitness within three years.

UPPER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

The Upper Subordinate classes consist of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades, intended for British Non-Commissioned Officers, European Civilians and Natives respectively. Admissions to the number of 12, 9 and 6 respectively are made on the results of an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects :—

English Dictation.
Arithmetic.
Euclid.
Elementary Mensuration.
Hindustani.
Drawing.

The Entrance Examination of the 2nd and 3rd grades are open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. Pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay are excluded.

Should an insufficient number pass the Entrance Examination in any of the grades, the full number of vacancies (27) is made up by admission in the other grades. Students of the 2nd and 3rd grades pay a fee of Rs.3 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates of the 2nd and 3rd grades who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of Rs.20 a month during the College Sessions if accommodation is available. These students may also compete for 2nd year scholarships and guaranteed appointments. The College Course extends over two years and successful students are granted certificates by the College.

The following are the scholarships for these classes :—

First Grade ... Scholarships of Rs.11 a month to each student.

Second ,, ... Twelve scholarships of Rs.25 a month during the College Sessions, six for the 1st year and six for the 2nd year class.

Third ,, ... Six scholarships of Rs.10 a month, tenable during the College Sessions, three for the 1st year and three for the 2nd year class.

Five Silver Medals, two cash prizes of Rs.40 each, four of Rs.30 each, and one of Rs.20 open to all students, and a Silver Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Seventeen appointments as Overseers in the Public Works Department are guaranteed to successful candidates, the preference being given to the first seven military men on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course, the remaining appointments being awarded indiscriminately to all three grades in order of standing on the list.

The students who have gained guaranteed appointments, spend their third year in practical training on

suitable works in India as Apprentices on the following salaries :—

First Grade ... Pay brought up to Rs.80 a month.

Second ,, ... Pay of Rs.60 a month.

Third ,, ... Pay of Rs.40 a month.

On proving their fitness during their apprenticeship they are appointed to the Public Works Department permanently as Overseers, 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to the grades of the class to which they belong.

LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

Admissions to these classes to the number 40 are made through an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects :—

Arithmetic.

Printing as for Plans.

Euclid.

Mensuration of Plans.

History of India.

Elementary Geography.

English Dictation.

Colloquial English.

The Entrance Examination is open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. The College fee is Rs.2 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of

The Course for an ordinary certificate lasts two years and for a higher certificate three years, and is subject to extension at the discretion of Government. The Course is thoroughly practical with the view of turning out Press Foremen qualified for the superintendence of all kinds of work, efficient Photo-mechanical operators and high class art handicraftsmen. The certificates will be granted by the College to students whose progress has been satisfactory.

There are no fees, and a scholarship of Rs.4 a month is given to each student, if his progress is satisfactory.

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only.

Tools and materials are supplied free to students.

BRITISH MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

Eight Non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army in the Bengal Presidency are admitted annually on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India. Members of the class receive a College allowance of Rs.7-8 a month. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College.

NATIVE MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

About ten Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers or men of the Bengal Native Army are admitted annually on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India for instruction in Surveying and Road reconnaissance. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College.

Besides the Entrance and Class Examinations the College holds the following examinations and grants certificates in case of Nos. (1), (2) and (5) to successful candidates :—

- (1) For promotion of Overseers of the Public Works Department to the grade of Sub-Engineer.
- (2) For appointment of outsider candidates to the grade of Overseer in the Public Works Department.
- (3) For competitive appointment to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.
- (4) For competitive appointment to the Superior Traffic Branch of State Railways.
- (5) For appointment to the 4th grade of Accountants of the Public Works Department.
- (6) Part I of examination for promotion of Accountants of the Public Works Department to the 2nd grade.

The following are the Subsidiary Departments of the College :—

1. A free public Library containing 17,140 volumes.
2. A Press which executes printing, lithography photo-zincography, wood-cuts and binding for the College and the general public.
3. A Book Depôt for sale of College publications, text-books, drawing instruments and materials.
4. A Photographic Depôt for sale of Works of Arts.

Circulars of the different classes are issued free on application, and the College Calendar published annually is on sale in the College Book Depôt.

A register is kept up in the College of the names of Civil Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Draftsmen and Mistries who are out of employ, and nominations are made by the College as applications for hands are received.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Chief Engineer to Govt., N.-W.P. and Oudh, P. W. D.—Buildings and Roads Branch.	}	President.
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W.P. and Oudh.		
Manager, O. & R. Railway.	}	Members.
G. Winmill, Esq., Loco. Supdt., O. & R. Ry. (on furlough).		
Principal, Thomason College ...		
Member and Secretary.		

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Lieut.-Col. J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., T.C.D.
Military Assistant Principal	...	...	Lieut. H. B. D. Campbell, R.E.
Professor of Mathematics and Physics	...	...	E. F. Tipple, B.A.
Professor of Natural Science and Electrical Engineering	...	...	F.W. Sedgwick, B.A., A. Inst. E.E.
Offg. Head Master, Upper Subor- dinate Class, and Instructor in Photography	...	...	Conductor J. O'Neill.
Drawing Master, Upper Subor- dinate and Lower Subordinate Classes	...	...	G. T. Sparke.
Offg. 1st Asst. Master, U.S. Class,			Sergeant C. Bolton.
Offg. 2nd. do.	do.	...	Sergeant J. V. Francies.
Offg. 3rd do.	do.	...	F. J. Smith.

Offg. 4th Asst. Master, U.S. Class, Sergeant G.H. Ricketts.
 Laboratory Demonstrator ... Babu B. M. Mukerjee, B.A.
 Head Master, Lower Subordinate
 Class ... Pandit Baldeo Prasad,

Five Native Assistant Masters.

Instructor, British Military Survey
 Class ... Sergeant A. Writer.
 Do. Native Military Survey
 Class ... Duffadar Jahangir Khan.
 Do. in Accounts ... H. J. L. Grogan.
 Do. Industrial Class, Sec. III, Sadhu Singh.

XII.

QUESTION PAPERS.

LL. B. EXAMINATION 1899.

THE PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE, AND HISTORY AND CONSTITUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITIES AND COURTS OF LAW IN BRITISH INDIA.

R K SORABJI, ESQ, BAR-AT-LAW

.. Examiner.

1. Explain the following terms :—

‘État Fédératif,’ negligence,
Social contract, neutrality, lex fori.

2. ‘Crimes are wrongs which affect the public, as distinct from Civil wrongs which affect individuals.’ Discuss this statement.

3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a law of distress? Explain any corresponding remedies of which you know in Roman and other legal systems.

4. Examine the principle, and show the application in practice, of the following maxims :—

(a) Ignorantia juris haud excusat.

(b) 1. Qui facit per alium facit per se.

2. Respondeat superior.

(c) Volenti non fit injuria.

5. What modes of classifying rights do you consider most important? Where in your classification would the following rights find place?—

(a) The rights of a servant to sue his master for unpaid wages.

- (b) The right of a tradesman to recover the value of goods supplied to an 'infant' undergraduate under contract.
- (c) The right of *A* to obtain compensation from *B*—a carrier—for damage done to his goods.
- (d) The right of the owner of a park to exclusive enjoyment of that park.

6. 'There were established in India two independent and rival powers; the boundaries between them being utterly undefined, one deriving its authority from the Crown, and the other from the Company'—Explain this.

7. What advantages had the Legislature established in 1853 over that of 1834? How came it to be again altered in 1861?

8. Trace the growth of Courts of Small Causes in India.

9. How did the Legislature of the N.-W. Provinces come into existence? State briefly its powers.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND THE LAW OF LIMITATION.

C. DILLON, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW *Examiner.*

1. What is a foreign Court? Under what circumstances does a foreign judgment not operate as a bar to a suit in British India?

2. State the rule as to pending suits.

Two suits regarding the same subject-matter are pending,

- (1) in the Civil Court of a Native State, and
- (2) in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Allahabad. The former was first instituted; will the latter be stayed?

3. When may a plaint be returned for amendment ?

A Civil Court passes the following order on a plaint :—

“ Let the plaint be returned for amendment as it does not state correctly and without prolixity the particulars required by S. 50 of the Code.”

A week after the Court passes the following order :—

“ The plaintiff not having complied with this Court’s order for amendment of his plaint, it is, with reference to the provisions of S.54, hereby rejected.”

Are these two orders correct ? Give reasons.

4. State the procedure in a suit if on the date fixed for hearing,

(a) the plaintiff only appears,

(b) the defendant only appears.

5. What is the procedure to be adopted at the hearing of a suit if there are several defendants and only one appears ?

6. State the rule as to set-off as contained in S. 111 of the Code.

A sues *B* for the rent of a house. *B* alleges that he was in *A*’s employment and was wrongfully dismissed, and claims to set off the compensation which may be found to be due to him for such wrongful dismissal, against *A*’s claim. Will he be allowed to do so ? Give reasons.

7. Upon what grounds may a review of judgment be applied for ?

8. What law of limitation is applicable to suits instituted in British India upon foreign contracts ? What is the reason for the rule ?

9. *A* institutes two suits in the same Court—

(1) against *B*, and

(2) against *C*.

Both suits are beyond the period allowed by the law of limitation.

As to—

- (1) he seeks to avoid the effect of the rule of limitation on the ground that he was compulsorily absent from British India during the whole period of limitation ;

and as to

- (2) he claims to be allowed to deduct the period during which the defendant was absent from British India.

What orders should the Court pass in these two cases ?

10. What is the period of limitation applicable to a suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council ?

INDIAN PENAL CODE AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

B. LINDSAY, Esq., C.S.

.. Examiner.

1. Under what circumstances is the plea of accident a good defence to a criminal charge ?
2. Enunciate the law concerning the right of private defence of
(a) Body ; (b) Property.

What limitations, if any, are imposed by law on the exercise of these rights ?

3. Define *abetment* and state clearly what facts must be proved in order to sustain a charge of abetment.

A says to B "C has been slandering you : you ought to take a stick and give him a thrashing to teach him to be more careful in what he says : " a few hours after, C passes B's house. B rushes out and kills C by stabbing him : will a charge of abetment of murder lie against A ?

Give reasons for your answer.

4. What is meant by an *unlawful assembly*? What powers are vested in—

- (a) magistrates ;
- (b) police officers ;
- (c) military officers—

as regards the dispersing of such assemblies?

5. Define the terms :—

“Counterfeit,” “Coin” and “Queen’s Coin.”

A, a jeweller in Allahabad, sends to B, his agent in Singapore, a Farrukhabad rupee and instructs him to have a thousand similar coins made and sent to him for the purpose of being made up into necklaces. B has the coins manufactured and sent to A. Has A committed any offence?

Give reasons for your answer.

6. Give the meanings of the terms *Force* and ‘*Criminal Force*’ as used in the Indian Penal Code. Distinguish between ‘*Criminal Force*’ and *Assault*.

A charges B with spitting in his face. Assuming the allegation to be proved, of what offence would you convict B?

7. Enumerate the cases in which breach of contract amounts to an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

Can you suggest any reasons why such breaches of contract have been constituted offences, a breach of contract being ordinarily a subject for a civil action?

8. State clearly the rules which determine the place of trial of an offence :—

- (a) A is the agent at Jabalpur of a trading company having its head office at Allahabad. A receives at Jabalpur certain money due to the company and there misappropriates it. He is charged with criminal breach of trust and brought to Allahabad for trial. Is there any bar to his trial at Allahabad?

- (b) *B* writes from Calcutta to *C*, his servant at Cawnpore, instigating him to murder *D*. *C* murders *D* at Cawnpore. *B* is arrested on a charge of abetment of murder and brought to Cawnpore for trial. He pleads that the Court at Cawnpore has no jurisdiction. Is his plea a good one?

Give reasons for your answers.

9. "For every distinct offence of which any person is accused, there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately."

Are there any exceptions to this rule? If so, quote them, and illustrate your answer by examples.

10. What special rules of evidence are laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure?

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

PT. MADAN MOHAN MALAVYA, B.A.

.. Examiner.

1. Cite some authorities for the rule that where a custom is proved to exist it will outweigh the written text of the law. What would be the nature of the evidence required to establish such a custom?
2. Give a summary of the main points of difference between the Mitakshara and the Dayabhag Schools.
3. What are the results of a valid adoption? Discuss the validity of the adoption of an only son.
4. What do you understand by 'Coparcenary property'? What are the powers of alienation possessed over such property under the Mitakshara—
 - (a) by a father as against his sons;
 - (b) by the manager of a joint family who is not the father of the other members;
 - (c) by a single coparcener.

State if there is any difference between the law on the same point in Benares, Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

5. State the law as to the right of a Hindu widow in respect of accumulations made by her from the estate inherited by her husband. Would the rents accruing during the last year of the widow's life pass to her own representatives or to her husband's?

6. State the principal grounds of exclusion from inheritance recognised by the Hindu and the Mahomedan Law, and show how they have been affected by modern legislation.

7. Define:—

Talak, Khoola, Iddat, Mahrmisl, Moonjjul,

Moowajjal, Tulab-i-moowathibat, Talab-i-ishtihad.

8. State in their proper order the four duties which are said to belong to the property of a deceased Mahomedan.

A Mahomedan dies leaving 320 bighas of *Sir* land, and three wives, three sons, three sons' sons and two daughters. To what portion, if any, of this land, is each of these entitled?

9. Define *wakf*. A Mahomedan Zemindar executes a deed whereby he conveys the whole of his property to the trustees of the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, and declares that two-thirds of the income of the property shall be always and unconditionally devoted to the purposes of education, and one-third of the income shall be given to him for his life and to his children after him.

Is this deed valid?

10. What are the rights of a Mahomedan widow whose dower remains unpaid against the estate of her deceased husband—

(a) when she has obtained lawful possession of the estate;

(b) when she has not.

If a portion of the estate is alienated by the son of the deceased for valuable consideration to a person who has no notice of the widow's claim for dower, can the widow follow the property in the hands of such transferee for the satisfaction of her dower?

EQUITY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE LAW
OF TRUST, MORTGAGE AND SPECIFIC RELIEF.

DWARKA NATH BANERJI, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW .. *Examiner.*

1. Explain and illustrate the maxim 'Equality is Equity.'
2. Explain the principle on which Courts of Equity act in granting relief on the ground of inadequacy of consideration.
3. An executor distributes the assets of his testator to the legatees without paying the whole of the debts due by the testator. Have the unpaid creditors any and what right to proceed against the assets received by the legatees, and upon what principle of law is such right founded?
4. An assignment of property is made to trustees upon trust to pay all costs, charges and expenses of the deed and other incidental charges and expenses of the trust and to reimburse themselves, and then to pay over the residue to third parties. May the solicitors who had prepared the deed and acted as solicitors to the trustees and not paid, sue to enforce the trust? Give reasons for your answer.
5. Illustrate the proposition that a trustee is a gratuitous bailee of the property entrusted to him.
6. May an agreement to lend money on Mortgage of Zemin-dary villages be specifically enforced against the lender? Give reasons for your answer and cite in support thereof such authorities, English or Indian, as you could think of.
7. Explain the doctrine of part performance as applied to suits to enforce specific performance of an agreement.

8. A husband covenants for valuable consideration that his wife shall join him in the conveyance of an estate, in which he has an interest contingent or immediate, and so validate the title. May he be compelled to procure her concurrence? Discuss the question.

9. Explain the principle upon which marshalling of securities takes place.

What is the difference between marshalling and contribution?

10. Define an Equitable Mortgage.

What is the remedy of a person having an Equitable Mortgage to realise his security?

THE LAW RELATING TO LAND TENURE, REVENUE AND RENT, IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BRITISH RAJPUTANA.

F. ELLIOT, Esq. Examiner

N.B. —Answers should be succinct—Observe the numbers and letters of the questions.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES

1. (a) Into what two broad classes (1 and 2) are cesses divided in the Land Revenue Act? Specify each class in detail and state the directions given to Settlement Officers as to each.
- (f) What is the consequence of omission to fulfil such directions in regard of the second class?
- (c) What conditions may be imposed on the collection of this latter class of cesses?
- (d) In case of doubt, what authority is to decide what may be deemed a cess?

2. (a) What is understood by the expression "Mutation of names?"

(b) What is the maximum fee for a single mutation?

(c) From whom are such fees to be levied?

(d) State, in their sequence, the duties which devolve, in case of succession to proprietary right, on the person succeeding and on the Revenue Officials

(e) What is the period within which the requirements of the law must be fulfilled and what the penalty for neglect on the part of the person succeeding to comply with them?

(f) What course is to be followed if there should be a dispute as to possession?

3 State in detail the procedure to be followed by a tenant who desires to relinquish his holding and the other directions of the Rent Act with regard to such procedure and relinquishment —

4 State —

(a) The time within which an application for sale of distrained crops must be presented

(b) What it must contain.

(c) What must accompany it.

(d) The three immediate duties of the officer receiving it.

5 (a) Within what time, calculated from what date, must a landholder accept or refuse an assessment?

(b) What procedure is to be followed when a Taluqudar refuses, or does not accept, an assessment—

(1) when there is no under-proprietor;

(2) when there is an under-proprietor holding a portion of the Taluqa under sub-settlement?

6. (a) Of what classes of persons is the *rent* payable to the proprietor to be determined by the Settlement Officer?
- (b) State the special provisions of the law with regard to the determination, and payment, of such rent, in each case respectively.
7. State the procedure to be followed, where rent is paid in kind, if either landlord or tenant is absent at the proper time, or if a dispute arises?
8. (a) What restrictions upon contracts between landlord and tenants not having right of occupancy and not being sub-tenants are enacted by the Oudh Rent Law?
- (b) Under what circumstances are these restrictions subject to modification?
- (c) When is land to be deemed not to have been previously cultivated?

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

9. (a) What is a Raiyatwári Settlement in the Central Provinces?
- (b) What are the provisions of the C. P. Land Revenue Act for the assessment of Raiyatwári Land?
10. State the duties of the Settlement Officer with regard to the recording of *sir*-land.
11. How are tenants classified in the C. P. Tenancy Act?
12. (a) Define "village-service tenant."
- (b) On what grounds may a village-service tenant be ejected?

BRITISH RAJPUTANA.

13. (a) What special rights in land and water are reserved to the Government by the Ajmere Land and Revenue Act?
- (b) What exceptions are made to the presumption in favour of Government with regard to such rights?
14. State the rule as regards alienation of "Bhum" land.

CONTRACTS, &c.

A. E. RYVES, ESQ., B.A., BAR.-AT-LAW .. Examiner.

N.B.—*Always give your reasons for your answers. No marks will be given for answers amounting merely to "yes" or "no."*

1. What do you understand by the following terms :—

contributory negligence.
stoppage in transit.
tacking of mortgages.
ratification.
privileged will.
election.

2. A, a Banker at Allahabad, advanced Rs.1,000 to B, an Englishman, born in England, residing temporarily in India, on his promissory note, and sued him to recover the amount. B pleaded that he was a minor and proved that he was 20 years of age when the promissory note was made. What decree would you suggest the Court should pass? Is there any difference between the law in England and in India in respect of contracts entered into by a minor?

3. What is the difference between "fraud" and "misrepresentation" with reference to contracts? Can "mere silence" ever amount to "fraud" or "misrepresentation?" What courses are open to a person whose consent to an agreement has been obtained by "fraud?"

4. Under what circumstances can a mortgagee bring the mortgaged property to sale? If he sues for sale and succeeds, what decree should the Court pass?

5. A mortgagee sues the father of an undivided Hindu family on a mortgage deed executed by the father for legal necessity and joins with him as defendants to the suit all the members of the family who were alive at the time of the mortgage, but omits to join a son who was born subsequently to the mortgage, but who was alive on date of suit. Will this omission in any way prejudice—

(1) the mortgagee's suit;

(2) the mortgagee's security?

6. Who can apply for probate of a will? What particulars should the application contain?

7. What is the effect of the marriage in British India between a person domiciled and one not domiciled in British India with respect to property belonging to either party? Does marriage in any way affect the law of succession?

8. What facts must a plaintiff establish to succeed in a suit for damages for—

(1) malicious prosecution;

(2) false imprisonment?

9. Where, within what time of its execution and by whom should a document which requires registration under the law be presented for registration?

What is the effect of failure to get such a document duly registered?

10. What is the effect of a transfer by a lessor of his interest in the leased property (in the absence of a contract to the contrary) on the statutory rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee? When does a lease determine? Can a lessor under

any circumstances eject a lessee before the period for which the lease was granted has expired?

A took a lease of a house for one year, on the expiry of the term he continued in possession and tendered the amount of the original rent to the lessor—what is the nature of his possession?

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, &c.

W. K. PORTER, ESQ. Examiner.

1. What do you understand by the following terms:—

“Judicial notice,” “Secondary evidence,”

“Presumptio juris et de jure,” “Estoppel?”

Illustrate your answer by examples

2. How has the Indian Legislature attempted to protect accused persons against the effect, as regards themselves and others, of ill-advised confessions?

3. What is the meaning of “character” in relation to the law of evidence? and how far is character relevant (1) in civil, and (2) in criminal cases?

4. In what ways may the following be proved?

(a) The handwriting of a letter.

(b) A telegram.

(c) Proceedings of a Municipal Board.

(d) An alleged custom of primogeniture in a Hindu family.

5. What do you understand by the “privilege of a witness?” State the principal instances in which it exists.

6. How may the evidence given by a witness be attacked in cross-examination? and what protection does the law give to a witness against the abuse of the right of cross-examination?

7. Explain the meaning of the following maxims :—

- (a) Optimus interpret rerum usus.
- (b) Expressio unius exclusio est alterius.
- (c) Falsa demonstratio non nocet.
- (d) Res inter alios acta alteri nocere non debet.

8. Draft sample plaints in the following suits :—

- (a) By the payee against the drawer for non-acceptance of a foreign bill.
- (b) For damages for breach of an agreement to convey land.
- (c) For damages for malicious prosecution.
- (d) In an interpleader suit.

9. Give a full and detailed account of the various formal steps necessary to obtain letters of administration from a High Court.

10. *A, B and C* are brought before a Magistrate, charged with rioting, armed with deadly weapons and causing grievous hurt, and are committed by the Magistrate to the Court of Session, by which Court they are convicted and sentenced on the aforesaid charges. Before the Magistrate and in the Court of Session *A, B and C* (being unintelligent villagers and having no legal advice) plead *alibis*. On conviction they appeal from jail to the High Court. In the High Court their *V* argues that on the record as it stands it is quite clear from facts disclosed by the evidence for the prosecution that *A and C* were acting in the exercise of their right of self-defence.

Discuss the question whether such plea can be heard giving reasons for your view.

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.**JURISPRUDENCE.**

W. K. PORTER, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW

.. *Examiner.*

1. State what you know about the following :—Justinian, Ulpian, Grotius, Savigny and Sir Henry Maine.

Who were they, and what were their principal works ?

2. Discuss at length the following passage :—"A law, in the proper sense of the term, is therefore a general rule of human action, taking cognizance only of external acts, enforced by a determinate authority which authority is human, and, among human authorities, is that which is paramount in a political society."

3. Analyse carefully the meaning of the terms "right" and "legal right."

4. What main classifications of the subject-matter of jurisprudence are you acquainted with ? Which of these do you prefer, and why ?

5. "There is no doubt that the classical Roman jurists recognized two degrees of control over an object."

What are the two degrees referred to ? Does the view of the Roman Jurists coincide with the modern English theory ?

6. "The circumstances which affect the solution of the question as to the applicable 'Lex' may be enumerated as Concentricity, Time, Race and Place."

Amplify and explain this quotation.

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

W. K. PORTER, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW

.. *Examiner.*

1. Discuss at length the doctrine of consideration as applied in English Law.

2 What is the meaning of "consensus ad idem" in relation to contract? How far, in your opinion, is such consensus necessary? Illustrate your answer by examples.

3. State what you understand by "Fraud," "Misrepresentation," "Mistake" "Coercion," and what is their effect respectively upon contracts into which they enter?

4. What are the general rights and liabilities as regards contracts entered into by them of (1) a del credere agent, (2) an agent of an undisclosed principal, (3) a married woman, (4) a minor?

5. Give a sketch of the principal methods in which the law grants redress in cases of breach of contract, illustrating your answer with concrete instances.

6(a). *A*, a patwari, purchases in the name of *B* some zamindari situated within *A*'s circle. *B*, after having paid the profits of the zamindari to *A* for some years, dies, and the property passes into the possession of *B*'s heirs, who refuse to pay *A* his profits. *A* sues *B*'s heirs for delivery of possession and for mesne profits.

(b) *A*, the secretary of a club, as such secretary, orders *B*, a contractor, to repair the club racquet court. *B* executes the repairs and sends in a bill, which *A* neglects to pay. *A* retires from the secretaryship in favour of *C*. *A* sues for the amount of his bill, naming as defendant *C*—, "Secretary of the—Club."

(c) *A* agrees with *B* to purchase his house for Rs 20,000 and pays *B* Rs.2,000 as earnest money. Owing, however, to *A*'s default the sale is never completed and the earnest money remains with *B*. Subsequently *A* sues *B* for refund of the earnest money with interest.

(d) *A*, a member of a partnership to which a debt was alleged to be due from *D*, agreed with *D* to refer the matter

in dispute between *D* and the firm to arbitration. One of the other partners, however, objected to the action of *A* in consenting to the reference and subsequently all the partners ignoring the reference, joined in suing *D* for recovery of the debt.

State what decrees you would make in the above-mentioned suits and your reasons for making them ?

EVIDENCE, LIMITATION AND PRESCRIPTION.

D N. BANERJI, ESQ, BAR.-AT-LAW

.. Examiner.

1. State and illustrate how far you will apply the principle that time does not run against claims arising out of trust.

Does the statute run against the claim of a creditor of a bankrupt, not already barred before the Commission of bankruptcy ?

2. Explain the doctrine of adverse possession, and state, with reasons, is the plaintiff in the following case entitled to succeed in his claim :—

A person enters upon the land of another and after holding possession for a time and without acquiring title under the statute abandons possession. A subsequent trespasser not claiming through the former enters into possession and keeps it for less than twelve years, but the possession of the two together extends over more than twelve years : the owner now sues the trespasser in possession who pleads the statute of limitation.

3. What constitutes *Resgestæ* and explain the principle which admits evidence of *Resgestæ* ?

4. Enumerate the safeguards under which a written instrument, memorandum or entries in note-books may be used by a witness to refresh his memory ? May a copy of an original Memorandum be used for that purpose ? Is there any and what difference between the rules of the English and Indian Courts in this respect ?

5. A document is expressed to be made "for divers good considerations." May it be proved by parol evidence that the bargainee gave money for his bargain? Herein explain the law excluding oral by documentary evidence.

6. Describe the nature of the right acquired by prescription. How is it distinguished from right acquired by custom? What is prescription que estate?

TORTS AND EASEMENTS.

D. N. BANERJI, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW

.. Examiner.

1. Explain the doctrine of the responsibility of a principal for the negligence of his servant. Is a principal in any case responsible for the negligence of an independent Contractor? Cite authorities in support of your answer.

2. *A, B and C* together do a thing which if done by any one of them singly would not be actionable and their act has the effect of doing harm and injury to *D*. Have they done an actionable wrong? Discuss the question with authorities for your answer?

3. Explain the rule of law regarding the rights to lateral support from adjoining land and state how this question was dealt with by the House of Lords in *Angus vs. Dalton*.

4. Mention the remedy that in a case of nuisance the person wronged has in his own hands. Does the remedy exist in cases of nuisance both by commission and omission? Does the remedy apply equally to the person creating the nuisance and the person who succeeds to the possession of the *locus in quo*? Is there any and what difference between the English and the Indian law on this subject?

5. Shew how negligence gives rise to actionable wrongs and in connection with this explain and illustrate the doctrine of contributory negligence.

6. Illustrate what you understand when it is said that a right of easement by prescription must have been enjoyed *nec vi, nec clam, nec precaris*.

HINDU LAW.

THE HON'BLE PT. BISHAMBHAR NATH

.. Examiner.

State fully the difference in opinion and practice between the several Schools of the Hindu Law, upon the question of the authority of a widow in reference to adoption. Is adoption in the *Dattak* form, amongst the "Twice born" valid, under the Hindu Law, in the following cases :—(a) an only son, (b) a daughter's or sister's son, and (c) mother's sister's son. Explain briefly the principles enunciated by the Privy Council in its recent Rulings in relation to such adoptions ; and what would be the effect of the latest decision of that Tribunal upon the question of the adoption of an "only son" in the North-Western Provinces and in Madras, or in Bengal and Bombay comparatively, as regards the titles resting upon such adoption, already effected ?

2. Whether all the Schools of the Hindu Law of Inheritance do recognise the right as to equal ownership with the fathers of sons by birth, in respect to ancestral immovable property. Which of those Schools does not recognise such right, and upon what premises ?

3. Whether a step-mother, according to the *Mitakshara* School of Inheritance can inherit from her deceased childless step-son, to the exclusion of his remote male heirs ? Give reasons for your answer, citing the substance of the Text in the *Mitakshara* bearing upon the question.

4. Explain the Rule and Text of the Hindu Law of Inheritance, according to the *Mitakshara*, relating to the question of priority of heritable right as between a Maternal uncle and descendants of Father's paternal aunt ?

5. *A*, a father, being the Manager of a joint Hindu family died after having executed alone, a simple personal Bond, in favour of *B* with the evident object of accommodating *C*, his, (*A*'s) servant, upon the express understanding that *A* would on no account hold himself liable for repayment of the debt

so incurred. Is the ancestral estate to which the sons of A have succeeded since by right of seniorship, liable for the debt to B, according to the *Mitakshara*?

Give reasons for your answer, quoting the substance of the Text of the law bearing upon the question?

6. Whether a Hindu widow can endow an Idol by alienating her husband's estate or a portion thereof, to the detriment of Reversioners; and whether a pilgrimage to Benares, by her, is a legal necessity, under the Hindu Law, which might justify the alienation by her, of her husband's landed property?

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

THE HON'BLE PT. BISHAMBHAR NATH

.. Examiner.

1. Trace briefly the principal points of agreement and difference between the *Sunni* and the *Shiah* schools of law, on the subject of devolution of property.

2. In what does the great distinction between the *Sunni* and *Shiah* law of Inheritance consist; and explain what are the two main causes which give rise to the right of succession according to the *Shiahs*?

3. Enumerate the classes of heirs recognised by the *Sunni*, and explain who are "Sharers" (*Zavil-furûz*) and what is their fixed number and whom does it include?

4. A "Wakfnama" purporting expressly to make property "Wakf," settled it, in perpetuity, on the family of dedicators, with an ultimate gift for the benefit of the poor, only to take effect upon the failure of descendants of the family. Does it establish a valid "Wakf" according to the Mahomedan Hanifi law? Give reasons for your answer.

5. Whether a will executed by a suicide who had already taken poison when he wrote it, is valid under the *Shiah* law? Give reasons for your answer with reference to some of the Texts bearing upon the question.

6. Where a Mahomedan preemptor has not obtained a decree for preemption in his lifetime, does the right to sue or to appeal survive to his heirs, according to the Mahomedan law applicable to the Sunni sect? Give reasons for your answer.

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

THE HON'BLE T. CONLAN

..

.. Examiner.

1. How and when did equity come to find a place in jurisprudence?

2. What is meant by an equitable interpretation of the law? Give an instance,

3. Interpret the maxim *æquitas sequitur legem* in its various senses and give examples drawn from cases actually decided by British Courts.

When there is a conflict between the rules of equity and law which of them will prevail?

4. *A*, in breach of a covenant in the lease granted him by *B*, assigns the leased premises to *C* and thereby incurs a forfeiture; will equity relieve *A* against such forfeiture? Give reasons for your answer.

5. Money borrowed by an agent for his principal for the purchase of property was rendered a charge on that property by a deed executed, not by the real purchaser (the principal) who was well known to the lender, but by a benamidar.

The lender not having been paid obtained a money decree against the nominal purchaser, and bringing the property to sale bought it himself.

He failed however to obtain entry of his name in the Collector's register owing to the opposition of the real purchaser and a suit subsequently brought by him (the lender) for a declaration of his title and his right to possession against the nominal purchaser was dismissed.

Is the lender competent to bring a fresh suit, and if he is how should it be framed, and what reliefs should he ask for?

ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Give in your own words the substance of the following passage and answer the questions at the end :

"Strange to say I could not conquer my dislike to Mr. Masterman. I had nourished the feeling too long. I could not bear that my mother should be under obligations to him : it hurt my foolish pride young as I then was. Besides as I was put to a better school I was deprived of all my former enjoyments. I became discontented and unhappy merely because I was obliged to pay attention to my learning and could no longer have my own way."

(a) How is a 'feeling of dislike' 'nourished' and how can you try to 'conquer' it?

(b) Give an instance of what is meant by saying that a person is 'under an obligation' to another.

(c) What is meant by 'foolish pride.' Is there any kind of pride which is not foolish? If so, give an instance.

2. Describe in your own words the scene depicted in the following passage. Do not keep close to the original.

"And all things stayed around and listened : the gulls sat in white lines along the rocks : on the beach great seals lay basking and kept time with lazy heads : while silver shoals of fish came up to hearken and whispered as they broke the shining calm. The wind overhead hushed his whistling as he shepherded his clouds towards the west : and the clouds stood in mid-blue and listened dreaming like a flock of sheep."

3. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases printed in **thick type** and use the word or phrase in another sentence of your own construction with a different meaning. Where the words are used metaphorically use them with their literal meanings in your own sentences :—

- (a) They had a **commanding** view of the bay.
- (b) like hounds that **draw** upon a deer
- (c) his mighty limbs **were loosed**
- (d) He **sleeps** among the kites and crows
- (e) These rocks by **custom** turn to beds of down
- (f) The Fathers **grind** the low.
- (g) the heroes **fed** her path with pine-trunks
- (h) Stout Argo **groaned** beneath their stroke
- (i) **honour** forms the social **temper** here.

4. In the following extracts point out clearly and fully all the points of comparison in each simile. Do not paraphrase the passages :—

- (a) And like a horse unbroken
When first he feels the rein,
The furious river struggled hard,
And tossed his tawny mane,
And burst the curb, and bounded,
Rejoicing to be free,
And whirling down, in fierce career,
Battlement, and plank, and pier,
Rushed headlong to the sea.
- (b) Meanwhile the Tuscan army,
Right glorious to behold,
Came flashing back the noonday light,
Rank behind rank, like surges bright
Of a broad sea of gold.

- (c) Each nobler aim, repress by long control,
 Now sinks at last, or feebly mans the soul :
 While low delights, succeeding fast behind,
 In happier meanness occupy the mind :
 As in those domes, where Cæsars once held sway,
 Defaced by time and tottering in decay,
 There in the ruin, heedless of the dead,
 The shelter-seeking peasant builds his shed ;
 And wondering man could want the larger pile,
 Exults, and owns his cottage with a smile.

5. Answer the questions on the following extract :—
 For praise too dearly loved, or warmly sought,
 Enfeebles all internal strength of thought :
 And the weak soul, within itself unblest,
 Leans for all pleasure on another's breast.

What is meant by saying that a person is 'unblest within' and why is such a person 'weak'? How does a too great desire of praise cause this 'weakness' and how does it 'enfeeble all internal strength of thought'?

6. Answer **one** only of the following :—

- (a) Give in your own words the story of Horatius and his defence of the bridge.
 (b) Give the substance of what Goldsmith says about the character of the French.
 (c) Give a short account of Jason's search for the Golden Fleece, and the various dangers he encountered in finding and bringing it back.

7. Give in your own words the substance of the following passages in such a way as to show that you fully understand the meaning and can express it in good English. Do

not merely substitute other words and phrases for which no marks will be awarded.

A.

The North American Indian lives in a state of perpetual hostility and risk. Surrounded by hostile tribes, whose mode of warfare is by ambush and surprisal, he is always prepared for fight, and lives with his weapons in his hand. As the ship careers in fearful singleness through the solitudes of ocean ; as the bird mingles among clouds and storms, and wings its way, a mere speck, across the pathless fields of air ;—so the Indian holds his course, silent, solitary, but undaunted, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness. He traverses vast forests, exposed to the hazards of lonely sickness, of lurking enemies and pining famine. His very subsistence is snatched from the midst of toil and peril. He gains his food by the hardships and dangers of the chase : he wraps himself in the spoils of the bear, the panther, and the buffalo, and sleeps among the thunders of the cataract.

B.

Never stoops the soaring vulture
On his quarry in the desert,
On the sick and wounded bison,
But another vulture, watching
From his high aerial look-out,
Sees the downward plunge, and follows ;
And a third pursues the second,
Coming from the invisible ether,
First a speck and then a vulture,
Till the air is dark with pinions.

So disasters come not singly ;
But as if they watched and waited,
Scanning one another's motions,
When the first descends, the others

Follow, follow, gathering flock wise
 Round their victim, sick and wounded,
 First a shadow, then a sorrow,
 Till the air is dark with anguish.

SECOND PAPER.

(Grammar)

1. (a) Parse fully the words in **thick type** in the following sentence :—

The **work** is difficult, **but** you can **but** do your best, and if you **work** well, you cannot **but** derive some benefit from **your** exertions.

- (b) Parse fully all the words ending in—ing in the following sentences .—

(i) Laughing is contagious.

(ii) He lent me a fishing rod.

(iii) "I am going a-milking, Sir," she said.

(iv) He is not fond of writing letters.

2. Correct the following sentences where necessary, giving reasons for any corrections you make .—

(a) When Alexander invaded India ?

(b) Though he is not very clever, but he is ambitious.

(c) He told that "I am eighteen years of age."

(d) He said that under any circumstances he will not be long away from home.

3. Insert the necessary prepositions in the following sentences :—

(a) His servant is—the gate, waiting—a reply—his letter.

(b) He was seated—his table, thinking—the reply he was to send—a letter.

- (c) The thief was struck—a stick—the policeman.
- (d) Provide yourself—the books necessary—the ensuing examination.

4. Explain the following idiomatic expressions :—

- (a) He shall answer for his crime with his life.
- (b) It is a very short-sighted policy.
- (c) He took up the cudgels in behalf of his friend.
- (d) It was neck or nothing with him.
- (e) He improves upon acquaintance.

5. Distinguish carefully between the following pairs of words and write sentences illustrating their correct use :—

elder and older,	artist and artizan,
artful and artificial,	practice and practise,
human and humane,	capture and captivate.

6. (a) Analyse fully in tabular form :—

One would imagine that, when a man is on his trial for a serious crime, he would have a tendency to forget his personal appearance, but strangely enough this is not the case, as some malefactors have exhibited quite a morbid vanity as to their appearance in the dock.

- (b) Construct a Complex Sentence containing one principal sentence, one adjectival subordinate clause and one noun subordinate clause.

Analyse fully the sentence thus constructed.

7. (a) Put into Indirect Speech :—

“I am tired of men,” said the princess, “and of suitors, and of princes.” “I will go to Zenda and ride in the forest all alone.”

“You will meet men even there,” said the king.

"How do you know that, sire"? she asked with a smile.

"At least I have found it impossible to avoid meeting women any where," replied the king.

"I do not think it is the same thing," observed the princess smiling again.

(b) Write down the words which the princess would use in repeating the above conversation to a third person.

THIRD PAPER.

(Translation from Urdu.)

Translate into English —

A.

شیر کو بیدل مارنا بہت مشکل کام ہے۔ اور اوسمیں جان کا خوف
 ہی۔ کچھ آدمی تو بہہ کرتے ہیں کہ ہاتھی پر جنگل میں جاتے
 ہیں۔ اور جب شیر کو آٹا ہوا دیکھتے ہیں تو ہتھی سے اوتر کر ایک
 ہاتھ میں الٹ تری ڈھال اور دوسرے ہاتھ میں ایک تری تلوار
 یا گڈار لیکر سامنے گھٹنوں کے بل بیٹھ جاتے ہیں۔ شیر اوپر
 جھپٹتا ہی۔ بروے اُسکے بچھ کئی چوٹ کو ڈھال سے بچ کر اوسکے
 سینہ میں کڈا مار کر اوسکو وہیں گرا دیتے ہیں۔ بعض دلیور آدمی
 ایسا بھی کرتے ہیں کہ شیر کو بہالوں سے عمار کرائے داس ہی ہٹیں
 آنے دیتے۔ اور جب وہ پامں آجدا ہی تو اپنے جوتوں سے جبکے آنے
 کے جانب تیز کڈا لگے رہتے ہیں تو کوئیں مار کر اوسکو مار ڈالتے
 ہیں۔ کہتے ہیں کہ ایک راجہ نے ایک وقت لارڈ ریس کے سامنے
 ایک تری تعجب انگریز دایوری دکھائی نہی۔ لارڈ صاحب اور
 اوکے ساتھ لوگ ہاتھیوں اور گھوڑوں پر سوار ہو کر راجہ صاحب

کے ساتھ اک گھنے جنگل میں گھسے - لارہ صاحب ای ہاتھی کے
 ہودے میں جسپر لوہے کا بچترہ لگا ہوا تھا بیٹھے تھے - نکریاں چھوڑ
 دی گئیں اور اوکی بودا کر شیر ادبی جگہ سے نکلا - راجہ صاحب
 زرا بھنے ہوئے ایک فانتھہ میں بھالا اور دوسرے ہلہہ میں ڈھل
 لئے ہوئے آگے ترھے - اوکے دوون چوتوں کے آگے کے حاسب ایک
 ایک نیز کٹار لگا ہوا تھا - شیر کو دیکھتے ہی آدمی چلائے اور
 ہاتھی چدکھارنے اور گھوڑے ہدہانے لگے - یہہ بہادر راجہ نکریوں
 کے داس جا کر کھترے ہوئے - شیر چھپٹا در راجہ نے بھالے سے مار
 مار کر اوسے اپنے پاس پھوپھنے ندیا - شیر کبھی نائین کبھی داہنے
 جانب آتا تھا - اتنے ہی میں راجہ نے موقع باکر شیر کے چھانی
 میں ایسی تھوکر ماری کہ کٹار اوسمیں گھس گیا اور شیر آچھل
 کر چٹ گر پڑا اور مر گیا - سب لوگ ایک ہی زبان سے راجہ کی
 بہادری کو سراہنے لگے *

B.

وقت ریل سے بھی زیادہ بھاگنے والا ہی - ہوا سے ترھکواوڑنے
 والا ہی - اور ایسا دے باؤن نکل جا ہی کہ کسیکو جان نہیں پڑتا -
 سویرا ہوا سو کر اوتھے روز مرہ کے کام سے دبٹے کچھہ کھا یا بد
 بھر دن چڑھکيا بھر گھڑی دو گھڑی ادھر اودھر اوتھے بیٹھے کچھہ
 سبق یاد کیا کہ دس بجنے کو آئے مکتب جائیکو دیو ہوتی ہی
 جھت بت کھایا پیا مکتب گئے وہاں سبق لیا چلو دن ڈھلا سام
 ہوئی گھر آئے تو بھر کھایکی سوچھی جب بیت بھرا دو سستی
 آئی * لیٹے تو اکھیں چھپکیں سویرا ہوگیا - اسے ہی دن خام ہوئے
 جاتے ہیں - ایک شاعر نے کہا ہی *

صبح ہوتی ہی سام ہوتی ہی * عمر یوں ہی تمام ہوتی ہی

(Translation from Hindi)

Translate into English —

A.

व्याघ्र की पैदल सारना बड़ा कठिन काम है और उसमें जान की ज़रूरत है। कुछ आदमी तो यह करते हैं कि हाथी पर जंगल में जाते हैं और जब व्याघ्र को खाता है हुआ देखा है तो हाथी से उतर कर एक हाथ में बड़ी डाल और दूसरे हाथ में बड़ी तलवार या कटार लेकर सामने घुटनों के बल बैठ जाते हैं। व्याघ्र उनपर भपटता है पर वे उसको पंजे की चाँट की डाल से बचाकर उसके छाती में कटार मार कर उसको वहीं गिरा देने हैं। कहीं कहीं साहसी मनुष्य ऐसा भी करते हैं कि व्याघ्र को भालों से मार कर अपने पास नर्हा आने देते और जब वह पास आ जाता है तब अपने जूतों से जिनके आगे पेंनी कटार लगा रहता है ठोकर मार कर उसको मार डालते हैं ॥

कहते हैं कि एक राजाने एक समय लार्ड रिपन के सामने अद्भुत पराक्रम दिखाया था। लाट साहब और उनकी साथी हाथीयों और घोड़ों पर सवार होकर राजा साहब की साथ घने जङ्गल में पड़चके। लाट साहब हाथी के हौदे पर जिसमें लोहे का पीजरा लगा हुआ था बैठे थे। बकरियां छोड़ दिईं गइं और उनकी वास पाकर व्याघ्र अपना जगह से निकला। राजा साहब कबच पहने एक हाथ में भाला और दूसरे हाथ में डाल लिये आगे बढ़े। उनकी दोनों जूतों की आगे एक एक पेंनी कटार लगा हुआ था। व्याघ्र की देखत ही आदमी चिल्लाते हाथी चिंघाड़ने और घोड़े हिन हिनाने लगे। शूरवीर राजा बकरियां के पास जाकर खड़े हुए। व्याघ्र भपटा पर राजाने भाग से मार मार कर उसे अपने पास पहुंचने न दिया। व्याघ्र कभी बाईं कभी दहल और आता था। इतने ही में राजाने अवसर पाकर व्याघ्र की छाती में ऐसी ठोकर मारी कि कटार उसमें घुस गया। और व्याघ्र उच्छल कर चित्त गिर पड़ा। और मर गया।

सब लोग एक मुह से राजा की वीरता की सराहने लगे।

B.

समय रेल से अधिक भागने वाला है। हवा से बढ़कर उड़नेवाला है और
 ऐसा दबे पाँव निकल जाता है कि, किसी को जान नहीं पड़ता है। सबेरा
 हुआ सीकर उठे नित्य कर्म से निपटे कुछ खाया पीया पहर दिन चढ़ आया।
 फिर घड़ी दो घड़ी इधर उधर उठे बैठे कुछ पाठ याद किया कि दस बजने की
 आये। पाठशाला जाने की देर होती है। झूठ पट खाया दिया पाठशाला गये
 वहाँ पाठ पढ़ा चलो दिना डला साभ हूँ, घर आये तो फिर खाने की मुन्नी।
 जब पेट भरा तो आलस लगा। लेटे तो आँखें झपकी सबेरा ही गया। एमा ही
 दिन बीतते चले जाते हैं। एक कविने कहा है “सुबह होती है शाम होती
 है उस यो ही तमाम होती है” ॥

(Translation from Bengali)

Translate into English —

A.

পদ্যতিক (পদচাবী) হইয়া ব্যাভ্র বৎ কবা অতি দুকহ কাব্য। ইহাতে প্রাণ
 হাবাইবাব আশঙ্কা থাকে। কেহ কেহ এই রূপ কবিয়া থাকে। তাহাবা হস্তীব উপব
 আবোহণ কবিয়া বনে গমন কবে এবং যখন ব্যাভ্রকে আসিতে দেখে তখন হস্তী
 হাতে অবতরণ কবিয়া এক হস্তে বৃহৎ ঢাল এবং অপব হস্তে বড় ভববাৰি বা কাটাৰী
 ধারণ কবিয়া ব্যাভ্রব অভিমুখে জাম্বুব উপব ভব দিয়া উপবিষ্ট হয়। ব্যাভ্র তাহা-
 দিগের প্রতি আক্রমণ কবে কিন্তু তাহাবা ব্যাভ্রব নথবেব আঘাত হইতে ঢাল দ্বাৰা
 আত্মরক্ষা কবিয়া ব্যাভ্র বন্ধে কাটাৰী মাৰিয়া তাহাকে ভূমিশায়ী কবে। কোন কোন
 সাহসী ব্যক্তি একপও কবিয়া থাকে। ব্যাভ্রকে ভল্লদ্বাৰা গ্রহাব কবিয়া নিকটে
 আশিতে দেখ না এবং যখন ব্যাভ্র সমীপে আগমন কবে তখন নিজ পাছুকা দ্বাৰা
 বাহাব অগ্রভাগে সূতীক্স কাটাৰী সংলগ্ন থাকে গোবব মাৰিয়া ব্যাভ্রকে নিহত করে।
 এইরূপ কি.বদন্তী আছে যে এক সময় কোন রাজা লর্ড বিপনেব সন্মুখে এইরূপ
 অদ্ভুত পৰাক্রম প্রকাশ কবিয়াছিলেন। লর্ড সাহেব এবং তাহাব সংঙ্গীবা হস্তী ও
 ঘোটকে আকড় হইয়া উক্ত রাজাব সমভিব্যাহাবে নিবিড় বনে প্রবেশ কবিলেন।

হস্তীর উপর লৌহপিঞ্জর সংযুক্ত হোঁদায় লাট সাহেব উপবিষ্ট ছিলেন। ছাগল ছাড়িয়া দেওয়া হইল। তাহাদিগের গন্ধ পাইয়া ব্যাত্র স্বস্থান হইতে বাহির হইল। রাজা বন্ধু পরিধান করিয়া এক হস্তে ভল্ল ও অপর হস্তে ঢাল ধারণ করিয়া অগ্রসর হইলেন। তাঁহার উভয় পাছুকাষ এক একটা স্থলীক্ষ কাটারী সংলগ্ন ছিল। ব্যাত্রকে দেখিয়াই লোক সকল চীৎকার এবং হস্তী ও অশ্ব বিকট কণ্ঠধ্বনি ও হেয়োগ্রব করিতে লাগিল। এই মহাবীর রাজা ছাগলদিগের নিকটে গিয়া দাঁড়াইলেন। ব্যাত্র লক্ষ্য দিয়া তাহাকে আক্রমণ করিতে চেষ্টা করিল কিন্তু রাজা ভল্ল দ্বারা প্রহার করতঃ তাহাকে সমীপে আসিতে দিলেন না। ব্যাত্র কখন বামে কখন দক্ষিণে আসিতে চেষ্টা করিল ইত্যবসরে রাজা ব্যাত্রের বক্ষে একগু পায়ের ঠোকর মারিলেন যে কাটারী তাহাতে প্রবিষ্ট হইল। ব্যাত্রউলক্ষণ করিয়া চিতপাত হইয়া পড়িল এবং পঞ্চস্থ প্রাপ্ত হইল সকলে একমুখে রাজার বীরত্বের প্রশংসা করিতে লাগিলেন।

কাল রেল অপেক্ষাও দ্রুতগামী। পবন অপেক্ষা সমধিক বহমান। এবং এমত নিঃশব্দেপা ফেলিয়া চলিয়া যায় যে কেহ জানিতে পারে না। সকাল হইল, ঘুম ভাঙ্গিল, ওঠা হইল, প্রাতঃকৃত্য সারা হইল। কিঞ্চিৎ প্রাতঃরাশ করা হইল। দিবা এক প্রহর ব্যতীত হইয়া গেল। তৎপরে দুই এক দণ্ড এদিক্ ওদিক্ করিয়া বস। দাঁড়ান হইল। একটুকু পাঠ আবৃত্তি করা হইল। ইহার মধ্যেই বেলা দশটা হইয়া গেল। এতদু পাঠশালায় ঘাইতে আর বিনয় নাই। শীত্র আহ্বারাদি করিয়া পাঠশালায় যাওয়া হইল। সেখানে অধ্যয়ন করা হইল। বেলা চলিয়া গেল সন্ধ্যা হইল। বাসিতে আসিয়া আহ্বারের চিন্তা। যখন পেট ভরিল, তখন আলস্য অক্রমণ করিল। এক টুকু গড়ান হইল। অমনি চক্ষু বুজিয়া আসিল। সকাল হইয়া গেল। এইরূপে দিন গেল। কোন কবি বলিয়াছেন :—

“সকাল হয় আর সন্ধ্যা হয়,

এই রূপে সব বয়স যায়”।

(Translation from Gujarati.)

Translate into English —

(a) વાઘને પગે જઈ શિકાર કરવો એ ઘણું મુશ્કેલ કામ છે. અને તે પ્રમાણે કરવાથી જંગલી જોખમમાં આવે છે. કેટલાક લોકો આ પરાક્રમ નીચે પ્રમાણે કરે છે. તેઓ હાથીઉપર જંગલમાં જાય છે. અને જયારે વાઘ નજરે પડે છે. ત્યારે તેઓ હાથી ઉપરથી નીચે ઊતરે છે. એક હાથે મોટી ઢાલ અને બીજે મોટી તરવાર અથવા કઠાર પકડીને તેઓ વાઘની શામે ધુંટણીએ ઘેરે છે. વાઘ તેમના ઉપર હલંગ મારે છે. પણ તેઓ તેમની ઢાલથી તેના પંજાના છાપાથી પોતાનો બચાવ કરે છે, અને તેમની કઠાર તેની છાતીમાં ભોકીને તેને મારી નાખે છે. કેટલાક બહાદુર પુરૂષો નીચે પ્રમાણે તદ્દબીર વાપરે છે. તેઓ વાઘને તેમની નજદીક અવવા દેતા નથી. પણ જયારે તે ઘણો પાસે આવે છે ત્યારે તેઓ ઘણું તીક્ષ્ણ ખંજર જે તેઓના જોડાને લગાડેલા હોય છે તેનાથી તેને લાત મારે છે અને એ રીતે તેને મારી નાખે છે.

એમ કહે છે કે કોઈ અમુક રાજાએ લાંડ રીપનની રૂબરૂ આ રીતે પોતાનું અદ્ભુત પરાક્રમ દેખાડ્યું. લાંડ રિપન અને તેના સોબતીઓ તે રાજાની સાથે હાથી અને ઘોડાઉપર એક ગિચ્ચ જંગલમાં ગયા. લાંડ રિપન એક હાથીઉપર હોદામાં એક લોઢાના પિંજરામાં ખેડો હતો. બકરાંને છુટાં મુકી દેવામાં આવ્યાં હતા, અને બકરાંની વાસથી વાઘ તેના રહેઠાણમાંથી બહાર નીકળ્યો અને એક હાથે ભાલો અને બીજે હાથે ઢાલ પકડીને રાજા જે પોતાના બખતરમાં હતો તે આગલ ધસ્યો. તેના દરેક જોડે એક ખંજર બાંધેલું હતું, વાઘને જોતાંજ માણસો ભુમ પાડવા, હાથીઓ ચીસ પાડવા, અને ઘોડા હણહણવા લાગ્યા. આ બહાદુર અને હિમતવાન રાજા બકરાં પાસે જઈ હલો રહ્યો.

વાધે તેના ઉપર છલંગ મારી પણ તે રાજાએ પોતાના લાલાથી એક પછી એક ધા માર્યા અને તેને તેની ઘણી નજદીક અવવા દીધો નહિ. વાધ એક વખત ડાબી બાજુએ અને બીજી વખત જમણીગમ ગયો. ન્યારે તે રાજાએ પ્રસંગ જોઈ પોતાના જોડાથી વાધની છાતીમાં એવી તો ઠોકર મારીકે ખંજર તેના શરીરમાં ભોકાઈ ગયું અને તે પ્રાણી ચતો પાટ પડ્યો અને મરણ પામ્યો. દરેક જણે એકે અવાજે તે રાજાનાં શુરવીર પરાક્રમમાટે વખાણ કર્યો

(b) આગગડીઓ કરનાં વખત જલદી દોડેછે, પવન કરતાં જલદી ઉડેછે, અને એવાં છુપાં પગલાંથી સરી જાય છે કે કોઈ તેને જોતું નથી. સવાર પડેછે. નિદ્રામાંથી કોઈ ઊઠેછે. પોતાની રોજની સવારની સ્નાન સંધ્યા કરેછે. પોતાનો નાસ્તો લેછે. એટલામાં દિવસનો એક પહોર થઈ જાયછે. ત્યાર પછી તે થોડા વખત સુધી આમતેમ જોડે ઉઠે છે. પોતાના પાક વાંચેછે. અને તેટલામા દસ વાગેછે. નિશાયે જવાનું મોડું થાયછે. ઊતાવલથી પોતાનું ભોજન લેછે. નિશાયે જાયછે. પોતાના પાક શિખેછે. બુઓ! દિવસ વિતી જાયછે. સંજ પડેછે. તે ઘેર પાછો આવેછે અને પોતાના ભોજનની ફરીથી રાહ બુએ છે. પોતાનું પેટ ભરેછે. ત્યાર પછી સુસ્તી આવે છે બિછાને જાય છે. તેની આંખો નિદ્રાથી મિચાઈ જાયછે અને ફરીથી પ્રાતઃ કાલ થાયછે. આપ્રમાણે તેના દિવસો પુરા થાય છે

એક કવિએ કહ્યું છે કે “સવાર પડે છે ને સંજ થાયછે. આ રીતે છંદગીનો છેડો આવેછે.”

(Translation from Mahat.)

Translate into English. —

(a) बाघाला पायी जाऊन मारणें हें मोठें गठील काम आहे व त्यांत जिवानें जाखीम आहे. काही लोक हें काम पुढील रीतीनें करितात. ते हत्तीवर बसून जंगल त जातात आणि बाघ येत आहे असें पाहतांच ते हत्ती-वरून खाली उतरतात. एका हानांत मोठी ढाल व दुसऱ्या हातांत मोठी तरवार किंवा कटार घेऊन ते बाघाच्या समोर तोड करून आपल्या गुडघ्यावर बसतात. बाघ त्यांच्यावर उडी मारतो, परंतु ते आपल्या ढालीच्या योगानें त्याच्या पंजाच्या तडाक्यातून आपला उचाव करितात आणि त्याच्या छातीत कटार मारून त्याला तेथेंच पाडतात. कोणो साहसो मनुष्ये पुढील प्रकार करितात. ते बाघाला आपल्या जवळ जधीहि येऊ देत नाहीत. परंतु तो फार जवळ आला असतां अति तौक्षण कटारी बसविलेल्या आपल्या जाड्यांना त्यास लात मारून त्याच्या फडशा उडवितात.

असें ह्मणतात की एका राजानें एके ससयीं लार्ड रिपन साहेबांसमोर आपला अद्भुत पराक्रम अशा प्रकारें दाखविला. लार्ड रिपन साहेब वें त्यांच्या सोबतची मंडली हत्ती व घोड्यांवर बसून राजावरीवर एका दाट जंगलांत गेली. लार्ड रिपन साहेबांना एका हत्तीच्या हौद्यावर लोखंडा पिंजऱ्यांत बसविलें होतें. बकरीं सुटी सोडलीं होती व बाघ बकऱ्यांच्या वासानें आपल्या नासेतून बाहेर आला. राजा आपल्या कबचासहित एका हतांत भाला व दुसऱ्या हातात ढाल घेऊन पुढें सरला. त्याच्या दोन्ही बाजूंना एकेक कटार लाविली होती. बाघ दृष्टीस पडतांच समुप्ये शीरडाआरड करूं लागली, हत्ती किंक ल्या फोंडूं लागले, आणि घोडे खिंकाळू लागले. हा शूर व धीट राजा बकऱ्यांच्या जवळ जाऊन उभा राहिला. बाघान त्याच्यावर उडी मारली, परंतु राजानें आपल्या भालानें त्यावर एकसारखा प्रहार करून त्यास आपल्याजवळ यावयास दिलें नाही. बाघ एकदां डब्या बाजूस व अेकदां उजव्या बाजूस रत होता. इतक्यात राजानें सधी साधूनें

आपल्या जाण्यांनीं त्याच्या हातीत असा फटका दिला कीं कटार आंत शिरून वाघ उताणा पडला व त्यानें पाण खीडला. प्रत्येकजण अेका खरानें राजाच्या शेंभ्याची तारीफ करू लागला

(b) काल हा आगगाडी पेक्षाही जलद धांवणारा आहे, वायुपेक्षाही चपल उडणारा आहे, व न समजणाऱ्या अशा सध्द पाऊलांनीं निश्टून जाणारा आहे. सकाल भाली; निजुन उठला; नित्यकर्म उरकलें, थडें खाल्लं पिळ्ळें इतक्यात पहिला प्रहर निघून गेला. नंतर अेक घडौभर इकडे तिकडे वसत उठत आहे व आपलें धडे करीत आहे अेवढ्यात दहा वाजले. शालेस जाल्याला उशर हत आला. भटपट जीवण करून शालेश जानी व आपले धडे शिकतो. पहा। दिवस खालीं आला. सध्याकाल भाला. तो घरो परततो व पुझा जीवणाचो तयारी. पीठ भरलें तें आलस खोटला. लवडन्ना. डाल्यांना भोप लागली, व पुझा अेकदा सकाल भाली : असे तयाचे दिवस निघून जातात.

अेका कवीने झटलें आहे “सकाल होते संध्याकाल होते; अशा रितीनें आयुष्याचा शिवट होती.”

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(For Candidates whose mother-tongue is English.)

Write an English essay on the following subject :—

‘More haste less speed.’

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER

1. State the rules for multiplication and division of decimal fractions.

Assuming that the surface of a sphere is 3.1416 times the square of its diameter, and that the earth is a sphere whose diameter is 8,000 miles, find what fraction of the whole surface of the earth is the area of India which is 1,350,000 square miles. Express your result as a decimal fraction.

2. What are *circulating* decimals? Distinguish between *pure* and *mixed* circulating decimals.

(a) Add together $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{30}$, $\frac{1}{42}$, $\frac{5}{66}$ and express the sum as a mixed circulating decimal.

(b) Reduce $0.16 \times \frac{.142857}{\left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{3}{8}\right) \times 40}$ of Rs.8, 5 as.
to the fraction of 1 anna.

3. (a) Find, by practice, the price of 100 bags of Rosa sugar, each weighing 4 seers 2 powas and 3 chataks, at 6 as. 9 p. per seer.

(b) Find the square root of $10.0\dot{2}$ to three places of decimals.

4. What sum of money will amount to Rs 3,528 in two years at 5 per cent. compound interest? and what will it amount to in two more years?

5. What monthly income will be derived from the investment of one lac of rupees in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government of India paper at $100 \frac{13}{16}$?

6. Divide $(1-x^2)(1-y^2)(1-z^2) - (x+yz)(y+xz)(z+xy)$ by $1-x^2-y^2-z^2-2xyz$ and extract the square root of $1+(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)$.

7. Simplify :—

$$\frac{(x-a)^2}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{(x-b)^2}{(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{(x-c)^2}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

8 The expression $ax+by$ is equal to 10 when $x=2$ and $y=3$ and it is equal to 25 when $x=3$ and $y=2$, a and b being constants ; find a and b .

Solve :

$$\frac{(x+a)(x+b)}{(x+c)(x+d)} = \frac{v-c-d}{x-a-b}.$$

9 $a : b, c : d, e : f, \&c,$ are m equal ratios : prove that each of them is equal to

$$\sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{p^n + q^n + r^n + \dots}{pb^n + qd^n + f^n + \dots} \right)} \text{ and also to}$$

$$\sqrt[m]{\left(\frac{ace \dots}{bdf \dots} \right)}, \text{ where } n, p, q, r, \dots \text{ are any quantities whatever.}$$

A 's present age is to B 's present age as 8 : 7 ; 27 years ago their ages were as 5 . 4. Find their present ages.

SECOND PAPER.

- 1 (a) If one straight line stand upon another straight line the adjacent angles shall be either two right angles or together equal to two right angles.
- (b) The internal and external bisectors of an angle are at right angles to one another.
- 2 (a) The three angles of any triangle are together equal to two right angles.
- (b) Find the magnitude of each angle of a regular polygon of n sides.

3. ABC is a triangle, the angle ACB being an obtuse angle. AD is the perpendicular from A on BC produced. Prove that the square on AB is equal to the squares on AC, CB together with twice the rectangle BC, CD

4. (a) The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.
- (b) A circle described upon the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle as diameter, passes through the opposite angular point.
- 5 Circumscribe a circle about *any* regular polygon.
6. (a) Find in square feet the area of a square the diagonal of which is 7 yds. 1 ft.
- (b) A plank 15 in. wide is placed against the top of a wall 8 ft high, while the other end rests on the ground 6 ft. from the wall. Find the area of the plank
7. (a) The diagonals of a rhombus are 4 ft. and 1 ft. 2 in. Find the sides and the area.
- (b) Find the area of the quadrilateral $ABCD$, given $AB=30$ in., $BC=17$ in, $CD=25$ in, $DA=28$ in., and $BD=26$ in
- 8 (a) The driving wheel of a locomotive is 5 ft in diameter and makes 168 revolutions a minute. At what rate is the train travelling?
9. Draw a plan and calculate the area of a field from the following notes (measurements in *links*) :—

	to D	
	1675	
	1380	500 to C
to E 250	1200	
	1040	200 to B
to F 850	900	
From	A	go North.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

روي الأصمعي انه قال بينا رجعت عن الحج بعد ان قضيت
مداينك العج والثج - وجبت المفارز والفيافي - اذا امسيت في
نادية من البوادي - فلما جان صلاة المغرب وضأت واتيت الى
مسجد كان في تلك البادية - فرائت قوما يتهيأون للصلاة - فقام الامام
بصلي فقرأ انا ارسلنا نوحا الى قومه - واربع عليه - فجعل يردد
و يقول اذا ارسلنا نوحا الى قومه - فقل اعزاني من رأيت و هو قثم
بصلي يا هذ ان لم يذهب نوح فارسل غيره *

2. (a) Write out carefully the above passage with vowel marks.

(b) What do you understand by the following ?

حج - صلاة - وضو - مسجد - مداينك -

(c) Distinguish between :—

صلاة المغرب - صلاة الله - صلاة الرسول - صلاة الحاجة -
صلاة الناس على الرسول -

3. Translate the following into English :—

الداس من جهة التمثال اكفاء	ادوم - ام آدم والام ج - واء
وانما امهات الداس اوعية	مستودعات وللحباب ابناء
فان يكن لهم في اصلهم شرف	يفاخرون به فالطين والماء
وان اتيت بفخر من ذوي نسب	فان سميت اجدود وعلياء
لا فضل الا لاهل العلم انهم	على الهدى لمن استهدى لاهل
وقيمة المرء ما قد كان بحسنة	والجاهلون لاهل العلم اعداء
فقم بعلم ولا تبغى له بدلا	فالداس موتى و اهل العلم احياء

4. Write out a short biography of the author of the poetical passage.

5. Write out the plurals of the singulars and the singulars of the plurals as the case may be of the following :—

مفاوض - فداي - نوادي - حساب - اعداء - احباء - داس - حاجي
اعواني - ام - جود - اصل - اب - جواد -

6. Distinguish between :—

فحة - ضمة - كسرة - نصب - جر - رفع -

and explain them with examples.

7. Write out the changes the following words have undergone.

ق - عن - قال - ذاب - داع - قلن - مبيع - تلق -

8. Write out, with vowel-marks, the names of the days of the week and those of the lunar months in Arabic.

SECOND PAPER.

N.B.—Give vowel-marks to every Arabic word you write in your answers ; and write the numbers in words as well as in figures.

1. Translate into Arabic :—

Every new thing is tasteful. A wise enemy is better than an ignorant friend. The troops returned into the camp loaded with spoils. She has three sons and six daughters. He who obeys his lusts is not a free man. Dutifulness towards parents is the foundation of all virtues. The golden ring, that you gave me, has been stolen. When do you intend to go to your native country ? Both the men came to me laughing. We saw both the women taking there food. All the men women, and children were killed in the battle. My eldest son was born on the twenty-fifth of the month of Shawwāl, in the year one thousand two hundred and ninety-five A. H. Was

your horse sold in the market on Monday? Give me the book that you showed me yesterday. If you would have a thing kept secret, never tell it to anyone. I gave your father three *duhams* to buy a pair of shoes for me. Your sister gave me a handkerchief as a present. Do not waste your time in idleness. A rich man without charity is like a river without water.

2. Translate into English :—

ان الله يفعل ما يريد * اياك نستعين * اهدنا الصراط
المستقيم * عش ما شئت فاك ميت - واجذب ما شئت فاك
مفارقة - واعمل ما شئت فاك مجزي به * اعلم ايها الانسان انك
مخلوق - ولك خالق - وهو خالق دلائم وجمع ماقي العالم -
واحد * ما شاء الله كان وما لم يشأ لم يكن * من حافظ
على الصلوة كانت له نوراً وبرهاناً ونجاة من النار * اذا جاء لاجل
فراق بين الروح والجسد * ان مثل الدنيا كمساقرة طريق - ولد
للمهد و اخره للحد - وفيها بينهما منازل معدودة * مثل بعض
الفلاسفة - من الذي لا عيب فيه - فقال الذي لا يموت * كل شيء
تدو صغيراً ثم يكبر الا المصيبة فانها تبتدو كبيرة ثم تصغر * راحة الجسم
في قلة الطعام - و راحة القلب في قلة الاهتمام و راحة اللسان في
قلة الكلام * اذا خرجت الكلمة من القلب دخلت في القلب - واذا
خرجت من اللسان لم تتجاوز الا ذان * اعلم ان من خاف الله
حاف منه كل شيء - ومن لم يخف الله خاف من كل شيء *

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

1 Translate into English :—

و آن موضع را قبور الشهداء گویند پس ما دو روز به مدینه مقام
کردیم و چون وقت تنگ بود بفرستم راه سوی مشرق بود بدو منزل

از مدینه کوه بود و دنگهای چون دره که آن را جحفه می گفتند و آن
ملاقات مغرب و شام و مصر است و گویند یک سال حجاج اینجا
فرود آمده بود تا خلق بسیار باگلا سیله در آمد و ایشانرا هلاک کرد
و آن را ندی سبب جحفه نام کردند و میان مکه و مدینه صد
فرسنگ باشد اما سنگ است و ما نه هشت روز رفتیم بکشته نشستم
تا الحجه به مکه رسیدیم نه یاب الصفا فرود آمدیم و این سال
نه مکه قحط بود چهار من دان نه یک دینار بیشاپوری بود و مجاورین
از مکه میرفتند و از هیچ طرف حاج نیامده بود روز چهار شنبه نه
یاری حق سبحانه تعالی نه مرقات حج نگذاریم *

2. (a) Point out Arabic words in the above extract and give their singular or plural as the case may be.

(b) What do you understand by :—

مرقات and مدینه، صفا، میقات

- (c) Write the names of the days of the week and month of the year in Persian (solar as well as lunar).

3. Translate into English, explaining the allusions contained therein.

برخوان غم چو علمیان را صلا زدند * اول صلا نه سلسله ادبیا زدند
بود نه اولیا چو رسید آسمان طپیده * زان ضربتی که بر سر شیو خداردند
پس اتش زاخگر الهاس ریخته * افروختند و بر حسن مجتبی زدند
و آنگه سواد قه که ملک مصر می نمود * کدند از مدینه و در کر بلا زدند
وز تیشه ستیخ در آن دشت کوفیان * بس بخل از گلشن آل عدا زدند

4. Who are called عبا آل and why ? Answer in Persian.

5. (a) Give the derivations of the following words :—

تهمن - آستین - انگشتری - خاور - چوگان *

(b) Where is the sign of اضافت dispensed with in Persian?

(c) Write six infinitives which are used both transitively as well as intransitively, with examples.

6. Translate into English —

آن قصر که بهرام درو چام گرفت * رونه بچه کرد و شیر آرام گرفت
 بهرام که گور می گرفت — دائم * امروز نگه — که گور بهرام گرفت
 بیگانه اگر وفا کند خوش صدمت * و در حوض شگفا کند نداده دیش مدست
 گراهر موافقت کند تیرای لست * و ز نولس مخالفت کند دیش مدست

7 Name the authors of the extracts in the third and the sixth questions, and write in Persian a short account of any one of them.

8 Recite from memory five Persian couplets, other than those contained in this paper, and translate them into English.

SECOND PAPER

1 Translate the following passages into English —

A.

در ملک حین استعمال نادرین بسیار متعارف است نیکو که هیچ
 کس را جائز و روا نیست که از خانه بی نادرین بیرون آید اگرچه هوا
 سید باشد این عمل را بیشتر از نرائی ریت و بزرگی می کنند نه
 از برای ضرورت — دسته نادرین را اقسام چیزها میسازد مثلا
 از نمکی و چوب و دندان فیل و آندوس — و اصل نادرین را از کاعد
 و انریشم و ارگیدها خوشبو می کنند و بر دسته نصب می نمایند —
 و نادرین مردم اکابر و امرا از کاعد سعید در افشان است هرگاه حواهد
 آنها را می نیچند و هرگاه خواهد می کنند و در آنها اکثر اشعار

و نکات سخن ها می نگارند - و نیز متعارف است که بطریق سوعات
و هدیه برای یکدیگر بان زن میفرستند و این نشان دوستی و احسان
است *

B.

* مرد ے کوهستانی در شمالی امونکا شکارے کرده در منزل خود
بدووار آئینده از بئی کار رفته بود - در مرجعت نگاه شکار را بیاقت-
پس از ملاحظات نثار پے بجائے قدم درد یافته ناژوش روان شد
طرف جنگل - در میان درختان نا چند کس ملاقی شده برسید که
شماندیدی مرد کوتا قد - سفید پوست - سالخورده را که تفنگ
کوتا هے داشت و سگے کوچک کوتا دم به عقش روان بود - همه
یکزبان گفتند آری دیدیم - گفت چندی شخص داس صعلت شکار
موا یرده - همه انگشت حیرت ندان گزیدند و خواهش نمودند که
یکوید چسان آن کس را ناس صعلت یافته بود و حال آنکه چنان
می نمود که گاهے او را ندیده بود - مرد حواب داد که کوتا هے قامش
را ندان فهمیدم که تودے سگے فراهم کرده بود چه جائے که آن شکار
آئینده بود قدرے بلند بود از رمیں - و بهوش را از آن دانستم که
قدمهایش را بونگ یکدیگر گذاشته بود و سفیدی پوستش را معلوم
کردم آنکه انگستان باهیش را در راه رفتن کم نهاده بود و حال آنکه
ساکنان اندیا را این صعلت دست و کوزهی تفنگش را چدا در اندام
که چون به تندی درختی گذارده بود از سر آن تنگ نسلے درخت
ماده بود و کوچکے سکس طهر گشت به نشان پایش - و اینکه آن
سگ دم کوتا بود واضح گشت مرا از مایعش بر حاک هر کچا که
ماحدث ایسده بود و آن حیوان بر رمیں نشسته بود *

2. Translate into Persian the following passage :—

The diet of the Arabian tribes in Persia is more frugal than that of the other inhabitants of the kingdom. It consists chiefly of dates. But what others would consider a hardship, habit, with them, has converted into an enjoyment, and the Arab deems no food more delightful than that upon which he lives. Some years ago, a woman belonging to one of the Arab families settled at Abushahr, had gone to England with the children of the British Resident at that place. When she returned all gathered round her to gratify their curiosity about England. 'What did you find there?' 'Is it a fine country?' 'Are the people rich—are they happy?' She answered, 'the country is like a garden; the people are rich, have fine clothes, horses, houses, and carriages, and are said to be very wise and happy.' Her audience were filled with envy of the English and a gloom spread over them which showed discontent at their own condition. They were departing with this sentiment, when the woman happened to say; 'England certainly wants one thing.' What is that said the Arabs eagerly. 'There is not a single date-tree in the whole country!' Are you sure was the general exclamation 'Positive' said the old nurse. 'I looked for nothing else all the time I was there, but I looked in vain' This information produced an instantaneous change of feeling among the Arabs; it was pity not envy, that now filled their hearts; and they went away wondering how men could live in a country where there were no date-trees!

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

1. यथा ह्येकेन पादेन न रयस्य गतिर्भवत् ।
तथा पुरुषकारेण विना देवं न सिध्यति ॥
चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् ।
नाऽसमीक्ष्य परं स्थानं पूर्वमायतनं तयजेत् ॥

मार्जारोऽवदत्। अहमच गङ्गातीरे नितयस्नायी निरामिषाशो ब्रह्मचर्येण
चान्द्रायणव्रतमाचरंस्तिष्ठामि। युष्मांश्च धर्मज्ञान् मम विश्वासभूमयः पचिष्य
सर्वे सर्वदा ममाग्रे प्रस्तुवन्ति। ततो भवद्भ्यो विद्यावयोऽहङ्गेभ्यो धर्मं श्रोतुमिहागत।
भवन्त्येदृशा धर्मज्ञा यन् मामतिथिं हन्तुमुद्यताः। गृहस्थस्यैष श्रेव धर्मः।

अरावप्युचितं कार्यमातिथ्यं गृहमागतं।

क्रेतुः पाश्च गतां कथां नोपमहुरते द्रुमः

यद्यन्यद्वाप्ति, प्रतिवचनेनापि त वदतिथिः पूज्यः। तथा चाक्तम्।

वृथानि भूमिरुदकं वाक् चतुर्थी च सृजता।

चेतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन ॥

(a) Translate the above extract into English.

(b) Decline सत्, वाच्, प्रीत, क्रेत and वयस् in the accusative (द्वितीया), locative (सप्तमी), dative (चतुर्थी), genitive (षष्ठी) and nominative (प्रथमा) cases respectively.

(c) Parse the underlined words.

(d) Conjugate ह, हन्, स्तु, ज्ञा and वद in the second future (लृट्), imperative (लोट्), present tense (लट्), first preterite (लङ्) and second preterite (लिट्) respectively.

2. Explain in Sanskrit :—

(1) अतश्चेना वरुडेन सुवर्ते नातिचारुणा।
अन्तर्मिन्नेन संप्राप्तं मौक्तिकं नापि बन्धनम् ॥

(2) सेवितव्यो महावृक्षः फलच्छायासमन्वितः।
यदि देवात् फलं नास्ति छाया कं न निवार्यते ॥

(3) न खल्वस्य कृते भूरि नाशदेन् मतिमान् नरः।
अतदेवाच पाण्डितयं यत् खल्वद भूरिरिच्छाम् ॥

(4) यद्भावि न तद् भावि भावि चिन्न तदन्यथा ।

इति चिन्ताविषयोऽयमगदः किं न पीयते ।

(a) Parse the underlined words.

(b) Change the voices in extracts (1) and (4).

3. Turn into simple prose :—

(1) अकेनापि सुवचने पुष्पितेन सुगन्धिना ।

वासितं तदनं सर्वं सुपुत्रेण कुलं यथा ॥

(2) यो मित्रं कुरुते सद्यः आत्मनोऽसदृशं कथो :

हीनं वायधिकं वापि हास्यतां यातयसौ जनः ॥

(3) व्यसनेष्वेव सर्वेषु यस्य बुद्धिर्न क्षीयते ।

स तेषां पारमर्थ्यति तत्प्रभावादमशयम् ॥

(4) शत्रुमुन्मीलयेत् प्राज्ञस्तोष्णं तोष्णेन शत्रुणा ।

व्ययकारं सुखायाय कण्टकेनेव कण्टकम् ॥

(a) Expound and name the *samāsas* in the underlined words.

(b) Translate the extract (4) into English or Hindi

(c) State the rules of *śūnā* in अकेनापि, तदनं, यो मित्रं, सद्यः, आत्मनोऽसदृशं, हीनं वायधिकं वापि, स तेषां, प्राज्ञस्तोष्णं and कण्टकेनेव ।

4 बहुभिर्मुखं सचातैरन्योन्यपशुवत्तभिः ।

प्रच्छाद्यन्ते गुणाः सर्वे मेघै रव दिवाकरः ॥

(a) Write out the purport of the above extract in English or Hindi

(b) Change the voice of the above extract

5 Write down the meanings of the following words in English or Hindi.

असक्त, सद्यः, लगुड, प्रतिवित्त्व, कल्लोल, नागदन्त, कुलिश दुर्ग, and ज्ञातु ॥

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English any six of the nine extracts given below :—

- (1) गच्छतस्त्रितो वापि जायतः स्वपतोऽपि वा ।
मा भून्मनः कदाचिन्मे लया विरहितं हरे ॥
- (2) यादृशं जनमनः परमार्थ्यां
यादृशं परधनग्रहणेषु ।
तादृशं यदि भवेज्जगदीशे
माक्षवस्तु किमु तिष्ठति दूरे ॥
- (3) अर्थाधीं यानि दुःखानि सृजते कृपया जनः ।
तान्येव यदि धर्माधीं न भूयाः जन्मभाग् भवेत् ॥
- (4) किं तस्य दानैः किं तीर्थैः किं तपोभिः किमध्वरैः ।
हृदिस्थो यस्य भगवान् मङ्गलायतनं हरिः ॥
- (5) विषस्य विषशाय्याच्च दूरमतयन्तमन्तरम् ।
उपभुक्तं विषं हन्ति विषयाः स्मरणादपि ॥
- (6) दर्शनात् पावनाः सन्तः सन्तः शैकहरा गिर ।
संवनात् ज्ञानदाः सन्तः सन्तः संसारतारकाः ॥
- (7) अ दश यथा सौति धनवन्त धने च्छया ।
तथा चेत विश्वकर्तारं को न सुचयेत बन्धनात्
- (8) मनो यस्य वशे तस्य भवत सर्वं जगद्वशे ।
मनसस्तु वशे योऽस्ति स सर्वजगदोवशे ॥

(9) पूर्वं किल भूतले चक्रवर्ती काशिराजा विद्याधरी नाम बभूव ॥ तस्य विश्ववती नाम कन्यासौत् । सा सुचरितैर्मातरपितरावतीव सनतोषयामास । अथ गच्छता कालेन सा रूपशुशान्विता वव्रधे ॥ काशिराजस्तु प्राप्तयौवनां तां दृष्ट्वा तद्विवाहार्थमुद्युक्तो बभूव ॥ सा च तदालक्ष्य यावत् तैर्यक्षानैः शरीरमुद्ध

न विदधामि तावद् विरमतु मद्दिविवाह इति सखाद्वारा विवाहं निवार्य तौर्य-
यात्रायै पितरमतुञ्चां ययाचे ॥ आबालकालदेवद्वेषपूजादिनियमवर्तौ सुतां
जानानः पिता भवतु यथेयं वदति तथा करोमि इति गजवाज्रियादिसेनोपकर-
णानि प्रदायानुमेने ॥

2. Translate into Sanskrit any five of the following extracts:—

- (1) Riches are for the comfort of life ; not life for the sake of amassing riches.
- (2) Ten crows will eat together in peace but two dogs will not get on together on a carcass.
- (3) A greedy man is hungry with a world in his possession, while a contented man is satisfied with a little.
- (4) If a precious stone falls in a mire it is precious all the same ; and if dust ascend to heaven, it is none the less worthless.
- (5) The will of the Almighty brings one down from a throne and preserves another in the belly of a fish.
- (6) A beggar whose end is happy is better than a king whose end is unhappy.
- (7) A wise man knoweth a fool because he hath formerly been ignorant ; but a fool does not know a wise man because he never was wise himself.

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

Translate :—

Ma obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures.
Ac velut annoso validam cum robore quercum
Apini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc
Eruere inter se certant ; it stridor, et alte

Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes :
 Ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras
 Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit ;
 Haud secus adsiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
 Tunditur.

- (b) Give the principal parts of the verbs in **thick type** in the above passage.

2. (a) Translate :—

At matres primo ancipites oculisque malignis
 Ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem
 Praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna :
 Cum **dea** se paribus per caelum sustulit alis,
 Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
 Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore
 Conclamant, rapiuntque focus penetralibus ignem.

- (b) Scan the first two lines of the above passage.

- (c) Who is the "**dea**" referred to above ? What influence did she exert over the fortunes of *Aeneas*, as shown in Books 4 and 5 ?

3. (a) Translate :—

Pugnatum est ab utrisque **acriter** ; nostri tamen, quod neque ordines servare, neque firmiter insistere, neque signa subsequi poterant, atque alius aliā ex navi, quibuscumque signis occurrere, se aggregabat **magnopere** perturbabantur. Hostes, vero notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, **incitatis** equis impeditos adoriebantur : **plures** paucos circumsistebant ; alii ab latere aperto in universos conjiciebant.

- (b) Decline **plures** and give the degrees of comparison of the two adverbs in **thick type**. Explain the construction "**incitatis equis**."

4. (a) Translate :—

Prima luce hostium equitatus ad castra accedit proeliumque cum nostris equitibus committit. Caesar consulto equites cedere seque in castra recipere jubet; simul ex omnibus partibus castra altiore vallo muniri portasque obstrui atque in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursari et cum simulatione agitimoris jubet.

(b) Describe a Roman "castra" or camp, showing, if possible, by a diagram its principal gates, &c.

5. Write short notes on the following military terms :—

Glandes, Crates, Contubernium,

Primipilus and Centuriones.

6. 'Ciceronem pro ejus merito legionemque collaudat ..

De casu Sabini et Cottae certius ex captivis cognoverat.'

What gallant siege and what terrible Roman disaster do these lines refer to? Give an account of them.

7. (a) Decline the following nouns :—

Vas, Parterfamilias, Nefas and Domus.

(b) Write out the cardinal adjectives in tens and the ordinals in hundreds.

(c) Give the rules, with short illustrative sentences in Latin, of the use of the Gerundive, (1) when derived from a verb governing the Accusative, and (2) when derived from an intransitive verb or one governing any other case than the Accusative.

(d) State, with examples, when the Supines in "um" and "u" are used.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English :—

A.

TULLIUS S. D. TERENTIAE. Si vales, bene est. Constitueramus, ut ad te antea scripseram, obviam Ciceronem Caesari mittere ; sed mutavimus consilium quia de illius adventu nihil audiebamus. De ceteris rebus, etsi nihil erat novi, tamen quid velimus et quid hoc tempore putemus opus esse ex Sicea poteris cognoscere. Tulliam adhuc mecum teneo. Valetudinem tuam cura diligenter. Vale. XII. Kalendas Quintil.

B.

Ipse inflammatus scelere et furore in forum venit. Ardebant oculi : toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat. Expectabant omnes, quo tandem progressurus aut quidnam acturus esset : quum repente hominem proripi atque in foro medio nudari et deligar et virgas expediri jubet. Clamabat ille miser se civem esse Romanum, municipem Cosanum : merruisse cum L. Pretio, splendidissimo equite Romano, qui Panormi negotiaretur, ex quo haec Verres scire posset. Tum iste se comperisse ait, eum speculandi causa in Siciliam ab ducibus fugitivorum esse missum ; cujus rei neque index neque vestigium aliquod neque suspicio cuiquam esset ulla : deinde jubet undique hominem vehementissime verberari. Caedebatur virgis in medio foro Messanae civis Romanus, iudices ; quum interea nullus gemitus, nulla vox alia illius miseri, inter dolorem crepitumque plagarum audiebatur, nisi haec : civis Romanus sum.

2 Translate into English one only of the following passages :

A.

Quam potius laudandus hic est, quem, prole parata,
Occupat in parva pigra senecta casa !
Ipse suas sectatur oves, at filius agnos,
Et calidam fesso comparat uxor aquam.

Sic ego sim, liceatque caput candescere canis,
 Temporis et prisca facta referre senem.
 Interea pax arva colat. Pax candida primum
 Duxit aratores sub juga curva boves.
 Pax aluit vites, et succos condidit uvae,
 Funderet ut nato testa paterna merum.
 Pace bidens vomerque vigent; at tristia duri
 Militis in tenebris occupat arma situs.

B.

Haud procul Hennaëis lacus est a moenibus altae,
 Non ine Pergus, aquae. Non illo plura Caystros
 Carmina cynorum labentibus audit in undis.
 Silva coronat aquas cinzens latus omne, suisque
 Frondibus ut velo Phoebeos summovet ignes.
 Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus umida flores:
 Perpetuum ver est. Quo dum Proserpina luco
 Ludit, et aut violas aut candida lilia carpit,
 Dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque
 Implet, et aequales certat superare legendo,
 Paene simul visa est dilectaue raptaue Diti:
 Usque adeo est properatus amor.

3. Translate into Latin :—

He persuaded the Germans to cross the Rhine.
 We believe that this city will be captured by our soldiers.
 Our daughter was very desirous of playing with you.
 The wise man will never doubt that the soul is immortal.
 If you wish me to weep, you yourself must first weep.
 They promised that they would return on the appointed day.
 The Gauls sent ambassadors to Caesar to beg for peace.
 Caesar ordered the troops to embark.

The Britons live on milk and flesh, and clothe themselves in skins.

After raising corn supplies Cæsar marched into the territory of the Belgæ.

Cæsar reached the enemy's camp before they could find out what was being done.

He thought it would be of great advantage to him, if he found out their plans.

It was scarcely credible that so small and obscure a state had dared to make war on the Roman People.

GREEK.

FIRST PAPER.

I. Translate :—

(a) Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, μὴ θαυμάζετε ὅτι χαλεπῶς φέρω τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν. ἐμοὶ γὰρ ξένος Κῦρος ἐγένετο, καὶ με φεύγοντα ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος τά τε ἄλλα ἐτίμησε καὶ μυρίους ἔδωκε δαρεικούς· οὗς ἐγὼ λαβὼν οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἴδιον κατεθέμην ἐμοὶ ἀλλ' οὐδὲ καθηδυνάθησα, ἀλλ' εἰς ὑμᾶς ἔδαπάνων. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Θρᾷκας ἐπολέμησα. καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐτιμωρούμην μεθ' ὑμῶν, ἐκ τῆς Χερρονήσου αὐτοὺς ἐξελάυνων βουλομένους ἀφαιρῆσθαι τοὺς ἐνοικούντας Ἑλλήνας τὴν γῆν.

(b) Ὁ δὲ δὴ ἔγραψα ὅτι βασιλεὺς ἐξεπλάγῃ τῇ ἐφόλῳ. τῷδε δὴλον ἦν τῇ μὲν γὰρ πρόσθεν ἡμέρᾳ πέμπων τὰ ὅπλα παραδιδόναι ἐκέλευε, τότε δὲ ἅμα ἡλίψ' ἀνατέλλοντι κήρυκας ἔπεμψε περὶ σπονδῶν.

(b) Εγένετο δὲ μετὰ δύο ἔτη ἡμερῶν, Φαραῶ εἶδεν ἐνόπνιον. ᾧετο ἐστάναι ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. καὶ ἰδοὺ ὥσπερ ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἀνέβαινον ἑπτὰ βόες, καλεῖ τῷ εἶδει, καὶ ἐκλεκταὶ ταῖς σαρξὶ, καὶ ἐβόσκοντο ἐν τῷ Ἀχειᾶλλαι δὲ ἑπτὰ βόες ἀνέβαινον μετὰ ταύτας ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, αἰσχυραὶ τῷ εἶδει, καὶ λεπταὶ ταῖς σαρξὶ, καὶ ἐνέμοντο παρὰ τὰς βόας ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖλος τοῦ ποταμοῦ. καὶ κατέφαγον αἱ ἑπτὰ βόες αἱ αἰσχυραὶ καὶ λεπταὶ ταῖς σαρξὶ τὰς ἑπτὰ βόας τὰς καλὰς τῷ εἶδει καὶ τὰς ἐκλεκτὰς ταῖς σαρξὶ. (Xenophon, Anabasis, Bk. IV.)

2. Translate into Greek :—

- (a) The generals told these things to Cyrus.
- (b) The man has power which we all see and understand.
- (c) They will remain in the city in order that they may be safe.
- (d) I have a headache.
- (e) The general, seeing his army fleeing, killed himself.
- (f) Having heard this, the heralds summoned the soldiers.
- (g) Cyrus feared that the army might revolt.
- (h) Did he say that he had written, or that he would write?
- (i) He was considered the best of the king's sons.
- (j) If you obey your leader, he will be pleased.

URDU.

FIRST PAPER.

(For Girl Candidates only.)

1. Translate the following passages into English as literally as possible :—

- (a) پستلی صاحب کا یہ قول ہے کہ انسان کو دشمنوں کے ساتھ بھی ایسا برتاؤ رکھنا چاہئے کہ اوسکو دوست بنا لے

کا موقع رہے۔ اور دوست سے اس طرح برتاؤ کرنا چاہئے کہ اگر کبھی وہ دشمن ہو جاوے تو اوسکے ضرر سے بچنے کی جگہ رہے۔ اس قول کی پہلی بات جو دشمن کے ساتھ برتاؤ کی ہے وہ نہایت عمدہ ہے۔ مگر پچھلی بات جو دوست کے ساتھ برتاؤ کی ہے وہ کچھ اچھی نہیں۔ اوسمیں سمجھنے کی کچھ بھی بات نہیں ہے بلکہ بڑی سکا ری ہے *

(b) ہمارا خدا تعالیٰ سے ایک خاص طرح کا تعلق ہے۔ وہ ہمارا خلق رازق اور محافظ ہے اور جو کچھ ہمارے پاس ہے وہ اوسے کا دیا ہوا ہے۔ آئندہ جو کچھ نعمتیں ملینگی وہ اوسکے انعام سے ملینگی۔ پس ہم تعلق ایسا ہی کہ خدا کی بندگی و اطاعت و محبت کو انسان پر فرض و واجب بناتا ہے •

(c) اس ملک میں بوسات کا موسم نہایت لطیف دکھاتا ہے۔ آسمان پر رنگ برنگ کی گھٹا۔ چاروں طرف خوش آئندہ ہوا۔ زمین یکلخت سبز زار۔ ہوا ایک بہار مثل گلزار اور گلزار سرایا بہار۔ پھول طرح طرح کے چمنوں میں کھلے ہوئے۔ درخت گنجان آپس میں ملے ہوئے۔ بجلی کی چھک بادل کی کڑک ایک عالم دکھاتی ہے •

2. Explain the following phrases in Urdu :—

سہاؤنی سہاؤنی گھٹاؤین - مڑے میں بے بدل -
صفراوی مزاج کے لئے امرت پہل ساگی پات بھات،
بھات کے •

3. Correct the following sentences giving reasons for each correction :—

- (a) ہمارا کذاب تم کب لائیگا۔
(b) خدا کی شکر کرنی چاہئے کہ اوسنے ہمکو روٹی دیا
(c) آپ اچھا ہی آپ پی مزاج کیسی ہے۔
(d) یہ لڑکا اپنے سبق ہیں یاد کرتی ہے۔

4. Define اُعل (verb). How many kinds of verbs are there in Urdu ? Give one example of each.

5. What is the difference between :—

(a) اسم فاعل and فعل

(b) اسم مفعول and مفعول

Illustrate your answer by giving examples.

6. Translate the following couplets into English :—

(a) ہاں مہ نو سڏين تو اوسکا نام * جسکو تو جھک ڪ ڪورهاڻي سلام
اوسکو بهولا نه چاهڻي ڪهڻا * مڃي جو جاءِ لور آڻي شام

(b) جس طرح بدڪي بددي چڻي نهين * نيڪ ڪ جي ميڻ بددي آڻي نهين
چ سڏو هي انسان اون پيد ڪا نامهي * رحم ڪهانا چڻا دائم ڪام هي

7. Give a description of the building and scenery of your school in Urdu in not less than 20 lines.

SECOND PAPER.

(For Girl Candidates only.)

1. Translate the following passages into English :—

A.

ايڪ ظريف ٺه ڪها ڪه مڃهڪو ڪسي قسم ڪا خوف نهين هي -
اوسڪي ايڪ دوست ٺه پوچها ڪه ٽجهڪو مرن ڪا بهي خوف نهين هي -
اُس ٺه جواب ڏيا ڪيا عجب هي ڪه ميڻ نه مرون ڪيو ڪه خدا ڪو
يهه بهي طاقت هي ڪه ايڪ اوسا انسان پيدا ڪري ڪه جو نه مري
اور ميڻ يهه بهي اُميد ڪري سگهنا هون ڪه شايد وڏي ميڻ هي هون -
يهه ايڪ ظرافت ڪي باب هي مگر يهه سچ هي ڪه اگري زندگي ڪي
اُميد نهين هون ٺه تو هم سدا صوت رنج ڪري - هماري زندگي ايڪ
بيچان چيڙ ڪي طرح هي - يهه اُميد هي هي جو اُس ميڻ جان
ڌاڻي هي - اگريه اسمين نهو تو يهه مڏل ماهي ٺه آب ڪه هي -

B.

دو شخص شربک سفر تھے - آپس میں یہہ عہد تھا کہ جب کوئی
 آفت پیش آئے ایک دوسرے کا ساتھ دے - اتفاقاً جنگل میں ایک
 ریچھہ سامنے آیا - ایک مسافر تو جھٹ درخت پر چڑھ گیا - دوسرے
 سے کچھ نہ بن پڑا - نوزمین میں دم بخود ہو مردہ بذکر لیت گیا۔
 ریچھہ نے اس شخص کے منہ اور کان سونگے اور مردہ سمجھ کر
 چھوڑ گیا جب ریچھہ دور نکل گیا - تو درخت والا مسافر اتر کر اس
 سے پوچھنے لگا کہ میں یار ریچھہ نے تمہارے کان میں کیا بات کہی -
 اس شخص نے جواب دیا کہ ریچھہ نے مجھ سے یہ بات کہی کہ خرد
 غرض آدمی سے جو مصیبت میں دوست کا ساتھ نہ دے مصیبت
 نہ کرنا *

2. Translate the following passages into idiomatic Urdu :—

(a) An Eastern monarch, having fallen into bad health, sent for the most celebrated physician in his kingdom. When the physician came, he noticed how fat and unwieldy his patient was, and at once concluded that he was suffering from want of exercise. His Majesty lolled all day long on soft cushions, and the one great object of his ministers and slaves was to save him trouble. If he wished to visit his garden, slaves carried him in a litter. If he desired to leave the palace-grounds, he rode in his carriage. At the same time he partook largely of all the delicacies of the table. Such luxurious living and neglect of exercise could only end in the complete ruin and loss of health. The physician gave him the following prescription :—Eat less and walk more.

(b) A Lion worn out with years, and powerless from disease lay on the ground at the point of death. A Boar rushed upon him, and avenged with a stroke of his tusks a long-remembered injury. Shortly afterwards the Bull with his horns gored him as if he were an enemy.

When the Ass saw that the huge beast could be assailed with impunity, he let drive at the lion's face with his heels. The expiring Lion said, "I have reluctantly brooked the insults of the brave, but to be compelled to endure contumely from thee, the disgrace of Nature, is indeed to die a double death."

HINDI

FIRST PAPER

(For Girl Candidates only)

1 Narrate briefly in Hindi the story of Satyawarata

2 Translate the following passage into English freely —

राजा की यह आज्ञा थी कि 'जिसकी पस पत्र व साक्षी आदि पुत्र प्रसास्य विद्यमान हा वह खली कचहरी में अपना कार्य प्रवेशित करे' सो ऐसा ही होता कि जो पृथक् अपने पास प्रसास्य रखते थे व खली कचहरी में जाते और जो सब प्रकार से अशक्त होत थे एकांत सभा में जाते और राजा की अपना अर्थ सुनाते और उक्त महाराज की ऐसी देवी बुद्धि और ससक्त थी कि तुरंत कार्य को सही और भूरी बात की जान जाता और कार्य का शास्त्रिक व्यवस्था बिट्टन होन का कारण देवी बुद्धि के विगण यह भी थी कि राजा के एसे एसे भेदिये और चतुर चार नियत थे कि वे क्षण क्षण मात्र का ठीक ठीक प्रतात राजा को दते थे और उन चार अति भेदिये की राजा अपने हाथ से मासिक और वेतन देता और उनको कीद न जानता कि ये महाराजा के भृत्य हैं और वे भेदिये भी आपस में दूसरे को न जानते ॥

(1) Give synonymous expressions of all the Sanskrit words in the preceding extract

3 Translate the following extract into English literally —

सहज सहृद गुरु स्वामि सिख जा न करै हित मानि।
सो पछिताय अवाइ उर अवशि होइ हित हानि॥

सुन सद्गुरु वचन मनोहर प्रियको । लोचन नलिन भरे जल सियको ॥
भीतल सिख दाहक भइ कैसे । चकइ हि शरद चांदनी जैसे ।
उतर न आव बिकल वैदेही । तजन चहत माहि परम सनेही ॥
बरवस रोक बिलाचन बारी । धर धीरज उर अब नय मोरी ।

लागि सासु पद कह कर जीरो । लमव सातु बडि अविनय मारी ॥
दान प्रायपति माहि सिखसाई । जेहि बिध मार परम हित होइ ॥
मैं पुनि समुक्ति दोख मन माही । पिय वय ग सम दुख जग नाही ॥
यहि बिध सिय सासु हि समुझाई । कहति पतिहि वर विनय सुनाई ॥

(a) Explain the allusion contained in line 4 of the preceding extract

(b) Who is Vaidehi? Why is she so called?

(c) What part of the verb is आव also लागि?

4 Render the following extracts into modern Hindi prose and give the correct forms of the underlined words. —

(a) जेहि पाली इ ल्लाकु सो अब ली रवि कुल राज ।

ताहि देत हरिचन्द नृप विश्वासिब हि आज ॥

बसुधे तुम बज्र सु व कियो सम पुरुषन की होय ।

धरमबज्र हरिचन्द की कमज र परबस नैय ॥

(b) साभ सीई पट लालकरे कटि सरज खपर हय लछी है ।

पछिन के बहु सद्दन के मिस जीअ उचाटन मल कछी है ॥

मघ भरी नर खापरी सो सिस की नव बिस्वह धाइ गछी है ।

दै वलि थीव पम यन्न मत्त है काल कपाल न चि रह्यी है ॥

नरज धूम बिना को चिता सोइ अत में लै जल माहि बहाइ ।

कीलै घने तरु बैठि बिहङ्गम राअत मे मनु लोग लोगाइ

धूम अधार कपाल निमाकर हाड नकच लह सी ललाइ ।

आनन्द हेतु निसाचर वयहकाल मसन सोसाभ बनाइ ।

5 Explain (in Hindi) the following extracts fully —

(1) भये क्रीध लषण मधान धनु शर मारि तेहि व्याकुल कि ॥

पुनि उठ निशाचर राखि सौतहि शूल लै धावत भये ।

जनु काल दख करान धावा विकल सब खग मग भये ।

धनु तानि श्री रघुवशमणि पुनि काटि तेहि रज सम किये ॥

(2) सोल प्रिय अति पातकी जिह कबहु प्रभु सुमिरण कखी ।

ते आजु है निज नयन देखौ पूरि पुलकित हिय भखी ॥

जे पद सरीज अनेक सुनि करि ध्यान कबहुं न आवहीं ।
ते राम औरबुवंशमणि प्रभु पुंम ते सुख पावहीं ॥

(a) Expound the *sumāsas* in रबुवंशमणि प्रभुपुंम निशाचर and सरीज ।

(b) Whose views are expressed in Extract 2? Who was his tutor?

(c) What निशाचर is referred to in Extract 1? What was his fate?

6. Fully explain the following extracts :—

(a) सुरपति संशय तम सम रघुपति तेज दिनेश ।
राक्षस जीवन निशि सम बौते छुटहिं कलेश ॥

(b) पिता जनक भूगल मणि ससुर भागुकुल भान ।
पति रवि कुल कौरव विपिन विधु गण रूप निधान ॥

(c) गुरु श्रुति सद्यत धर्मे फल पाइय बिनहिं कलेश ।
हट वश सब संकट सहै गालव नहुष नरेश ॥

SECOND PAPER

(For Girl Candidates only.)

1. Translate the following extracts into English :—

A.

यह सुन रानी हाय जीड़ कर बोली कि हे गुरु जी महाराज इस पुत्र के रोग और अपने शारीरिक रोग के कारण घर से निकाली गईं से मैं क्लेशित बनौ हूं और पुत्र भी हाय से जाता रहा तो मरने को छोड़ मेरे लिये और कोई उत्तम गति नहै मैं चाहती हूं कि इसी लड़के के साथ मेरा भी प्राण प्रयाण हो परन्तु मेरा धन्य भाग कि मरने के समय मेरे सख्ख आप सरोखे महात्मा का चरणारविंद विद्यमान है जब ऋषभदेव ने रानी को निश्चय मरने पर सन्नद देखा तब अपार दया जा संतों में हीतों के प्रगट हुए उन्होंने छोड़ी सो विभूति कर परमेश्वर का ध्यान किया और परमेश्वर के नामोच्चारण मंत्र से सतक लड़के के मुख में विभूति छोड़ दी और कहा कि तू ईश्वर के नाम बल से सजीव होके उठ । लड़के ने सब के देखते ही देखते आंखें खोल दी और दूध पीने के लिये रोने लगा ॥

B.

राजा शिवि जब २२ यज्ञ कर चुके और आगे फिर प्रारंभ किया तब इन्द्र की भय डड कि अब मेरा पद लेने में आठ यज्ञ बाकी हैं उसने अग्नि को कपीत बनाया और आप बाज बन उन के मारने की चला तब वह भागा हुआ राजा की शरण में गया राजा ने उसका वचन सुन बाज की देख यज्ञशाला में अपनी गोदी में छिपा लिया और बाज की निवारण किया। बाज बोला कि महाराज आप यहां यह क्या अनर्थ करते हैं कि मेरा आहार खीन लिया मैं मूख से शरीर की छोड़ आपकी पापभागो कहंगा तब राजा ने कहा कि इसे तो नहीं देंगे इस की पलटे में जी मांगेगा सी देंगे पचात इस प्रति उत्तर में यह बात ठहरो कि राजा कबूतर के तुल्य तौल के शरीर का मांस दे तब हम कबूतर की छोड़ देंगे इस बात पर राजा प्रसन्न हो तूला पर एक और कपीत को बैठाया दूसरो और अपनी शरीर का मांस काट कर चढ़ाने लगे परन्तु सब शरीर का मांस काट काट के चढ़ा दिया कबूतर के समान नहीं हुआ तब राजा ने गले पर खड्ग चलाया तयों ही विष्णु ने हाथ पकड़ अपने लोक को भेज दिया ॥

2. Translate the following extracts into Hindi :—

(a) When our men came within two musket-shots of them, the governor ordered two muskets to be fired, without ball, to alarm them : this he did, that by their countenance he might know what to expect, whether they were still in heart to fight, or were so heartily beaten as to be dispirited and discouraged, and so he might manage accordingly. This stratagem took ; for as soon as the savages heard the first gun, and saw the flash of the second, they started up upon their feet in the greatest consternation imaginable ; and as our men advanced swiftly towards them, they all ran screaming and yelling away, with a kind of howling noise, which our men did not understand, and had never heard before ; and thus they ran up the hills into the country.

(b) I was something impatient to have the use of my boat, though very loath to run any more hazards, and

therefore I sat contriving ways to get her about the island, and at other times I sat myself down contented enough without her. But I had a strange uneasiness in my mind to go down to the point of the island where, in my last ramble, I went up the hill to see how the shore lay. This inclination increased upon me every day, and at length I resolved to travel thither by land, following the edge of the shore. I did so ; but had any one in England met such a man as I was, it must have frightened him, or raised a great deal of laughter.

BENGALI.

FIRST PAPER.

(For Girl Candidates only.)

Answers to be in BENGALI.

1. Narrate in Bengali the story of the life of জগন্নাথ তর্কপঞ্চানন. What lessons can be learnt from the perusal of such a life ?
2. Express in your own language the ideas contained in the following passages :—

A.

নিম্নলিখিত চরিত্র অমূল্য সম্পত্তি। যেকোনো এই সম্পত্তির গুণে সাধারণের সম্মান ভাঞ্জন ও শ্রদ্ধাস্পদ হয়। চরিত্র ভাল হইলে সংস্কারে প্রবৃত্তি হয়, ধর্ম্মানুরাগ বর্দ্ধিত হয়, ন্যায়ের উপকারসাধনে বলবতী ইচ্ছা হয়। সংক্ষেপে, চরিত্রসম্পন্ন ব্যক্তি সর্বপ্রকার উৎকৃষ্ট গুণের অধিকারী হইয়া থাকেন। পরিশ্রমী, সত্যবাদী, উদারচেতা এবং সর্বপ্রকার সাধুভাবসম্পন্ন মানব, সাধারণের প্রীতির পাত্র হইবেন। সকলেই তাঁহার প্রতি বিশ্বাস স্থাপন করে, এবং সকলেই তাঁহার অনুকরণে ব্যগ্র হয়। শ্রম প্রবৃত্তি সত্য বাদিতা, সাধুতা, উদারতা ও সর্বপ্রকার উৎকর্ষ, চরিত্রগুণে জন্মিয়া থাকে।

B.

মানস সর্বোত্তমের দৃশ্য অতি রমণীয় ও গভীরভাবে উত্তেজক। উহার যে দিকে দৃষ্টিপাত কর প্রায় সেই দিকেই দেখিবে, সুবিস্তৃত, ও সমুদ্রত পর্বত দণ্ডমান রহিয়াছে। মধ্যভাগে সুবিস্তীর্ণ, স্বচ্ছ সরোবর। সরোবরের জলরাশির মধ্যভাগে

হরিদ্বর্ণ। হংসকুল এই হরিদ্বর্ণ জলরাশির মধ্যে মুদ্রপবনসঞ্চালিত তরঙ্গাবলী সহিত
নত্যা করিয়া বেড়ায়। সময়ে সময়ে ঐ ক্ষুদ্র তরঙ্গমালা প্রবল বায়ু বেগে ভয়ঙ্করভাব
ধারণ করে। নিসর্গরাজ্যের এই ভীষণ ও রমণীয় দৃশ্য নয়নের নিরতিশয় তৃপ্তিকর।
এইরূপ রমণীয়তাপ্রযুক্ত ও এইরূপ সৌন্দর্য্যবশতঃ সুকবির রসময়ী লেখনী ইহতে
মানস সরোবরের গৌরবকাহিনী নিঃসৃত হইয়াছে।

C.

শাস্ত্রলোচনায় মহৎ ফল থাকিলেও, কেবল উহাতেই আসক্ত থাকিয়া, আয়ুক্ষয়
করা নিরবচ্ছিন্ন আলস্য প্রকাশমাত্র। আলাপের সময়ে অলঙ্কার প্রয়োগ ও শব্দঘটায়
প্রকাশ করা কেবল বিদ্যাভিমানীর কার্য্য, এবং বিচারের সময়ে সকল বিষয়ই
শাস্ত্রীয় নিয়মের অনুশরণ করা পণ্ডিতমূর্খের কর্ম্ম। সহজজ্ঞান শাস্ত্রজ্ঞানে মার্জ্জিত
হয়, এবং শাস্ত্রজ্ঞান লৌকিকজ্ঞানে সংস্কৃত ও ফলোপধায়ক হইয়া থাকে। পুস্তক
পড়িলেই কিছু বিজ্ঞতা জন্মে না। পরিদৃশ্যমান জগতের ব্যবস্থা দেখিয়া বিজ্ঞতা
উপার্জন করিতে হয়। এই বিজ্ঞতাই শাস্ত্রজ্ঞানে মার্জ্জিত হইলে ফলোপধায়িনী হইয়া
থাকে।

3. Expand the idea contained in the following :—

ভূমিকম্পের সংহারিণী শক্তি থাকিলেও, উহা দ্বারা পৃথীমণ্ডলের অনেক উপকার হয়।

4. Explain with reference to context :—

A.

এ দিকেতে গোরা	নিজ বেগে ধায়,
কেশব ভারতী	আঁছেন যথায়।
হরিগুন গান	করি পথে ব'ন,
প্রেমের সাগর	উথলিয়া যায়।
নিশিতে ডাকিলে	লোকে ধায় যথা ;
নিজ মনে গোরা	চলিয়াছে তথা।

B.

কোথায় অগম্য অপার ঈশ্বর,
কোথায় ক্ষুদ্র জীব হীনমতি নর।
কিস্তি রে গগণে, দেখে সে তপনে
হয় প্রস্ফুটিত জীবেরো অন্তর ;
প্রাণপদ্ম ফুটে তারো দলে দলে ;
তারো তনু সিন্ত প্রেমভক্তি জলে ;
এ পাপ ভুবনে সেই জীব সনে
হও রে তুলিত কুসুম সুন্দর !

C.

সে সঙ্গীত, যোগিবর ব্রহ্মবাদ সম,
 ভাবে ভাবে উঠায় লহরী ;
 গভীর অফুট সুখ দেয় নিরুপম,
 ডোবে জীব আপনা পাসরি ।

D.

এরূপে বিহ্বল দেব, হেন কালে দেখি
 ও কি জ্যোতি নিরুপম প্রচণ্ড করাল !
 চকিত বিস্মিত বাহা অমরে নিরখি,
 আলোকে ভুবন ভরি শোভে দীপ্তিজাল ।
 পূণ্যভাতি দেখে চিত্ত পাইছে আশাস ;
 তবু পাশে যেতে প্রাণে উপজে সন্তাস ।

5. State all you know about ব্রহ্মসূত্র বৈজয়ন্ত, দিক্‌পালগণ, রত্না, গন্ধর্ব্ব, কিন্নর ।

6. Describe বিরক্তি. How does বিরক্তি persuade the Traveller to follow her ?

7. Re-write the following with necessary corrections :—

একদিন নিসীত কালে দারুন গৃহ্মাতিসব্য বশতঃ ইটাং নিত্রাভঙ্গ করিয়াছিল । নেত্র উন্মিলিত করিয়া দেখি নভমণ্ডলে শংখ শংখ তারাকা-কুন্ডম ফুটাইতেছে যোর তিনিরা রজনী ; চন্দ্রের অদর্শন আছে ; কেবল দিগ্বীৰ্ণ তারাগণ সেই আমানিসার অন্ধকার কিয়ৎ পরিমাণ দূর করিতেছে । চারিদিক নিরব ; যেন পৃথ্বী শুন্দরী মানমতী হইয়া গভীর ধ্যানে মজ্জিত হইয়াছেন ! এইভাবে দেখিয়া মনে একপ্রকার অভূতপূর্ব্ব ভাবের আবির্ভূত হইল । আর সয্যাতে শয়ন থাকিতে ইচ্ছা হইলনা, সয্যা পরীহার পূর্ব্বক বিস্তৃর্ণ প্রান্তরে পাদচারণা করিবার জন্ত বহীর্ণ হইলাম ।

SECOND PAPER.

(For Girl Candidates only.)

1. Translate the following into Bengali :—

On the sixth of January the march commenced, under circumstances of depression unparalleled in the annals of mankind. Deep snow covered every inch of mountain and plain with one unspotted sheet of dazzling white ; and so intensely bitter was the cold as to penetrate and defy the defences of the warmest clothing. Sad and suffering, issued from the cantonments a confused mass of Europeans and Asiatics, a mingled crowd of combatants and non-combatants, of men of various climes and complexion and habits—part of them peculiarly unfitted to endure the hardships of a rigorous climate, and many of a sex and tender age which in general exempts them from such scenes of horror. The number of the crowd was large—4,500 fighting men, of whom 700 were Europeans and upwards of 12,000 camp-followers. The advance began to issue from the cantonments at nine in the morning, and from that time till dark the huge and motley crowd continued to pour out of the gates, which were immediately occupied by a crowd of the fanatical enemy, who rent the air with their exulting cries, and fired without scruple on the retiring troops. When the cantonments were cleared all order was lost, and troops and camp-followers, and horses, and foot-soldiers, baggage, public and private, became involved in one inextricable confusion. The shades of night overtook the huge multitude while still pushing their weary course ; but the cold surface of the snow reflected the glow of light from the flames of the buildings to which the enemy had applied the torch the moment they were evacuated by the troops. Weary and desperate the men lay down on the snow without either food, fire, or covering ; and great numbers were frozen to death before the first rays of the sun gilded the summits of the mountains.

2. Translate the following into English .—

পলিনীশিয়ার দ্বীপসমূহমনোহর প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য্যে বিভূষিত। এই সকল দ্বীপে ভূমি যেমন উর্বর, জলবায়ু ও সেইরূপ স্বাস্থ্যকর। এখানে অনেক প্রকার ফল ও মূল পাওয়া যায়। কচী-ফলের বৃক্ষ দীর্ঘাকার ও বহুস্থানবাপী। উহার পত্রগুলি দস্তুর ও বোল সতরো ইঞ্চি লম্বা। বৎসরে ঐ বৃক্ষের তিন চারিবার ফল হয়। ফল সকল পক্ক হইলে পীতবর্ণ হইয়া থাকে। এই ফল এখানকার অধিবাসীদিগের প্রধান ভক্ষ্য দ্রব্য। কচী ফলের বৃক্ষের তন্তায় গৃহ ও ক্ষুদ্র ক্ষুদ্র তরী নির্মিত হয়, এবং বক্ষলে দ্বীপবাসীদিগের বস্ত্র প্রস্তুত হইয়া থাকে। এতদ্ব্যতীত এখানে আলু, এরাকট নারিকেল, কদলি ও ইক্ষু প্রচুর পরিমাণে প্রাপ্ত হওয়া যায়। ইক্ষু হইতে কিরপে চিনি প্রস্তুত করিতে হয়, তাহা পূর্বে পলিনীশিয়াবাসীগণ অবগত ছিলনা। পরশিষে খ্রীষ্টধর্মপ্রচারকগণ এইস্থানে বাইবা, ইহাদিগকে ঐ বিষয় শিখাইয়াছেন। পূর্বে আঙ্গুর, কমলালেবু, তেঁতুল প্রভৃতি এই সকল দ্বীপে জন্মিত না, খ্রীষ্টধর্ম প্রচারকদিগের যত্নে এখন তৎ সমৃদ্ধ প্রচুর পরিমাণে উৎপন্ন হইতেছে।

পলিনীশিয়ায় প্রায় সর্বপ্রকার ভোগ্য দ্রব্যই রাশীকৃত হইয়া রহিয়াছে। প্রকৃতির অনুবলবশতঃ প্রায় সকল বস্তুর উৎপন্ন হয়। পূর্বে কেবল অসভ্য মনুষ্যাগণ এই নন্দনকাননে বাস করিত। তাহারা বৃক্ষের অনায়াসলব্ধ মধুময় ফল ভক্ষণ কবিয়া পরিতৃপ্ত হইত, স্খীতল ও পবিত্রিত বাবি পান করিয়া তৃষ্ণা শান্তি করিত, মনোহর উদ্যানের ভ্রমণ করিত এবং বিভিন্নজাতি বিহঙ্গের মধুর সংস্কৃত শ্রবণ কবিয়া আমোদিত হইত। কে তাহাদো সম্মুখে এই সকল উপভোগ সামগ্রী প্রসাবিত কবিয়া বাধিয়াছেন কাহার করণাবলে তাহারা এইরূপ অনিচ্ছনীয় সুখের ত্যক্তারা হইয়াছে, তাহা একবারও ভাবিতনা। আহাব, নিদ্রা প্রভৃতিই তাহাদের জীবনের মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য ছিল তাহারা কতিদেশে একথও বক্ষল পরিধান ও হস্তে ধনুবান ধারণ করিয়া, মৃগয়া কাব্যে ব্যাপ্ত থাকিত। এখন খ্রীষ্টধর্ম প্রচারকদিগের যত্নে তাহাদের জ্ঞানেন্দ্রে উজ্জীলিত হইয়াছে তাহারা এখন আবাস দ্বীপের সমস্ত পদার্থই নূতনভাবে দেখিতেছে এবং জ্ঞান ও সভ্যতার পূর্ণাঙ্গ অর্জনকাংশে উন্নত হইয়া, মানবমানের গৌরব রক্ষায় অগ্রসর হইতেছে।

FRENCH.

(For Girl Candidates only)

FIRST PAPER

1 Give—

(a) the feminine of the following adjectives

beau, long, mou, favori, frais, and

(b) the feminine singular and masculine and feminine plural of the following pronouns

le, tien, celui, lequel

2. Distinguish between

plutôt and *plus tôt*, *je sentirai* and *je sentais*,*là* and *las*, *jeûne* and *jeune*3 Give the feminine singular of *celui ci*, and its plural of either gender Distinguish between *celui ci* and *celui là*, and between *ces* and *ceux* Give examples

4 Give the infinitive and past participle of each of the following verbs —

*j'emploie, il acquit, il buvait, je fuyais, il meut,**je veux, il connaît, tu crois je plus*

5. Give the first person singular of the imperfect indicative and subjunctive of

*cueillir, croire, croître, jeter, taire, vivre, plaire,**concevoir, rougir, étendre, acquies, sentir*

6 Translate the following phrases into French —

(a) Here is your hat

(b) I am just come in

(c) Let us take a carriage

(d) Spell that word

(e) I saw him in the street

(f) I have the toothache.

(g) I will pay you a visit to morrow

(h) Give me those books and take these.

7. Translate into English :—

- (a) Charney comptait les heures, les minutes, les secondes. Il lui semblait que les plus légères divisions du temps s'amoncelaient l'une sur l'autre pour peser sur sa fleur et la briser. Deux jours étaient passés, le messager n'apportait point de nouvelles ; le vieillard, lui-même, inquiet, tourmenté à son tour, ne savait qu'augurer de ce silence et de ce retard, supposait des obstacles, répondait du zèle, du dévouement de la personne chargée du message (sans désigner sa fille toutefois), et tâchait encore de faire renaitre dans le cœur de son compagnon une espérance qui s'éteignait dans le sien.
- (b) L'attrapeur de mouches paraissait souvent à sa grille et prenait plaisir à suivre du regard le comte, si affairé autour de sa plante. Il l'a vu combiner et préparer son mortier, tresser ses nattes, nouer ses paillassons, édifier enfin ses palissades, et, prisonnier comme lui, et depuis plus longtemps que lui, il s'est facilement uni par la pensée aux grandes préoccupations du philosophe.
- (c) Un philosophe a dit que la grandeur a besoin d'être quittée pour être sentie ; il l'eût pu dire également de la fortune, du bonheur, et de toutes ces jouissances si douces dont l'âme prend facilement l'habitude. Jamais le prisonnier n'avait tant apprécié la sagesse de Girhardi, les vertus et les charmes de sa fille, que depuis le départ de ses deux hôtes. Un profond accablement succéda pour lui à l'enivrement d'un jour. Les efforts de Ludovic, les soins que réclamait Picciola, ne suffisaient plus même à le distraire ; cependant ces germes de force et de moralisation, puisés au sein de ses douces études, fructifièrent enfin, et l'homme abattu se releva.

SECOND PAPER.

1 Translate into English :—

(a) De tous les exercices auxquels les hommes se sont plu à se livrer, la chasse est un des plus répandus : elle est tout aussi ancienne que le monde, et quand les hommes et les bêtes féroces eurent été créés, quand la terre eut été partagée entre eux, la nécessité fit les premières chasses. Tous les hommes, à l'envi, déclarèrent aux animaux une guerre mortelle ; puis, lorsque les dangers se furent évanouis, la chasse devint un art et la plus noble occupation. Toute autre fut négligée par les grands, par les rois mêmes, qui s'étaient réservé exclusivement ce plaisir comme leurs plus chères délices. Quand les Francs se furent emparés de la Gaule, ils y apportèrent les mœurs des Germains leurs ancêtres, et l'on sait que Clovis aimait beaucoup la chasse, qui fut cause d'une de ses plus belles victoires. En cinq cent sept, près de livrer bataille à Alaric, roi des Visigoths, il dut à un cerf qu'il poursuivait l'importante découverte d'un gué favorable pour ses troupes, et c'est grâce à cet avantage que le lendemain il tailla en pièces l'armée ennemie.

(b) Qu'est-ce que la sagesse ? Une égalité d'âme
Que rien ne peut troubler, qu'aucun désir n'enflamme ;
Qui marche en ses conseils à pas plus mesurés
Qu'un doyen au Palais ne monte les degrés.
Or cette égalité dont se forme le sage,
Qui jamais moins que l'homme en a connu l'usage ?
La fourmi tous les ans, traversant les guérets,
Grossit ses magasins des trésors de Cérès ;
Et dès que l'aquilon, ramenant la froidure,
Vient de ses noirs frimas attrister la nature,
Cet animal, tapi dans son obscurité,
Jouit, l'hiver, des biens conquis durant l'été.

2. Translate into French :—

- (1) I don't quite understand what you mean.
- (2) We are all ignorant of much.
- (3) I hate the din of cities ; the country is always more pleasing to me.
- (4) Neither you nor I had looked for this reward of all our toil.
- (5) Both you and your brother, he replied, were in good health.
- (6) I hope that you will have a pleasant voyage.
- (7) This was done about two years ago.
- (8) I will go for a walk with you as soon as I have finished my work.
- (9) What was I to do ? said he, what to say ?
- (10) I am not as old as she thinks.
- (11) It seems that your brother was a brave man.
- (12) Have you hurt yourself ? Yes, I have cut my hand.

HISTORY.

1. Describe the social and political state of England arising from the Saxon Conquest.
2. (a) Give an account of the important legal reforms introduced during the reign of Edward I.
(b) Mention the causes of the Hundred Years' War. Give a short account of the campaigns of Edward III in France.
3. When and under what circumstances was the "Petition of Right" enacted ? State the principal provisions of that Act.

4. Explain the circumstances under which William III came to the throne.

5. Mention the chief incidents in the struggle between England and France arising from the French Revolution.

6. State the most important parts connected with the history of the Scythian Empire and of the Gupta Empire.

7. Contrast the policy of Akbar with that of Aurangzeb; and show how it was that Akbar's policy tended to consolidate the empire, while that of Aurangzeb led to its downfall.

8. Enumerate the administrative and social reforms that were carried out in India between the years 1828 and 1835.

9. Mention the additions made to the British dominions in India under the administrations of Warren Hastings and the Marquis of Wellesley.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. A man journeys round the World along the equator.

(a) Mention, in order, the countries, divisions, oceans and islands over which he would pass.

(b) State what you know regarding the physical features and climates of the various countries and islands.

(c) Give some account of the animals and races inhabiting these parts.

2. State **accurately** the positions of the following. Mention some circumstance of interest connected with each town and island, and state to what nation each island or group of islands belongs.

Towns.—Cologne, Glasgow, Quebec, Havana, Lyons, Marseilles, Oporto, Shanghai, Yokohama, Tobolsk, Singapore.

Islands.—Jamaica, Mauritius, Philippine, Canary, New Zealand.

3. Describe the **chief** physical characteristics of either **Spain**, or **Egypt**.

4. Name—

(a) The divisions of India which receive the **greatest** and **least** rainfall.

(b) The **chief** seaports of England.

(c) The **chief** mountain and river systems of Asia.

5. Draw **very neatly** a map of Africa showing the principal physical features and chief towns.

6. Explain **fully** how there is a continual circulation of air and water the motive force for which is the Sun.

7. What is **Coal**? Explain, in detail, its formation.

8. Give **clear** explanations of—

(i) Why there is more dew on clear than on cloudy nights.

(ii) Why rain water is **soft** and spring water **hard**.

(iii) Why ice floats on water.

(iv) Why a balloon ascends.

*** ELEMENTARY PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.**

(School Final-Examination only.)

1. Describe a method by which coal gas can be prepared. What other substances are formed during its preparation?

2. Write down a list of five non-metals, and another list of five metals. What is an acid, an alkali, and a salt?

3. Describe the preparation and properties of Chlorine. Mention some of its important compounds.

4. How much Zinc must I use to obtain half a pound of Hydrogen gas from Sulphuric acid? What will become of the Zinc?

5. What is soap and how is it made? What is the difference between hard soap and soft soap?

6. Describe the Bramah Press. On what properties does its action depend?

7. Describe the manufacture of a thermometer, and explain how you would graduate it.

8. "The temperature at which water boils is not a perfectly fixed point like that of melting ice, but depends upon the pressure of the air." Explain this statement, and describe an experiment which will support it.

9. Carefully describe the gold leaf electroscope.

A slight charge of positive electricity is communicated to the knob of the electroscope; what happens immediately and what happens—

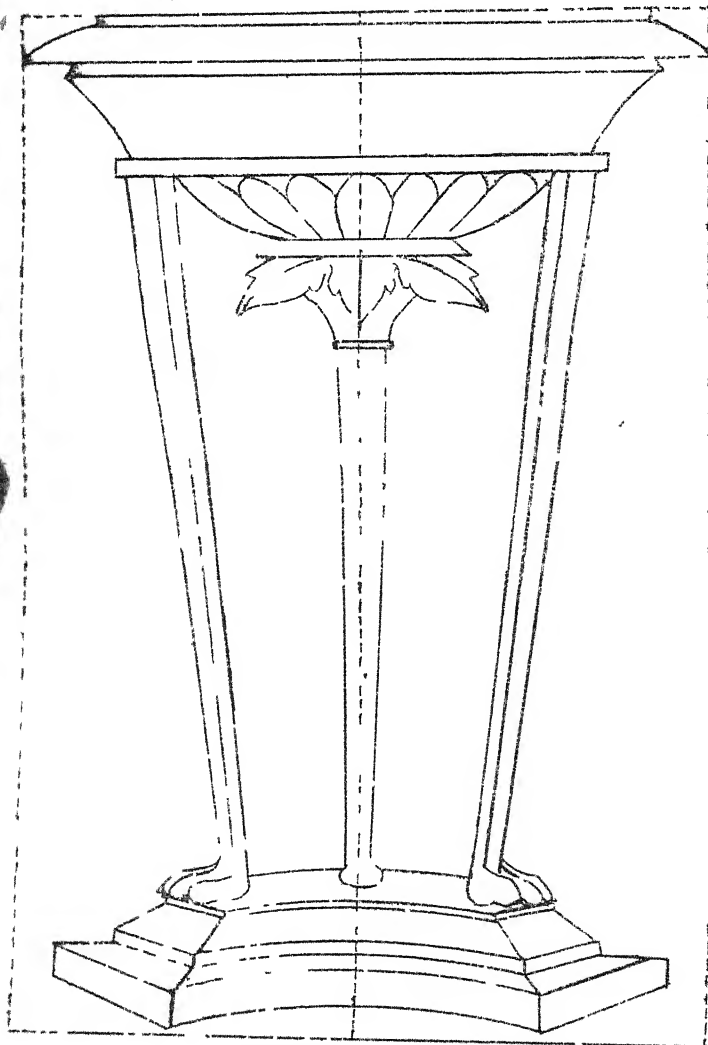
(1) When an excited glass rod is brought near the knob?

(2) When a stick of excited sealing wax is brought near the knob?

FREEHAND FROM THE FLAT.

Draw the picture, freehand, and same size, shaded.

No drawing instruments are to be used nor measurements set off with paper. Rough measurements with hand and pencil allowed.



GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Note.—All figures *must* be obtained by *Geometrical construction only*. Rough sketches with theoretical explanation are *not* marked. Leave all lines of construction in pencil, *no* rubbing out. *Answers* to be in firm ink lines.

1. Construct a regular heptagon, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch side.
2. Find the centre of circle with 2 inch radius.
3. Construct a rhombus, with a side of 3 inches, and two opposite angles 75° each. Inscribe a square.
4. Construct a diagonal scale of 75 feet to an inch, to read inches. Draw a line of any length, and on it set off 28 feet 5 inches.
5. Construct an equilateral triangle with sides of 4 inches, and inscribe three equal circles, each touching two sides and two circles.

MODEL DRAWING.

Draw a freehand sketch of the models on the table in front of you.

The top of the table to be shown, sketch to be not less than 6 inches high, and slightly shaded.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Define the terms—

Interest, Capital, Discount, Invoice and Salvage.

2. What is a bill? What do you mean by—

(a) discounting a bill,

(b) retiring a bill, and

(c) renewing a bill.

3. Rule a form for a Cash Book suitable for recording the following transactions of a merchant by double entry :—

(a) Cash on hand ...	...	Rs. 500
(b) Goods bought for cash ...	...	„ 200
(c) Cash paid to Bank ...	...	„ 200
(d) Received from Bank ...	...	„ 50

Balance the Cash Book. What is the balance of cash on hand.

4. Make Journal entries of—

(i) *B* sells sugar worth Rs. 70 to *A*

(a) part for cash ... Rs. 20

(b) part for his acceptance ... „ 30

(c) part on credit ... „ 20

(ii) *B* borrows Rs. 20 from *C*.

(iii) *B* lends Rs. 30 to *D*.

5. Describe the Profit and Loss Account and show how the balance of this account is dealt with.

6. Explain the meaning and use of the Balance Sheet.

7. Janki Prasad's Assets and Liabilities on 1st January, 1899, are as follows :—

	Rs.
Cash ...	5,000
Sugar valued at ...	6,000
Bills Receivable, due on 29th January 1899 ...	400
Bills Payable, due on 30th Jany., '99...	1,600

His transactions during the month :—

			Rs.
1st Jany., 1899.	Sold to A. Smith sugar	...	1,600
" " "	Received from A. Smith his Acceptance due 10th May, 1899	...	1,600
3rd " "	Sold sugar for cash to Maharaja, Durbhanga	... ..	3,000
5th " "	Bought from Sagar Mall sugar	...	20,000
7th " "	Paid Sagar Mall in cash	...	6,000
	Accepted Sagar Mall's draft, due 12th June, 1899	... ..	14,000
10th " "	Discounted A. Smith's Accepted, due 10th May, 1899		
	Received cash, Rs. 1,560		
	Allowed Discount, " 40		
		...	1,600
17th " "	Sold to Nawab of Rampur, sugar	...	18,000
25th " "	Received cash from Nawab of Rampur	... ..	10,000
29th " "	Received cash from Bills Receivable, due this day	...	400
30th " "	Paid cash for Bills Payable, due this day	...	1,600
31st " "	Paid cash for wages of clerks, &c.	...	60
	Value of sugar in stock	... ..	4,000

Rule out a Ledger and post the above in it by Double Entry.
Prepare a Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.

8. Describe the Process of Closing and Balancing a Ledger.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Indicate the exact service which labour renders to production. Distinguish between Productive and Unproductive labour, and state, giving reasons, whether the following persons are productive labourers :—

(a) A policeman.

(b) A violin maker and a violin player.

(c) A teacher of medicine and a teacher of chess.

2. State the chief functions of Capital.

What is meant by saying wealth can perform the functions of capital by being wholly or partially consumed.

State, with reasons, whether Rs.50,000 is capital in either of the following circumstances :—

(a) Invested in ornaments for the use of the family.

(b) Invested in a railway.

3. Explain how the market price of a commodity tends to approximate to a sum just sufficient to yield the current rate of wages and profits to the producers.

4. On what does the rate of interest depend ? What are the principal causes which give rise to fluctuations therein ?

“High interest means bad security.” Comment on this saying.

5. Compare the respective advantages and drawbacks of Trade Unions and Corporations as agencies for improving the economic position of the working-classes.

Give a brief account of Schultze-Delitzsch and Raiffeisen Credit Banks.

7. Describe the tendency constantly in operation to produce an equality between the exports and imports of a country ; and mention some of the circumstances which counteract this tendency.

8. Distinguish the different functions of money. How does credit operate as a substitute for money ?

9. How does the Income-Tax affect the possessor of a small income as compared with the possessor of a large income ?

State the arguments both for and against discriminating between permanent and temporary incomes in their assessment to the Income-Tax.

DICTATION.

1ST—RAPID WRITING.

Write the following passage in ten minutes :—

Robinson Crusoe and the Foot-print.

It happened one day about noon, on going towards my boat, I was exceedingly surprised by the Print of a man's naked foot on the shore. I stood like one thunder-struck, or as if I had seen a ghost, I listened, I looked round me, but I could neither see nor hear anything. I went to the top of a rising ground that I might see farther, then ran backward and forward along the shore, but I could discover no other impression except that one. I returned to the print again to see if there were others, or if I had made a mistake. There was the exact print of a foot,—toes, heel, and every part ; but how it had come there I could not in the least imagine. So after many vain thoughts I came home to my fortification perfectly confused and perplexed. I was so terrified that, as they say, I scarcely felt the ground under me ; and I kept turning round every few steps fancying every stump of a tree that I saw at a distance was a man.

Or write the following passage also in ten minutes :—

A Storm on the East Coast of England.

After a tedious and painful journey through the whole night our coach reached Yarmouth in the morning. Many people came out to a gaze at us, wondering how the mail coach could travel in such a storm. After drinking a cup of hot coffee I made for the sea side, where I found groups of women bewailing their husbands absent in fishing boats, and probably overtaken by the storm before they could reach a place of safety. Grey bearded old sailors were among the people, shaking their heads and muttering to each other as they looked from sea to sky, shipowners excited and full of fear, children

crowding together and looking eagerly into older faces, even stout mariners were disturbed and anxious, while they turned their telescopes to sea from behind places of shelter, as if they were watching an enemy. At first I could hardly look at the sea,—for the wind, the spray, the flying stones and sand, and the awful noise confounded me.

2ND—NEAT WRITING.

Write the following letter in ten minutes, in a style fit for despatching :—

FROM

THE TEHSILDAR, GUNGAPUR,

TO

THE COLLECTOR,

ZILA RAMNAGAR.

Dated Gungapur, 12th December, 1899.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 473, dated the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to report that I have visited most of the villages in the eastern part of this tehsil. The rainfall has been below the average, but as there is a branch of the Ganges canal and there are plenty of wells a fair crop may be expected and distress need not be feared. The health of the whole tehsil has been excellent this season and the people are in the full enjoyment of all their usual comforts.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

GANESH PRASAD,

Tehsildar, Gungapur.

Or the following letter also in ten minutes :—

FROM

IMAM-UD-DIN, B.A.,

DEPUTY INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,

ZILA RAMNAGAR,

TO

A. B. ROBINSON, Esq., M.A.,

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, 10TH CIRCLE,

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Dated Ramnagar, 12th December, 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that last night a terrible storm passed over this station with thunder, wind, hail, and rain. There seems also to have been a shock of earthquake, for the east wall of the High School is split from top to bottom. One beam in the roof is broken and two others are cracked. Kindly ask the Executive Engineer to examine the building soon for it seems to me to be very dangerous.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

IMAM-UD-DIN,

Deputy Inspector of Schools.

**SCHOOL FINAL AND SPECIAL VERNACULAR
EXAMINATIONS ONLY.**

URDU.

1. Write an original letter to your elder brother, in Urdu, with proper address, describing the late famine in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, not less than two pages long.

2. Translate the following into idiomatic Urdu :—

Symptoms of mutiny appeared first at Barakpore then at Bahrapure and Lucknow. But they were promptly

suppressed by disbanding the offending regiments, and imprisoning or executing their ringleaders. At last in May, 1857, the storm, that had been brewing so long, burst in all its fury at Meerut. Some Sepoys had refused to use the old cartridge, and they were sentenced to imprisonment. While being taken to prison they called their comrades cowards for not helping them. The next morning the Sepoys at Meerut were up in arms. They set the English houses on fire, killed the Europeans they met and released the prisoners. Before the European regiments at Meerut turned out, the mutineers had fled towards Delhi. Had they been overtaken and crushed, India might have been spared many a bloody tragedy. The Delhi Sepoys joined the rebels, murdered the Christians, and hailed the pensioned Mughal Emperor as their sovereign. Within a short time the mutiny spread through the North Western Provinces, Oudh, and Lower Bengal. The Sepoy regiments at Lucknow, Moradabad, Bareilly, Saharunpore, Bidoun, Aligarh, Ferozgarh and other places mutinied. Almost the same atrocities were committed in all these places, the Europeans were murdered, treasures were plundered, and prisoners were released. Only the Sikhs in the Punjab and the native armies of Bombay and Madras remained true to their colours. But the people in general, except in Oudh and Rohilkhand, remained loyal to the English, and not a single feudatory chief joined the mutiny. On the contrary, some of them tried their best to suppress it. The only persons of consequence who joined the mutiny were the Rani of Jhansi, the Raja of Banda and Bunpur and the Talukdar of Oudh.

3 Write out, in Urdu, the advantages of Female Education, with suggestions, if you can, as to the best means of spreading it in India.

4 Transcribe in clear Nastaliq the passage on the accompanying paper and then translate it into English.

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اریو طغر سیرایع الیغری فیہ برکات شہ نالو شہ عار حیدر علیہ السلام و سلطان
 الحمد للہ میر تقی میر اللہ برکاتہ علیہ و علیٰ آلہ و علیہ السلام نے کہاں خدیو بن برقوق لیجا نا ہے
 ایسے ناہستہ عالم بیاہ کر دیا جو باجوہ روایت پذیر ہر قوم و ملت کے دل و دماغ
 عدالت میں لے گئے یا کر کار نیلہ و کنتھ کو لے کر باکھ منکر مکر و فریب کاری میں ہے خط
 اوکے عہد میں ہوگ ببار لہذا اوکے زمانہ سلطنت میں غریب گدار بہت
 ظاہر ہو کر آکر آریا ہے مدد سے ملے وقتا کی جو خدمت و عہد سلطنت میں
 تیار ہے آگے سے عالم ہوگا۔ اس واسطے لہذا ہر عجز پر از در و در و در
 و لا و نس مرشد میر تقی اللہ و جہاں حق آں آٹھ سو شیخ شیخانی رحمہ اللہ
 شہر قریب عہد بآفتاب ہے ناچکھیاں کو عالم ہو چکا ہے۔ کثریہ خدہ لہذا
 عہد سلطنت میں عہد بآفتاب ہے ہر کر رہا ہے جسے حبیب اللہ ابو طغر نامی

HINDI.

1. Subject for an original letter in Hindi :—

(a) The origin, the growth and the development of the Hindi Language.

or

(b) The cares and snares of wealth.

Address the letter to your spiritual guide, using the proper form of address, and let it contain about as much matter as 40 lines of an ordinary Hindi Newspaper.

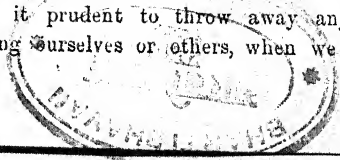
2. Translate the following into simple idiomatic Hindi :—

A.

Every man is rich or poor, according to the proportion between his desires and enjoyments. Of riches as of every thing else, the hope is more than the enjoyment; while we consider them as the means to be used at some future time for the attainment of felicity, ardour after them secures us from weariness of ourselves, but no sooner do we sit down to enjoy our acquisitions than we find them insufficient to fill up the vacuities of life. Nature makes us poor only when we want necessities, but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities. It is the great privilege of poverty to be happy unenvied, to be healthy without physic, secure without a guard, and to obtain from the bounty of nature what the great and wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of art. Adversity has ever been considered as the state in which a man most easily becomes acquainted with himself, particularly being free from flatterers. Prosperity is too apt to prevent us from examining our conduct, but as adversity leads us to think properly of our state, it is most beneficial to us.

B.

Life is short and uncertain: We have not a moment to lose. Is it prudent to throw away any of our time in tormenting ourselves or others, when we have so little for



honest pleasures? Forgetting our weakness we stir up mighty enmities, and fly to wound as if we were invulnerable. Wherefore all this bustle and noise? The best use of a short life is, to make it agreeable to ourselves and to others. Have you cause of quarrel with your servant, your master, your king, your neighbour? Forbear a moment: death is at hand, which makes all equal. What has man to do with wars, tumults, ambushes? You would destroy your enemy? You lose your trouble; death will do your business while you are at rest. And, after all, when you have had your revenge, how short will be your joy or his pain? While we are among men, let us cultivate humanity: let us not be the cause of fear or of pain to one another. Let us despise injury, malice, and detraction; and bear with an equal mind such transitory evils. While we speak, while we think, death comes up, and closes the scene.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1900.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER

(Poetry)

1. And after these king Arthur for a space
 And thro' the puissance of his Table Round
 Drew all their petty princedoms under him,
 Then king and head, and made a realm and reigned.

(1) *What do you learn from 'The Coming of Arthur' and 'The Passing of Arthur' concerning Arthur's 'Table Round'?*

(2) *Call attention to any detail of style to be found in these lines that may be regarded as characteristic of the writer.*

- 2 Explain fully the force of the prepositions used in the following lines.—

- (1) Clarions shrilling unto blood.
 (2) Between the man and beast we die.
 (3) Mightier of his hands with every blow.
 (4) I trust thee to the death
 (5) and shrieks

After the Christ.

- (6) I perish by this people which I made

- 3 Explain carefully with reference to context.—

- (1) I have seen the cuckoo chased by lesser fowl
 And reason in the chase
 (2) And truth is this to me and that to thee
 And truth or clothed or naked let it be.

- (3) The old order changeth, yielding place to new.
- (4) Thou, the latest left of all my knights,
In whom should meet the offices of all
- (5) Bound by the bonds of a common belief and a common misfortune
- (6) Feeling is deep and still, and the word that floats on the surface
Is as the tossing buoy, that betrays where the anchor is hidden.
- (7) Alike were they free from
Fear that reigns with the tyrant, and envy the voice of republics.
- 4 Ye who believe in affection that hopes, and endures and is patient,
Ye who believe in the beauty and strength of woman's devotion,
List to the mournful tradition still sung by the pines of the forest,
List to a tale of Love in Acadie, home of the happy.

- (1) *Express briefly in prose the full meaning of these lines.*
- (2) *What distinction could you draw between patience and endurance?*

How did Evangeline display these qualities?

- 5 At length the fateful answer came,
In characters of living flame!
Not spoke in word, nor blazed in scroll,
But borne and branded on my soul,—
Which spills the foremost foeman's life,
That party conquers in the strife.

- (1) *By whom were these words spoken and on what occasion?*
- (2) *Explain fully the meaning of the last two lines.*

(3) *What is the force of the adjectives 'fateful' and 'living' as used in this passage?*

6. Give in simple prose the substance of the following :—

(1) We cannot kindle when we will
The fire which in the heart resides ;
The spirit bloweth and is still,
In mystery our soul abides.
But tasks in hours of insight will'd
Can be through hours of gloom fulfilled.

With aching hands and bleeding feet
We dig and heap, lay stone on stone ;
We bear the burden and the heat
Of the long day, and wish't were done.
Not till the hours of light return,
All we have built do we discern.

(2) When by my solitary hearth I sit,
And hateful thoughts enwrap my soul in gloom ;
When no fair dreams before my mind's eye flit.
And the bare heath of life presents no bloom ;
Sweet Hope, ethereal balm upon me shed,
And wave thy silver pinions o'er my head.

Should disappointment, parent of Despair,
Strive for her son to seize my careless heart ;
When, like a cloud, he sits upon the air,
Preparing on his spell-bound prey to dart :
Chase him away, sweet Hope, with visage bright,
And fright him as the morning frightens night !

7. In the following passage explain the phrases printed in thick type :—

He was absolutely **in touch** with the younger men. No brick walls blocked them out, or brought them into abrupt arrest. He did not encounter them with a **challenge of suspicion** or **hold them off at arm's length**. He felt what was going forward ; he believed in its worth ; he took it seriously. Right to

his very last years he caught the spirit that was abroad, and was sensitive to its necessary differences from earlier types. Then the younger men could come to him with their vague and crude aspirations, unafraid and undrilled. They were sure of sympathetic consideration—of a judgment that viewed their case from inside.

8. Locke says :—" Outlaws themselves keep faith and rules of justice one with another—they practise them as rules of convenience within their own communities ; but it is impossible to conceive that they embrace justice as a practical principle who act fairly with their fellow-highwaymen, and at the same time plunder or kill the next honest man they meet."

What according to Locke is the practice adopted by outlaws with regard to keeping faith and rules of justice ?

State the arguments implied in ' rules of convenience ' that the outlaws would advance in defence of the distinction that they draw.

On what grounds does Locke condemn their conduct ?

Show by an example that the practice complained of is sometimes adopted by men who are not outlaws.

SECOND PAPER.

(Prose.)

Candidates are required to answer questions from two only of the first three sections (A, B, C) ; answers from more than two will not be considered. All candidates should answer questions in section D.

A.

Three questions only to be attempted from this section.

1. "The Sketch Book was an innovation, and its influence extended beyond the bounds of literature."

Comment on this, paying special attention to the circumstances of the publication of the Sketch Book.

2 Explain clearly the uses and limitations of metaphor. What is meant by a **mixed metaphor**? Give three examples.

Express in your own words the following, explaining clearly the figures of speech employed.

(a) I had closed one volume of the world and its contents.

(b) The transient riot of his heart.

(c) A frigid mummerly of words.

3 Paraphrase —

(a) Language gradually wanes, and with it fade away the writings of authors who have flourished then allotted time, otherwise the creative powers of genius would overstock the world.

(b) It has a strange effect upon the feelings, thus to hear the surges of active life hurrying along, and beating against the very walls of the sepulchre.

4 Give briefly in your own words the story of Rip van Winkle. What important events took place in America during his sleep?

B

Three questions only to be attempted from this section

1 Give a short account of the following persons, with special reference to their relations with Pitt —

Addington, Bute, Dundas,
Fox, Hoche, Wilberforce

2 'Between a Prime Minister in the House of Lords and the leader of the House of Commons such a confidence is indispensable.'

Comment on the above, explaining the nature of the two offices mentioned and their functions in the Government of England.

3 Explain in connexion with the context, the following —

- (a) 'He took it as he would have taken a bullet in the breast'
- (b) 'The man, who almost discovered popular feeling in England'
- (c) 'He fought for it, therefore, as doggedly as a Lord of Ravenswood for his remaining acres'
- (d) 'It was absurd to discuss annual Parliaments when the Gaul was at our gates'
- (e) 'No man can understand Pitt without saturating himself with the French Revolution'
- (f) 'We are all anxious spectators of the strange scene in France'

4 Give a short account of Pitt's financial measures, paying special attention to his scheme for the redemption of the National Debt

C

1 What is meant by saying that 'Addison was not merely a politician and essayist, but also a preacher and moral reformer'? Justify your answer by references to Addison's writings

2 Explain the meaning of the following, referring to the context, when you can —

- (a) Sir Roger was several times staggered with the reports that had been brought him
- (b) The bridge consisted at first of a thousand arches, but a great flood swept away the rest
- (c) Dr Busby 'a great man' he whipped my grandfather.
- (d) My friend asked me if there would not be some danger in coming home late, in case the Mohocks should be abroad

- (e) He is an universal scholar, as far as the title page of all authors
- (f) I am a Dane, Swede or Frenchman at different times
- (g) He was afraid of being insulted with Greek and Latin at his own table
- (h) But, methinks we should enlarge the title and give it to everyone that does not know how to think, out of his own profession and way of life
- (i) She was likewise a greater valetudinarian than any I had ever met with

3 Give a brief account of one of the following —

Sir Roger de Coverley, The Political Upholsterer,
The Vision of Public Credit

4 Paraphrase —

- (a) 'Nature seems to have taken a particular care to disseminate her blessings among the different regions of the world, with an eye to this mutual intercourse and traffic among mankind, that the natives of the several parts of the globe might have a kind of dependence upon one another, and be united together by their common interest'
- (b) 'These speculations were but very indifferent towards the door, but grew finer as you advanced to the upper end of the room and were so very much improved by a knot of theorists, who sat in the inner room, within the steams of the coffee pot, that I there heard the whole Spanish monarchy disposed of, and all the line of Bourbon provided for in less than a quarter of an hour'

D

Two questions only are to be answered from this section

1 Give a list of the chief elements which contribute to form the English language, and explain, with dates, how they came into it.

2 What is meant by inflexion? What are its uses? Explain clearly what is meant by saying that 'inflexions have almost disappeared from the English language'

3 Explain clearly the use and meaning of the word **of** in the following expressions —

- (a) The pencil **of** Sir Peter Lely
- (b) The loss **of** my brother
- (c) Wisdom is justified **of** her children
- (d) Will no man rid me **of** this haughty priest
- (e) Trusty and swift **of** foot
- (f) I dislike them **of** all things.

4 Analyse the following, parsing the words in **thick type**. —

'A whisper **half** reveal'd **her** to herself
For **out** beyond her lodges, where the brook
Vocal, with here and there a silence, ran
By sallowy rims, **arose** the labourers' homes,
A frequent haunt of Edith, on low knolls
That **dimpling** died into each other, huts
At random scatter'd, each a nest in bloom

THIRD PAPER

(Translation from Urdu)

Translate into English —

A.

نوجوان کو چاہئے کہ دیامیں دترنے کے قبل اپنے دلوں میں
سوچیں کہ ہمارے زندگی کا مقصود کیا ہے - ہم کیا ہوا چہتے

ہیں اور اوسکے لئے ہمارے پاس کیا کیا سامان آتے ہیں - جس میدان جہان میں ہم جنگ حیات کے لئے آگے بڑھتے ہیں اوسکے لئے ہم کھانا تک تیار ہیں - سپاہیوں کی ریت ہی کہ جنگ میں جانے کے قبل قواعد جنگ کو اچھی طرح سے سیکھ لیتے ہیں - اور جیوں جیوں لڑائی لڑنے جاتے ہیں تیوں تیوں اوکی شجاعت اور تیزی اور مسق بڑھتی جاتی ہی - آخر کار علم جنگ میں وہ ایسے مشق ہو جاتے ہیں کہ بھر اوہیں دشمنوں سے ہارنے کا بہت امکان نہیں رہتا - جہان میں جنگ حیات کے لئے جو موج طلب العلماء کہ مدارس اور جوامع العلوم میں سکھائے جاتے ہیں اوکی حالت بھی ایسی ڈھنگ کی ہی - اسلئے دیا میں بڑے کے قبل انہی طاقت شجاعت اور سامان تحقیق کو لینے چھٹے - یوں انہی تحقیق کے موفق مقصود زدگی کو مقرر لینا چھٹے - دھیان رہے کہ جو مد نظر ہو وہ چیز بلند اور عظیم السان ہو - کیونکہ جسکے زدگی کا مد نظر عمدہ اور بلند نہیں ہی وہ کبھی عمدہ خلعت اور عالی ہمت نہیں ہو سکتا - مقصود کے مقرر ہو جانے کے بعد اوسکے جاب آگے بڑھنے کے لئے لگا تار کوشش کرا چاہئے اور جنگ وہ مقصود حاصل بھولے ٹینک کسی مدب سے پس پا بھوا چھٹے۔

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کسی عالم کی نصیحت ہی کہ ”انہی خلعت کو متروفع اور مد نظر کو بلند رکھو - ایسا کرنے سے متواضع الحاصلات اور عالی ہمت ہوگی - اور کبھی مایوس نہو - جو شخص آسمان کو اپنا نشانہ بنا کر اوپر کے جاب تیر چلاتا ہی اوسکا پیر ایسے شخص کے تیر سے زیادہ اونچا چڑا ہی جسکا نشانہ صرف کسی درخت کا سر رہی ہو۔“

B.

دور بینی کے درانہ جہان میں کوئی چیز انسان کے لئے وائدہ
 بخش نہیں ہی - دور بینی ہی انسان کو سب آگاہ بچپنا سوچھانی
 ہی - اور جب جیسا وقت آتہ ہی تب اسی کے مطابق تعلیم
 دینی ہی - دور بینی کہتی ہی کہ وہ شخص جو لکڑے پر
 ہنسا ہی ہوشیار رہی کہ کہیں کسیوقت خود بھی ایسا ہی نہوجائے -
 وہ شخص جو دوسروں کے عیوب کو سنکر خوش ہوتا ہی اپنے عیوب کو
 بھی سنکر کبھی نہ کبھی رنجیدہ ہوئی گا - انہی تندرستی کی
 حدت پر جو ٹھیک ٹھیک دھیان نہیں رکھتا اور کسی حوش
 نفسانی کے لئے اوسکو بردا کر دیتا ہی اور جو حالت بیماری میں
 خوب برہیز نہیں کرتا وہ یکایک بے وقت موت کا لقمہ ہو جتا ہی -
 جو شخص اپنا موہہ سواج سمجھکر نہیں کھولتا اور انہی رباں کو
 اپنے اختیار میں نہیں رکھتا اور حد سے باہر بڑھکر خرافات دتوں کو
 پھیلاتا ہی اوسکو اپنے الفاظ پر اکثر افسوس کرنا پرتا ہی - اپنے دل
 بھلاؤ میں بے حد خرچ کرنا چاہئے کیونکہ کہیں ایسا نہو کہ اوس
 دل بھلاؤ کے مول لینے کی تکلیف اوسکے پاے کی خوشی سے زیادہ
 ہو جائے - جو آدمی اپنی آمدنی سے زیادہ خرچ کرتا ہی اور
 کچھ بچا کر نہیں رکھتا وہ ترہا پے میں ضرور دکھ پاتا ہی - جو
 علم کی طرف دھیان نہیں دیتا اور اپنے وقت کو باحق بردا کر دیتا
 ہی وہ ہمیشہ خلقت انسانی کے مدافع سے محروم رہتا ہی - اسی
 طرح دور بینی کی بہتری تعلیمات ہیں •

(Translation from Hindi.)

Translate into English :—

A.

युवा मनुष्यो को चाहिये कि संसार में प्रवेश करने के पहिले अपने चित्त में सोचे कि हमारे जीवन का लक्ष्य क्या है। हम क्या ऊँचा चाहते हैं और उसके लिये हमारे पास क्या क्या साधन एकट्ठे हैं। जिस संसारचक्र में जीवनयुद्ध के लिये आगे बढ़ते हैं उसकी लिये हम कहां तक सुसज्जित हैं।

सैनिकों की रीति है कि युद्ध में जाने के पहिले वे युद्ध करने के नियम का भलीभांति सीखलेंते हैं। और ज्यों ज्यों युद्ध करते जाते हैं त्यों त्यों उनके साहस तेज और निपुणता की वृद्धि होती जाती है। अतः को युद्ध विद्या में वे ऐसे निपुण हो जाते हैं कि फिर उन्हें शत्रुओं से डरने की विशेष सम्भावना नहीं रहती है। संसार के जीवनयुद्ध के लिये जो विद्यार्थी-रूपी सैन्यदल विद्यालय और विष्वविद्यालयों में सिखलाये जाते हैं उनको अवस्था भी ठीक इसी प्रकार की है। इस लिये संसार में प्रवेश करने के पहिले अपने बल साहस और सामान को परीक्षा कर लेनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार अपनी परीक्षा करके जीवन का लक्ष्य स्थिर कर लेना चाहिये। ध्यान रहे कि जिस विषय पर लक्ष्य रहे वह ऊँचा तथा बड़ा हो। क्योंकि जिस के जीवन का लक्ष्य सत् तथा लज्ज नही है वह कदापि सच्चरित्र और उन्नत नहीं हो सकता। लक्ष्य स्थिर होने पर उसकी ओर आगे बढ़ने के लिये लगातार यत्न करना चाहिये। और जबतक वह लक्ष्य प्राप्त न हो तबतक किसी कारण से पीछे न हटना चाहिये। + + + +

किसी विद्वान का उपदेश है कि,—

“अपने सुभाव को नष्ट और उद्देश्य को उल्टर करो, ऐसा करने से तुम नष्ट और उन्नत हृदय होगे। कदापि निरास न हो। जो मनुष्य आकाश को लक्ष्य कर ऊपर की ओर तोर चालाना है उस का तीर हल के अग्रभाग को लक्ष्य करनेवाले की तरफ से अधिक ऊँचा जाता है।

B.

दूरदर्शिता के समान संसार में कोई मनुष्य का हित करनेवाला नहीं है। दूरदर्शिता ही मनुष्य की सब आशा पीछा सुझाती है और जब जैसा समय उपास्यतहोता है तब उसी के अनुसार यथोचित शिचा देती है। दूरदर्शिता कहती है कि वह मनुष्य जो लङ्कडे पर रहसता है सचेत रहे कि कही किसी समय आप भा ऐसा ही न हो गाय। वह मनुष्य जो दूसरे के अवगुणी को सुनकर प्रसन्न होता है अपने अवगुणी को भी सुनकर लभो न कभी दुखे हांगा। अपने स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा पर जो यथाचित ध्यान नहीं रखता और किसी इन्द्रिय के सुख की लालसा से स्वास्थ्य को नष्ट कर देता है और जो अपनी रोगावस्था में ठीक ठीक पथ नहीं करता वह अचानक अकाल मृत्यु का श्रास बन जायगा। जो मनुष्य अपना सुख सोच विचार कर नहीं खालता और अपनी जिह्वा को अपने बस में नहीं रखता और मर्यादा को नाघकर व्यर्थ बातों को फैलाता है उसको अपने वचनों पर प्रायः शीक करना पडता है। अपने मन वहलाव में सीमा से बढकर कभी व्यय न करना चाहिये क्योंकि कही ऐसा न हो कि उस मनुष्य वहलाव के मील खेने का कष्ट उसको प्राप्त के हरे से अधिक हो जाय। जो मनुष्य अपने आय से अधिक व्यय करता है और कुछ बचाकर नहीं रखता वह अपने बुढापे में अवश्य दुःख पाता है। जो विद्या की ओर ध्यान नहीं देता और अपने समय को व्यर्थ नष्ट कर देता है वह सदा मनुष्य जन्म के फल से वञ्चित रहता है। इसी प्रकार दूरदर्शिता की अनेक शिचा है।

(Translation from Bengali.)

Translate into English —

A.

যুবা পূৰ্ব্ব দিগের সংসাবে প্রবেশ কবিবাব পূৰ্বে বিবেচনা কবা কর্তব্য যে তাহা-
দিগের নিজ জীবনেব উদ্দেশ্য কি। আমবা কি হইবার আকাঙ্ক্ষা করি এবং তন্নি-
মিত্ত আমাদিগের নিকট কি কি সাধন সামগ্ৰী একত্ৰিত আছে। যে সংসারক্ষেত্রে

জীবনযুদ্ধের জন্য আমবা অগ্রসর হইতেছি তব্বিয়ে আমবা কত দূর সুসজ্জিত হইয়া আছি। সৈনিকদিগের মধ্যে এই প্রথা যে তাহারা সংগ্রামে যাইবার পূর্বে যুদ্ধ কবির সন্মুখ নিয়ম উত্তমরূপে শিক্ষা করিয়া লয়। এবং যেমন যেমন যুদ্ধ করিতে থাকে তেমন তেমন তাহাদিগের সাহস তেজ এবং কৌশল বৃদ্ধিপ্রাপ্ত হয়। অবশেষে যুদ্ধবিদ্যায় এতাদৃশ বিশাবদ হইবা উঠে যে আর তাহাদিগের শত্রুহস্তে পরাজিত হইবার বিশেষ সম্ভাবনা থাকে না। সংসারের জীবন-যুদ্ধের নিমিত্ত যে ছাত্ররূপ সৈন্যসমূহ বিদ্যালয় এবং বিশ্ব বিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষা প্রাপ্ত হইবা থাকে তাহাদিগের অবস্থাও ঠিক এই প্রকাব। অতএব সংসারে প্রবেশ করিবার পূর্বে নিজ বল, সাহস ও সাধনসামগ্রী ব নিকপণ কবা বিধেয়। এইরূপে আত্মপরীক্ষাপূর্বক জীবনের লক্ষ স্থির কবা কর্তব্য। যেন শ্রবণ থাকে কি যে বিষয়কে লক্ষ্য কবা হইবে তাহা যেন উচ্চ ও বৃহৎ হয়। কাবণ যে ব্যক্তির জীবনের লক্ষ্য সৎ ও উচ্চ নহে সে কদাপি সচ্চরিত্র ও উন্নত হইতে পাবে না। লক্ষ্য স্থির হইলে পব তদভিমুখে অগ্রসর হইবার জন্য সতত যত্ন কবা কর্তব্য এবং যদবধি সেই লক্ষ্য প্রাপ্ত না হয় তদবধি কোন কাবণে পবাস্থ্য হওয়া অনুচিত।

কোন বিদ্বান্ ব্যক্তি এইরূপ উপদেশ করিয়াছেন ;—“নিজে প্রকৃতিকে নম্র ও উদ্দেশ্যকে উচ্চতর কর। এইরূপ করিলে তুমি নম্র এবং উন্নতহৃদয় হইতে পারিবে। কদাপি নৈরাশ্য অবলম্বন কবিবে না। যে ব্যক্তি আকাশকে লক্ষ্য কবিয়া উদ্ধৃ দিকে বাণ প্রক্ষেপ করে তাহাব বাণ বৃক্ষাগ্রনাত্র লক্ষ্যকারী বাণ অপেক্ষা উচ্চতা যাইকে

B.

দূরদর্শিতাব ন্যায় ইহসংসারে আব কোন বস্তু মনুষ্যের উপকারী নাই। দূরদর্শিতাই মনুষ্যকে সমস্ত অগ্রপশ্চাৎ দেখাইয়া দেয় এবং যখন যেমন সময় উপস্থিত হয় তখন তেমন উচিত শিক্ষা দিয়া থাকে।

দূরদর্শিতা বলে যে ব্যক্তি খঞ্জকে উপহাস করে সে যেন সাবধান থাকে যেন সে নিজে কোন ধমমে ঐরূপ খঞ্জ না হইবা পড়ে। যে ব্যক্তি অপরের দোষ শ্রবণে সূচী হয় সে নিজ দোষ শ্রবণ কবিয়া কোন না কোন সময়ে দ্রুত পাইবে। যে ব্যক্তি নিজ

શાસ્ત્રા રક્ષાવ દાક મનોવેગી નહે એવં હિંદ્રિય સખભોગેવ જન્ય શાસ્ત્ર્ય ભક્ત કરિય।
 કેલે એવં જે વાત્તિ વોગાવશ્ય વિચિત પથ્ય કવે ના સે સહસા અકલ મૂતાર
 મુખે કવલ હય । જે વાત્તિ વિવચનાપુરુષવ કથા કહેના એવં જિહ્વાકે સંચર વાંથે
 ના એવં સીમાવ અતિવ્રમ કવિયા વૃથા વાગ'ડશ્વવ વિચાર કવે તાશાકે નિજ વાકપ્રયોગ
 જન્ય શોકાનુભવ કાિતે હય । શ્વીય આમોદેવ જન્ય અથવા વાય અકર્ત્તવા । જેન
 આમોદ સમ્પાદનેવ કષ્ટ આમોદ પ્રાપ્તિવ મુથાપેક્ષા અધિક ના હૈયા પડે । જે
 વાત્તિ આયઅપેક્ષા વાય અધિક કવે એવં કિંક્ષિત સંકલ્પ કવિયા રાથે ના સે વાર્દિકે
 કષ્ટપાઈયા થાકે જે વ્યક્તિ વિદ્યાપાર્જુને મન દેય ના એવં સમય વૃથા નષ્ટ કવે સે
 મનુષ્યા જગલભેવ યલ રહેતે નિત્ય વશિત થાકે ।

દુર્વદશિતા એવશિષ્ઠ વહતેવ શિક્ષા ।

(Translation from Gujarati)

Translate into English .—

(u) સ સારમાં પ્રવેશ કરવા પડેલાં જીવંતીનું શું સાર્થક છે તેનો જીવન પ્રરૂપાએ વિચાર કરવો જોઈએ. આપણે શું થવાને લાયક છીએ ? અને તે ઉદ્દેશ પાર પાડવા સાર આપણી પાસે શું સાધન છે ? સંસારક્ષેત્રની જગલમાં જે આપણે વધતા જઈએ છીએ તેમાં હાખલ થવાને આપણે કેટલે દરજ્જે તૈયાર છીએ ?

લક્ષરી સિપાઈમાં એવી રીત હોય છે કે તેઓ લડાઈમાં ગય અગાજ લડાઈના નિયમે બરાબર રીતે શીખે છે અને જેમ જેમ તેઓ લડે છે. તેમ તેમ તેઓની હિંમત, બહાદુરી અને ચાલાકી વધે છે આખરે તેઓ લડાઈના કામમાં એટલા પ્રબીણ થાય છે કે તેઓન દુસ્મનથી તેઓનો મરાજય થવાનો સંભવ હોતો નથી. વિદ્યાર્થીની ફોજ જેઓને પાઠશાલા અને યુનિવર્સિટીમાં કેલવણી લઈ આ દુનિયામાં જીવંતીની લડાઈ લડવાની છે તેઓની તેના જેવીજ સ્થિતિ છે. તેટલા

માટે સંસારમાં દાખલ થતાં પેહલાં માણસે પોતાનું બલ, હિમત અને સાધનો તપાસવાં એ યોગ્ય છે. આ પ્રમાણે પોતાની અંદરની બાબતની તપાસ કરી તેણે પોતાની જાંદગીની મર્યાદા નક્કી કરવી જોઈએ. એક બાબત ધ્યાન રાખવા જોગ છે. જે હેતુ પાર પાડવાનો હોય તે એક શ્રેષ્ઠ અને ઉત્કૃષ્ટ હોવો જોઈએ, કારણ કે જેની જાંદગીનો હેતુ સારો અને ઉમદા નથી તે કદી પણ પ્રખ્યાત અને ઊમદા વૃત્તિનો પુરૂષ થઈ શકતો નથી. જાંદગીની મુખ્ય ધારણ મુકર્ર કરવા પછી માણસે નિરંતર તે તરફ આગત બધવાની કોરોશ કરવી જોઈએ અને જ્યાં સુધી તે મુરદ બર આવે નહી ત્યાં સુધી તેણે પાછું હઠવું ના જોઈએ. કોઈ એક ડાહ્યા પુરૂષે આ પ્રમાણે સાર કાઢ્યો છે કે “તું નમ્રતાથી વરત અને ઉમદા હેતુ રાખ. એ પ્રમાણે કર્યાથી તું નમ્ર અને ઊમદા મનનો થવાને શક્તિવાન થશે. કદી નાસીપાસ થતો ના. જે મણસ આકાશ તરફ નિશાન તાંકી તીર છોડે છે તેનું તીર બીજા જે માત્ર એક જાડતા મથાણ તરફ તાંકે છે તેના કરતાં વધારે બીજે જાય છે.”

(b) દીર્ઘદષ્ટી જેવું દુનીયામાં કાંઈ પણ ઉપયોગી નથી. દીર્ઘદષ્ટિથી માણસ આગલ અને પાછલ જોઈ શકે છે એને પ્રસંગને અનુસારતી શિખામણ મેલવે છે. અગમ બુદ્ધિ આપણને કહે છે કે જે માણસ લંગડા તરફ હસે છે તે માણસને રખેને પોતે તેના જેવો ના થાય તેની સાવચેતી રાખવી જોઈએ. જે બીજા માણસના અવશ્યણ સાંભલવામાં આનંદ માને છે તેને કોઈ દિવસ તેનું પોતાની સાંભલવાનું દુઃખ અવી પડશે. જે પોતાની તંદુરસ્તી દુરસ્તી કરતો નથી. જે વીધય મુખને માટે તેને બગાડે છે, અને જે બરાઈક પરહેજ પાત્રતો નથી, એવો માણસ અચાનક અકાલ મૃત્યુનો ભોગવ પડે છે. જે પોતાની જલ્લ વગર વિચારે વાપડે છે અને તેને વરાખ્ય

શકતો નથી અને ફેકલ્ટો લવાશે કરવામાં વિવેકના કાયદો બહાર
જાય છે તેને જે તે બોલેલો હોય તે માટે પશ્ચતાપ કરવો પડશે. ફેકલ્ટી
મોજ ભોગવવા સાથે પોતાની આવક ઉપરાંત ખર્ચવું ના જોઈએ
રખેને તે મોજ પ્રાપ્ત કરવાનો ખર્ચ તે મલવાથી જે આનંદ થાય છે
તે કરતાં વધી જાય. જે પોતે કમાય છે તેનાં કરતાં વધારે ખર્ચ
કરે અને કાંઈ પણ સંગ્રહ કરે નહીં તેને પોતાના ઘડપણમાં દુઃખી
થવું પડે છે. જ્ઞાન સંપાદન કરવામાં જે ખાતી નથી અને પોતાનો
વખત ફેકલ્ટી ગુમાવે છે તેનાથી સદા મનુષ્ય જન્મનાં ફલનો લાભ લઈ
શકતો નથી.

દીર્ઘદષ્ટિની આ પ્રકારની અનેક શિક્ષા છે.

(Translation from Marhatti.)

Translate into English :—

(a) સંસારાંત પ્રવેશ કરનાર પૂર્વે તરૂણ સતુષ્ટાંતો વિચાર કીલા પાહિજી
કોઈ અપત્યા કીવનાચા આશય કાય અસાવયાચા આહે. “આત્મી કાય
હોશ્યાસ દક્ષિત” ? વ તો હંતુ સંપદાન કરનાસ કીણતો સાહિત્યે આમચા
સંયહોં આહિત. જ્યા સંસાર લેવાકહે આત્મી જાત આહોં ત્યાંત કીવનયુદ્ધાંત
પ્રવેશ કરનાસ આમચા કિતપત તયારી આહે ?” શિપાઈ લાંકાંત યુદ્ધાલા
જાનાપૂર્વે યુદ્ધ કરનાચે નિયમ પૂર્વપરે શિકૂન ઘેનાચીં ચાલ આહે આશિ
જસ જસે તે લઢતાત તસ તસે ત્યારેં ઘેય હિંમત વ કૌશલ્ય હોં બાટલ જાતાત.
શ્વેટીં તે યુદ્ધવિદ્યેમધ્યેં કિતકે નિપુણ હોતાત કોં શ્વેટીં હાતૂન ત્યાંચા
પરાભવ હોનાચા સંભવ સુલીચ નસતો. હ્યા સંસારાંત કીવનયુદ્ધ
કરનાસ જે વિદ્યાર્થોરૂપા સૈન્ય પાઠશાલાંત અગર વિશ્વવિદ્યાલયાંત
શિકવિલેં જાતેં ત્યાંચી અવસ્થા તશીચ આહે. જ્ઞાનૂન સંસારાંત પ્રવેશ

करत्यापूर्वी आपलें बल, धैर्य आणि ससुयी यांचो परीक्षा करावी हे योग्य आहे. अशाप्रकारे आपलें अंतरवलीकन भाव्यावर तयार आपल्या जीवनाचा उद्देश ठरवावा एक ग्रीष्ठ ध्यानांत ठेविली पाहिजे ती ही कौन्या विषयावर आपण लक्ष्य ठेवितो तो मोठा व उच्च असावा. कारण कौन्या जयाच्या जीवनाचा हेतु चांगला व प्रौढ असा नाही तो कधी हा अनूद्गर व उदर पुरुष होणार नाही. जीवनाचा चांगला हेतु ठरविल्यावर मनुषयाने तेथें पोहचल्याविषयो सतत यत्न चालविला पाहिजे. व जीपर्यंत तो हेतु प्राप्त झाला नाही तोपर्यंत त्याने कधीही मागे वळ नये. एका विद्वानाचा उपदेश असा आहे “तुमचा स्वभाव नम्र व हेतु उच्च असा द्या अर्थ केल्याने नृक्षी नम्र व उदार अत करणावे हानयास समर्थ वहाल कधीही निराश होऊ नका. जो मनुषय आकाशाकडे नेम धरून वर तीर सोडतो तो त्या तीर झाड च्या शेडावर नेम घरणाऱ्याच्या तीरा पेक्षा अधिक उंच जातो ”

(b) सनसारात दीर्घदृष्टीसारखें हितकारक कांही नाही हितचयाच योगानें मनुषय मागे पुढें पाहतो व ही जसा प्रसंग देतो त्या प्रसंगें उपदेश करित दीर्घदृष्टि सांगितो जो मनुषय लगडाला हांसतो तयानें आपण तयाचया सारखे न होण्या विषयी सावध राहिलें पाहिजे जो मनुषय दुसऱ्याचें अवगुण ऐकून सनतोष पावतो तयाला पन्नादश दिवशी आपलें अवगुण ऐकून टाको वहावें लगेल जो आपल्या आरोग्याचो कालजो वाहत नसता विषयसुखाकरिता तयाचा नाश करिता व जो योग्य पथ करीत नाही असा पुरुष एकदम अकालिक सतयुचया तीडात सापडेल जो विचार केल्याशिवाय वेगळतो व आपली जभ आटोपित नाही व मर्यादा अतिक्रमून व्यर्थ वाक्पांडित्य यथेष्ट चालवितो तयाला आपल्या भाषणावढल शोक करावा लगेल विषयसुख करिता आपल्या प्रसोपेक्षा अधिक खूब कधीही करू नये. कारण कौन्या जांखां सुखसम्यादन करनयास लागणारे काय तयाचया प्रभापान हास्यास ह्मणपेक्षा अधिक होतील. जो आपल्या

प्राप्तिपेक्षा खर्च अधिक करितो व दाही सचय करत नाही तो ज्ञातारपण्यात
विपत्तीत पडेल जो विद्या सम्पादन कारण्याकडे लक्ष्य देत नाही व
आपला काल व्यर्थ वाढवितो तो जन्मचर्या सफलचर्या सदा सुखेल .

दूरदृष्टीने शिकविणिलया ह्या अनेक गोष्टी आहेत

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(For Candidates whose mother tongue is English)

Write an English Essay on the following saying of Lord Bacon —

'Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are incensed or crushed ; for Prosperity doth best discover Vice, but Adversity doth best discover Virtue'

MATHEMATICS

(ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY)

NB — *Eight questions correctly answered will carry full marks.*

- 1 (a) Give the reason of the rule for the multiplication of one fraction by another
- (b) Express the denary number 24 625 in the duodecimal scale
- 2 (a) Explain the reason for "pointing" in extracting the square root of a number
- (b) Two cubical blocks of stone together contain 1791153 cubic inches and the side of the less is to that of the greater as 3 to 4, find the side of each
- 3 (a) What do you mean by *triangular* and *pyramidal* numbers? State the rule for finding any number of the former group without going through the process of successive addition

- (b) A solid, consisting of a right cone standing on a hemisphere, is placed in a right cylinder full of water and touches the bottom. Find the volume of water displaced, having given that the radius of the cylinder is 3 feet and its height 4 feet, the radius of the hemisphere 2 feet, and the height of the cone 4 feet.
4. Solve (i) $\frac{a+b}{x+b} + \frac{a+c}{x+c} = \frac{2(a+b+c)}{x+b+c}$.
 (ii) $xy+x+y=23$; $xz+x+z=41$; and $yz+y+z=27$.
5. (a) Sum to n terms $2+6+14+30+\dots$.
 (b) If the m^{th} term of a H. P. is n , and the n^{th} term is m , find the r^{th} term.
6. (a) Find the number of permutations of n things taken all together, of which a group of p things are all alike, and the rest all unlike.
 (b) If the number of combinations of n things r together be equal to the number of their combinations $2r$ together; and if the number of their combinations $r+1$ together be equal to $\frac{11}{3}$ times the number of their combinations $r-1$ together, find n and r .
7. (a) Prove the Binomial theorem when the index is a positive integer.
 (b) If the 2nd, 3rd and 4th terms in the expansion of $(a+x)^n$ be equal to 240, 720, and 1080 respectively, find a , x , and n .
8. (a) State clearly the test of the proportionality of four magnitudes of the same kind.
 (b) If two triangles have two sides of the one proportional to two sides of the other, and the angles opposite

one pair of homologous sides equal, the angles which are opposite to the other pair of homologous sides are either equal or supplemental.

9. (a) Divide a given straight line *externally* in a given ratio of inequality.
- (b) Similar polygons are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
10. (a) When is a straight line said to be perpendicular to a plane?
- (b) If a straight line is perpendicular to each of three concurrent straight lines at their point of intersection, these three straight lines are in one plane.

(TRIGONOMETRY AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.)

N.B.—*Not more than nine questions to be attempted.*

1. (a) What is the *circular measure* of an angle? Show that when the angle is very small its circular measure is equal to the sine of the angle.
- (b) Find at what distance a man, whose height is six feet, subtends an angle of five minutes (sexagesimal).
2. (a) Show that whereas $\tan \theta$ has no limit as regards magnitude, $\cos \theta$ has a limit.
- (b) If $\tan^2 \theta + \sec \theta = 5$, find $\cos \theta$. Verify that $4\cot^2 45^\circ - \sec^2 60^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ = \frac{1}{4}$.
3. (a) If x be real, can the equation $\sin \theta = x + \frac{1}{x}$ stand? Give reasons.
- (b) What sign has $\sin A - \cos A$, when $A = \text{minus } 635^\circ$?
- (c) Find a general expression to include all angles which have the same tangent.

4. (a) Solve $\cot x - \tan x = 2$, and write down *all* possible solutions between 0° and 383° .
- (b) Establish the following relations :—
- (i) $\sin 50^\circ - \sin 70^\circ + \sin 10^\circ = 0$.
- (ii) $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C - 1 = 4 \sin \frac{1}{2}A \sin \frac{1}{2}B \sin \frac{1}{2}C$,
when $A + B + C = 180^\circ$.
- (iii) $2 \cot A + \cot \frac{1}{2}A - \tan \frac{1}{2}A$.
5. (a) In a triangle find the tangents of half the angles in terms of the sides.
- (b) If the sides of a triangle be in Arithmetical Progression, prove that so also are the cotangents of half the angles.
6. A person observes that the angle of elevation of the top of a pole is 49° . Walking 10 feet farther away from it, he observes its elevation to be 39° . Find the height of the top of the pole above the level of the observer's eye. Given
- $$L \sin 10^\circ = 9.2396702; L \sin 49^\circ = 9.8777799,$$
- $$L \sin 39^\circ = 9.7988718; \log 2.73515 = .4369815.$$
7. If two chords of a Parabola intersect each other, the rectangles contained by their segments are in the ratio of the parallel focal chords. Prove this only for the case when the chords intersect outside the curve.
8. Prove that the two tangents to a Parabola drawn from an external point subtend equal angles at the focus.
9. In *central conics* the locus of the mid-points of any system of parallel chords is a straight line passing through the centre.
10. If the two extremities of a straight line of *given length* move along two fixed straight lines at right angles to

each other, any given point in the moving line describes an ellipse.

11. The tangents at the extremities of any pair of conjugate diameters meet on the asymptotes, and the line joining the extremities is parallel to one asymptote and bisected by the other.

LOGIC.

1. Define Logic. Why is it worthy of being studied? What are the Primary Laws of Thought.

2. Examine the following as Definitions :—

(1) Man is a house-building animal.

(2) A University is a body of men engaged in the pursuit of learning.

3. What is Logical Division? Show that both Definition and Division are necessary to the complete understanding of the meaning of a common term.

4. State in logical form and convert the following :—

(1) All my efforts could not rescue him.

(2) Spare the rod and spoil the child.

(3) Most young men are boastful.

5. What is the *Dictum de omni et nullo*; and what is its importance in syllogistic reasoning? How does it affect the relative value of the Figures of the Syllogism?

6. Prove that in Fig. III the minor premise must be affirmative; and that in Fig. II the major premise must be universal.

7. Examine the following arguments, stating them in syllogistic form where possible, and pointing out fallacies, if any :—

- (a) Self-government should be granted to the just aspirations of the Fiji islanders.
- (b) The ships can enter the harbour because it is not frozen.
- (c) The plea of *alibi* is always the refuge of the guilty; and therefore the fact that the prisoner pleads an *alibi* is a strong argument against him.
- (d) Ancient historians cannot be believed, for they describe impossible prodigies.

ARABIC.

1. Translate the following into English :—

- (a) اشرب على طيب الزمان فقد حدا باصيف من ايد—ول اسرع هاد
 و اشمنا بالليل برد نسيمه زار تاحت الـ رواح في الاجساد
 و افك بالاذ—داء اقدم الحيا و الاوض للامطار في استعداء
 كم في ضمائر تر بها من روضة بمسيل ماء او قوارة واد
 تبدو اذا جان السحاب يقطـرة و كاهما كاه على ميعاد
 حى الربيع فقد اذى حميدا بدلت من خلق الزمان جديدا
 خلع اسكاب على الذرى وشبائر من هذه الثرى ذا ثروة مسودا
 روض افادته السحاب صذاها اضحى بها كل البلاد مسعيا
 نشأت سكبانه عليه فانشأت نوراً نوراً ناشتاً و وليدا
 فكانها عدن لدى اكدافه قد نشرت فيه التـجـار برودا
 بلغ هوازن اعلاها واسفلها ان لست هاجبها الا بما فيها
 قديلة الـم الاحياء اكرمها و اغدر الناس بالحيران و افبها
 و شر من يحضر الامصار حاضرها و شر بادية الاعراب باديهـا
 تبدل عظامهم لما هم دفنوا تحت التراب ولا تبلى على صخرها
 كان اسنانهم من خبت طعمتهم اظفار خنثه كانت مواسيهـ
- (b)
- (c)

2. In passage (a) point out all the particles (حروف) and give the several meanings of each with examples.

In passage (b) point out all the verbs (افعال) and give their meanings.

In passage (c) point out all the substantives (اسماء) and give their meanings, as well as their singulars or plurals as the case may be.

3. Translate the following into English :—

قبل اني الحجاج دمرته من الوراق فقال لاصحابه ماتوا فلو فيها - (a)
قالوا عاجلها بالقتل ايها الامير - فقالت الخارجية لقد كان وزيراً
صاحبك خيراً من وزيرك يا حجاج - قال ومن هو صاحبي قلت
فرعون استشارهم في موسى عليه السلام فقالوا ارجئه واخلأ - واتي
با خوي من الخوازيج فجعل يكلمها وهي لا تنظر اليه - فقيل لها الامير
يكلمك وانت لا تنظرين اليه - فقالت اني لاستحيي ان انظر الي
من لا ينظر الله اليه *

ما احد من انكليس يذكر انه مجرد انصف الانسان بجلالة يجب (b)
له التعظيم والتكريم - ومن اعظم شهده على ذلك نصب ضابط
البلد - فانه قد يكون من اهل الحرف والصنائع - فمتي حصل على
هذا الجلاء صار مساوياً للاشراف والسادات - حتى ان سائر الوزراء
والامراء يأكلون عنده وبجاسونه - وما ذاك المراءاة جلالة - ومتي
عزل رجع الى حاله ولم يأكل معه احد منهم ولو جاء بمن واسوئ
وما احد يرتقي هذا الى درجة سامية عن ضعة الا هذا الضابط *

4. Translate into Arabic and give diacritical marks to your translation :—

In his youth Bulban was taken prisoner by the Mughals, in a war in which his father commanded ten thousand cavalry. He was sold as a slave to a merchant, who brought him to

Delhi, where he was purchased by Altamash. He rose by degrees, and married one of the daughters of his master. He was appointed governor of the Punjab, and subsequently asserted his independence. He joined the chiefs who rebelled against Razia and was taken prisoner. He escaped after a time and during Balram's reign obtained the government of Hansy and Rewary. Nasiruddin Mahmud appointed him minister, and when the king died without male issue, Bulban ascended the throne unopposed just forty-four years after his first arrival at Delhi.

PERSIAN.

1. Translate into English :—

اگرچه چنانکه مرقوم شد زمان کیکاؤس زمانست که فردوسی (a)
 باقصی الغایة در میدان افسانه جولان میکند، لکن باوجود این میتوان
 از میان افسانهها وقایعی چند پیدا کرد که کلیه یا قول دیگر و دوتوس
 مطابقت داشته باشد یکی از مطابقت هائے خیلے واضح مابین این
 دو مصنف کیفیت جنگ گاؤس در مازندران است *

پس از چندی مرا عارضه صعب پیش آمد و جمع دو مفاصل (b)
 پدید آمد و جمع شدت نمود تمام مفاصل بدن را فرو گرفت و از حرکت
 باز ماندم جمع از اطبا بهعالجه آمدند و تجویز تعریق و آشامیدن
 چوب چینی کردند و بر من بسبب هجوم اهزان و موم دشوار بود *
 از آنجا که در نهاد مردم زاد فراوان دگرگونگی سرشته اند و شورش (c)
 درونی و بیرونی روز افزون و خواهش گران پایے دوا سپهرود و خشم سبک
 مو عفان گسل درین دیوسار نامردمی دوستی کمیاب و انصاف بسی
 ناپدید - هر آینه در چینی آشوبگاه چاره بجز قهری وحدت صورت
 نه بندد و آن جانداروی انتظام بجز شکوه فرمانروایان داد گر فراهم
 نپاید *

2. Give the English meanings of دیوار کوب - چشم انداز - قایق
Also the Persian equivalents for
Battle—Hammer—Steps—Batteries—Courier, and Vases.

3. Write in Persian what you know about کیکاؤس.

4. Translate the following verses into English, and point out the Figures of speech, if any :—

(a) نگاهدار زبان تا بدوزخت ندزدند

که از زبان بدزداندر جهان زبانی نیست

عمل بیار و علم بر مکش که مردان را

رهمه سلیم تر از کوه بی نشانی نیست

طریق حق رو و هر کجا که خواهی باش

که کنج خلوت صاحب دلان مگانی نیست

(b) کارم از شومی نظم است چندی نامنظوم

خاک بر فرق هندوکان سبب رنج و غناست

آب خاشاک چو بر خاطر خود دید چه گفت

هیچ شک نیست که هر چیز که بر ماست زماست

یا چنین عارضه ضعف نمایی بجات

دارم اما همه موقوف اشارت شماست

(c) بجا آن برد خدود هو کسی گشت شاد

کس از کشدن کس نیاورد یاد

ندارد کسی سوگ در حروگاه

نه کس جز قزاقان پوشد سپاه

سخن گو سخن سخت پاکیزه را

که مرگ بنبوه را چشمن خوانند

5. Define and exemplify اسم فاعل - اسم آله - شعر - فرد
منعت تضاد and تجنس ناقص

6. Explain the following extracts in Persian, elucidating allusions, and name the author of each :—

- (a) نور هدایت ز هدایه مجبوی * راه نهایت به نهایه میبوی
گوز موانع دل تو مانی نیست * کشف موانع حد کشف نیست
- (b) در مکتب دل بچشم بینش * خواندم خط نوح آفرینش
دیدم ز سفیدی و سیاهی * مجموعه کونی والهی
- (c) ز دل دور کن شهر یارا تو کیمن * مدد دیورا در تن خود کمین
چیز بند دیگر ترا دست هست * بمن برتوشاهی ویزدان پرست

7. Translate into Persian :—

The Roman possessions in Asia consisted of the peninsula of Asia Minor, Syria and part of Armenia. To the east lay the great kingdom of Persia, the constant rival and enemy of Rome. As the two Empires were almost always engaged in warfare, the boundary was extremely fluctuating, but the Romans could never maintain themselves permanently very far to the east, nor the Persians at all to the west, of the Euphrates. The Kings of Persia at this time belonged to the illustrious dynasty of the Sassanidae, the greatest of whom probably was Nushirvan, the prince reigning at the time of Mohammad's birth. The greatness of Persia under this dynasty is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of the world.

SANSKRIT.

1. Translate the following passages into English :—

अथ यत्नारमादिश्च धृत्यान्विशामयेति सः ।

तामवारो ह्यव्यवो रथादवततार च ॥

तस्मै सभ्याः सभार्याय गोमूत्रं गुप्ततर्पणद्वयाः

अहं गामहं त चक्रमु नये । गयचक्रपि ॥

विशिः सायन्तनस्यान्ते स ददर्श तपोनिधिम्।
 अन्वासितमरुत्तया स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजम् ॥
 तयाजगृहतः पाटान् राजा राज्ञी च मगधौ।
 तौ गुरुर्गुरुपदौ च प्रीत्या प्रतिनगन्दतुः ॥

Write out the genitive (Shashthi) and the locative (Saptami), in all numbers, of यन्तारम्, राज्ञी and हविर्भुजम्.

Parse fully अवरोहयत, आदिश्व; and write out the present tense of the roots from which they come.

Write out the present tense desiderative (Sananta) of the roots of अ-तार, ददर्श and जगृहतुः.

Parse fully अर्हणामर्हते and अन्वासितम्.

2. Translate the following passages into English; and also re-write them in Sanskrit prose order, using synonymns as far as possible.

(a) जाड्यं धियो हरति सिद्धति वाचि सत्यं
 मानोन्नति दिशति पापमपाकरोति।
 चेतः प्रसादयति दिक्षू तनेति कौर्त्तिं
 सत्यं गति कथय किं न करोति पुंसाम् ॥

(b) मनसि वचसि काये पुन्यपोयूषपूरपूर्णा-
 स्त्रिभुवनसुपकारत्रयिण्यमिः पूरयन्तः।
 परगूणपरमाणून्पूर्वतोक्तस्य नित्यं
 निजहृदि विकसन्तः सन्ति सन्तः कियन्तः।

(c) परिवर्तिनि मंसारे सतः को वा न जायते।
 स जातो येन जातिन याति वंशः समुन्नतिम् ॥
 कुसुमकवकस्येव ह गतौ स्तो मनस्विनाम्।
 सुध्नि व सर्वलोकास्य विप्रैर्येत वनेऽथवा ॥

3. Explain fully in *ikā* form :—

सम्बन्धमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुर्वतः स नौ सङ्गतयोर्वेनाले ।

तद्गततथाद्युग नारहसि त्वं सम्बन्धिना मे परणयं विह्वल्युम् ॥

तथेति गामुक्तवते दिलीपः सद्यः परतिष्ठस्मविमुक्तवाङ्मः ।

सद्गयन्तशस्त्रो हरये सवदेहमुपानयत् पिण्डमिवामिषस्य ॥

4. (a) Translate the following into idiomatic Sanskrit :—

The art of memory is little more than the art of attention. What we wish to remember, we should attend to, so as to understand it perfectly, fixing our view chiefly upon its importance or peculiar nature and disengaging our minds from all other things. No man can read with much profit to himself who is not able at pleasure to set his mind free. If the mind lay be engaged in thinking of the past or the future, the page will be held before the eyes in vain.

(b) Since death is certain why do you sully your fame by flight?

(c) I hope you remember the man about whom I spoke to you a month ago.

(d) The King of Pataliputra captured the town of Vasa-durga and took its inhabitants prisoners.

5 Translate into English the following extracts, and deal with points of Syntax which call for special remark :—

(a) वाताय कपिला विद्युदातापायातिलोहिनी ।

पीता भवति सखाय दुर्भिक्षाय सिता भवेत् ॥

(b) मगधराजः परलोणसकच्छसैन्यमण्डलं मानवराजं जीव-
बाहमभिगृह्य दयालुतया पुनरपि सवराज्यं प्रतिष्ठापयामास ॥

LATIN.

1. Translâte as literally as is consistent with good English :—

(a) Integer vitæ scelerisque purus

Non eget Mauris jaculis neque arcu,

Nec venenatis grævida sagittis,

Fusce, pharetra :

Sive per **Syrtes** iter æstuosas,

Sive facturus per inhospitalem

Caucasum, vel quæ loca fabulosus

Lambit **Hydaspes**.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,

Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra

Terminum curis vagor expeditis,

Fugit inermem

re

l

2. (b) O sæpe mecum tempus in ultimum

Deducte **Bruto** militiæ duce,

Quis te redonavit Quiritem

Dis patris Italoque cœlo,

Pompei meorum prime sodalium,

Cum quo morantem sæpe diem mero

Fregi coronatus nitentes

Malobathro Syrio capillos ?

Tecum **Philippos** et celerem fugam

Sensi relicta non bene parmula,

Cum fracta virtus et minaces

Turpe solum tetigere mento.

Sed me per hostes **Mercurius** celer

Denso paventem sustulit aere ;

To rursus in bellum resorbens

Unda fretus tulit æstuosis.

Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem

Longaque fessum militia latus

Depone sub lauru mea, nec

Parce cadis tibi destinatis.

re-wr

as pos

(c) Neque enim assentior iis, qui hæc nuper disserere cœperunt, cum corporibus simul animos interire, atque omnia morte deleri. Plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, vel nostrorum majorum, qui mortuis tam religiosa jura tribuerunt (quod non fecissent profecto, si nihil ad eos pertinere arbitrarentur), vel eorum, qui in hac terra fuerunt, magnamque Græciam (quæ nunc quidem deleta est, tum florebat) institutis et præceptis suis erudierunt; vel ejus, qui Apollinis oraculo sapientissimus, est judicatus, qui non tum hoc tum illud, ut in plerisque, sed idem dicebat semper, animos hominum esse divinos, iisque, quum e corpore excessissent, reditum in cælum patere, optimoque et justissimo cuique expeditissimum.

(d) Quæ turris quum admota, catapultis balistisque omnia tabulata dispositis, muros defensoribus dasset, tum Hannibal occasionem ratus quingentos ferme Afros cum dolabris ad subruendum ab imo murum mittit. Nec erat difficile opus, quod cæmenta non calce durata erant sed interlita luto structure antiquæ genere. Itaque latius quam qua cæderetur ruebat, perque patentia ruinis agmina armatorum in urbem vadebant. Locum quoque editum capiunt, collatisque eo catapultis balistisque, ut castellum in ipsa urbe velut arcem imminentem haberent, muro circumdant. Et Saguntini murum interiorem ab nondum capta parte urbis ducunt. Utrinque summa vi et muniunt et pugnant: sed interiora tuendo minorem in dies urbem Saguntini faciunt.

2. Write notes on the words in **thick type** in Question 1 (a) and (b)

3. Parse fully the words in **thick type** in Question 1 (c) and (d).

4. Translate into English :—

Eadem M. Scauri fortuna. æque senectus longa ac robusta : idem animus. Qui cum pro rostris accusaretur, quod a rege Mithridate ob rempublicam prodendam pecuniam accepisset, causam suam ita egit : "Est quidem iniquum, Quirites, quum inter alios vixerim, apud alios me rationem vitæ reddere. Sed tamen audebo vos, quorum major pars honoribus et actis meis interesse non potuit, interrogare : Varius Sucronensis Aemilium Scaurum, regia mercede corruptum, imperium populi Romani prodidisse ait : Aemilius Scaurus huic se affinem esse culpæ negat Utri creditis?" Cujus dicti admiratione populus commotus Varium ab illa dementissima actione pertinaci clamore depulit.

5. Turn into grammatical, but simple, Latin :—

Two consuls, one of whom was needy and the other avaricious, were quarrelling in the Senate, as to which of the two should be sent into Spain to carry on the war. A great dissension having arisen between the Senators, Scipio Aemilianus, on being asked his opinion, arose and said : "I for my part advise that neither be sent, because one has nothing and nothing is sufficient for the other"

6. Turn into idiomatic Latin :—

- (a) He all but perished from hunger.
- (b) There is great need of deliberation in these matters.
- (c) The Gallic wars cost much blood.
- (d) It was my good fortune to see the consul.
- (e) It occurs to me that this is right.
- (f) With your leave I will set out for Rome.

7. Explain how the date of the month was expressed in Latin. Put into Latin, April 17th ; June 2nd ; August 8th.

Give the derivation of the following words :—

Kalendæ ; Nonæ ; Idus ; Fasti ; Lustrum ; Biennium.

8. Write briefly your idea of Cicero's character, as shown in his writings, and by his life

C.

(*British Dominion in India.*)

1. Explain the following :—

(1) "In other countries revenue arises out of commerce, but in Bengal the whole foreign maritime trade, of which the Company had a monopoly, was fed by the revenue."

(2) "Hastings carried the Government of India safely through one of the sharpest crises in our national history, when our transmarine possessions were in great peril all over the world."

2. Indicate the essential reasons for the instability of the French power in India.

3. Give a brief account of the history of the British Empire in India, during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Wellesley.

4. "Hastings was the administrative organizer, as Clive had been the territorial founder, of our Indian Empire."

Show, by reference to their respective administrations, the truth of this statement.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

N.B.—*Not more than nine questions are to be attempted.*

1. What do you mean by focus, conjugate foci, real and virtual images and total internal reflection. Describe with the help of a diagram the formation of the image of an object, a foot long, placed at a distance of 3ft. from a concave spherical mirror, whose radius of curvature is 2 ft. What will be the size of the image?

2. What is the difference between latent heat of steam and latent heat of water? What do you mean by a compensating pendulum? Describe Harrison's gridiron pendulum.

3. What do you mean by the terms magnetic dip, magnetic declination and isoclinic lines.

Describe what you know about terrestrial magnetism. How does the dip of a magnetic needle vary when it is taken—

(1) towards the north pole, and

(2) towards the equator.

4. Describe a Leyden jar and the method of charging and discharging it.

5. What do you mean by polarization in a cell? Describe the several methods of preventing it.

6. Describe Bramah's hydraulic press.

The small plunger or pump piston of a Bramah press is half an inch and the large one is 8 inches in diameter: the pump is worked by a handle 5ft. long, the fulcrum being 1 inch from the point of attachment of the plunger. What is the greatest weight that can be lifted by this machine if a force of 20lbs. be applied to the end of the handle?

7. Describe the first system of pulleys. In this system of pulleys what force is required to support the weight of a hundred weight, when there are 3 movable pulleys, each weighing 4lbs.

8. Distinguish between the mass of a body and its weight. What do you mean by—

(1) the moment of a force about a point, and

(2) the unit of force?

Define a poundal and a dyne.

9. A mass of 3 lb. hanging vertically drags a mass of 17 lb. along a perfectly smooth level table by means of a string over the edge. Find the acceleration and the distance travelled in 5 seconds.

10. What happens when strong sulphuric acid is heated with carbon, sulphur, copper, and common salt? Give equations of chemical reactions. What is the test for a sulphate?

11. How would you recognise sulphuretted hydrogen?

How will you ascertain that the formula SO^2 represents the composition of sulphur dioxide gas?

12. Describe the different methods of preparing chlorine. Sketch the apparatus you would use and give an account of the principal properties of the gas.

13. What volume of nitrous oxide, at 15°C and 770 m.m. pressure can I get by decomposing 400 grammes of ammonium nitrate?

14. Describe the preparation of hydrochloric acid gas and the means by which you would ascertain its formula.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1900.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER

(Poetry.)

(N.B.—Each question 1 to 9 is sub-divided into (a), (b), or (a), (b), (c). One only of these sub-divisions, in each case, is to be attempted.

1. (a) The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to
heaven :
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

*Give the full force of each phrase in this description of the poet.
Illustrate the meaning by a reference to the play from which the
passage is quoted.*

- (b) The best in this kind are but shadows; and the worst
are no worse, if imagination amend them.

What does this mean with regard to the drama? Illustrate.

2 *State in a few words the sentiments expressed, and point out the
contrast they indicate, between the character or policy of Richard
and that of Bolingbroke :—*

- (a) Dear earth, I do salute thee with my hand,
Though rebels wound thee with their horses' hoofs :
As a long-parted mother with her child
Plays fondly with her tears and smiles in meeting,
So, weeping, smiling, greet I thee, my earth,
And do thee favours, with my royal hands.

Thou, England's ground farewell ; sweet soil adieu
 My mother, and my nurse, that bears me yet !
 Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
 Though banish'd, yet a true-born Englishman.

- (b) I am sworn brother, sweet,
 To grim Necessity, and he and I
 Will keep a league till death.

Teach thy necessity to reason thus :
 There is no virtue like Necessity

- (c) I count myself in nothing else so happy
 As in a soul remembering my good friends.

A lunatic lean-witted fool
 Presuming on an ague's privilege,
 Darest, with thy frozen admonition
 Make pale our cheek, chasing the royal blood
 With fury from his native residence.

3. Give the meaning of the following and show how Iago's speeches are adapted to the disposition of the person addressed :

- (a) 'Tis not long after
 But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
 For daws to peck at ; I am not what I am.
- (b) Yet do I hold it very stuff of the conscience
 To do no contrived murder : I lack iniquity
 Sometimes to do me service.
- (c) O gentle lady, do not put me to it
 For I am nothing if not critical.

4. Give the general purport of each passage, and explain the phrases in **thick type** :—

- (a) Half yet remains unsung, but narrower bound
 Within the **Visible Diurnal Sphere**.

Standing on Earth, not rapt **above the pole**,
More safe I sing with mortal voice, unchanged
 To hoarse or mute, though **fallen on evil days**.
 On evil days though fallen, and evil tongues,
In darkness, and with dangers compassed round,
 And solitude.

- (b) As yet this world was not, and Chaos wild
 Reigned where these Heavens now roll, where Earth
 now rests.

Upon the centre poised, when on a day
 (For Time, though in Eternity, applied
 To motion, measures all things durable
 By present, past, and future) on such day
 As **Heaven's great year** brings forth, the empyreal host
 Of Angels, by imperial summons called
 Innumerable before the Almighty's throne,
 Forthwith from all the ends of Heaven appeared
 Under their hierarchs in orders bright.

5. *Express in simple prose the leading thoughts in the following passages from Keats:—*

- (a) Ay, so delicious is the unsating food,
 That men, who might have towered in the van
 Of all the congregated world, to fan
 And winnow from the coming step of time
 All chaff of custom, wipe away all slime
 Left by men-slugs and human serpentry,
 Have been content to let occasion die,
 Whilst they did sleep in love's Elysium.
- (b) Thou silent form, dost tease us out of thought
 As doth eternity : bold pastoral !
 When old age shall this generation waste,
 Thou shalt remain, in midst of other woe
 Than ours, a friend to man, to whom thou sayest,
 "Beauty is truth, truth beauty"—that is all
 Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.

- (c) Ay, in the very temple of Delight
 Veiled Melancholy has her sovran shrine,
 Though seen of none save him whose strenuous tongue
 Can burst Joy's grape against his palate fine
 His soul shall taste the sadness of her might,
 And be among her cloudy trophies hung.

6. *What do these lines suggest as to the character of the several personages and the relation of each to the Quest?*

- (a) And as she spake
 She sent the deathless passion in her eyes
 Thro' him, and made him hers, and laid her mind
 On him, and he believed in her belief.

- (b) Then I spake
 To one most holy saint, who wept and said
 That save they could be plucked asunder, all
 My quest were but in vain.

- (c) If the king
 Had seen the sight he would have sworn the vow;
 Not easily, seeing that the king must guard
 That which he rules, and is but as the hind
 To whom a space of land is given to plow,
 Who may not wander from the allotted field
 Before his work be done.

7. *Show in connexion with the context what these lines tell us of the state of the Court and Kingdom:—*

- (a) I have had my day,
 The dirty nurse Experience, in her kind
 Hath foul'd me, an I wallow'd, then I wash'd—
 I have had my day and my philosophies—
 And thank the Lord I am King Arthur's fool.
- (b) The vow that binds too strictly snaps itself—
 My Knighthood taught me this—ay, being snapt—
 We run more counter to the soul thereof

Than had we never sworn.

The vows !

Oh ay, the wholesome madness of an hour—

They served their use, their time.

8. *Show how the poet here makes his descriptions of nature in harmony with the incidents of the idyll.*

(a) Till in the cold wind that foreruns the morn,
A blot in heaven, the Raven, flying high,
Croak'd and she thought, 'He spies a field of death.'

(b) And more and more
The moony vapour rolling round the king,
Who seem'd the phantom of a giant in it,
Enwound him fold by fold, and made him gray
And grayer, till himself became as mist
Before her, moving ghost-like to his doom.

9 *Express in simple prose the thoughts suggested by these last words of the king :—*

(a) I found him in the shining of the stars,
I marked him in the flowering of His fields,
But in his ways with men I found Him not.

(b) The old order changeth, yielding place to new
And God fulfils himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

10. 'I heard a thousand blended notes
While in a grove I sat reclined,
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did nature link
The human soul that through me ran ;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of man.

Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,
 The periwinkle trailed its wreaths ;
 And 'tis my faith that every flower
 Enjoys the air it breathes.

The buds around me hopped and played,
 Their thoughts I cannot measure :—
 But the least motion which they made,
 It seemed a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan,
 To catch the breezy air ;
 And I must think, do all I can,
 That there was pleasure there.

If this belief from heaven be sent,
 If such be nature's holy plan,
 Have I not reason to lament
 What man has made of man ?

Paraphrase the above poem, stanza by stanza. Concisely state the purport of the whole.

ENGLISH.

SECOND PAPER.

(Prose.)

1. Give a brief estimate of Keats's historic place in English Literature, noting particularly the influence exercised by him on the poets who come after him.

2 Write short explanatory notes to the following passages :—

(a) To Keats, at the time when he wrote *Endymion*, such incidental and secondary luxuriance constituted an essential, if not the chief, charm of poetry 'I think poetry,' he says, 'should surprise by a fine excess.' and with reference to his own poem during its progress 'it will be a test, a trial of my powers of

imagination, and chiefly of my invention—which is a rare thing indeed—by which I must make 4,000 lines of one bare circumstance, and fill them with poetry.

- (b) To the end of his life Bailey remained convinced that whether or not Lockhart himself wrote the piece, he must at any rate have prompted and supplied the materials for it. It seems in fact all but certain that he actually wrote it. If so, it was a felon stroke on Lockhart's part, and to forgive him we must needs remember all the gratitude that is due for his filial allegiance to and his immortal biography of Scott.
- (c) Though Keats sees the Greek world from afar, he truly sees it.
3. (a) What does Carlyle regard as the primary characteristic and essential virtue of a Hero?
- (b) Give in brief his estimate of Napoleon.
- (c) State more fully the main points in his estimate of Dante and Shakespeare.
4. *Write short explanatory notes to the following passages:—*
- (a) O, could I (with the Time-annihilating Hat) transport thee direct from the Beginnings to the Endings, how were thy eyesight unsealed, and thy heart set flaming in the Light sea of celestial wonder! Then sawest thou that this fair Universe, were it the meanest province thereof, is in very deed the star-domed City of God; that through every star, through every grass-blade, and most through every Living Soul, the glory of a present God still beams.
- (b) The English Legislature does not occupy itself with epochs; has, indeed, other business to do than looking at the Time Hologore and hearing it tick! Nevertheless new epochs do actually come; and with them new imperious peremptory necessities: so that

even an English Legislature has to look up, and admit, though with reluctance, that the hour has struck.

- (c) Utter with free heart what thy own **daemon** gives thee :
if fire from heaven, it shall be well ; if resinous
firework, it shall be—as well as it could be, or better
than otherwise !
- (d) If the great Cause of Man, and Man's work in God's
Earth, got no furtherance from the Arabian Caliph,
then no matter how many scimitars he drew, how
many gold piastres pocketed, and what uproar and
blaring he made in the world, **he** was but a loud-
sounding inanity and futility ; at bottom he **was** not
at all.

5. *Write short explanatory notes to the following passages :—*

- (a) Casting a preparatory glance at the bottom of this
article—as the wary connoisseur in prints, with
cursory eye (which, while it reads, seems as though
it read not), never fails to consult the **quis sculpsit**
in the corner, before he pronounces some rare piece
to be a Vivares, or a Woollet—methinks I hear you
exclaim, Reader, Who is Elia ?
- (b) Nothing-plotting, nought-caballing, unmischievous
synod ! convocation without intrigue ! parliament
without debate ! what a lesson dost thou read to
council, and to consistory !
- (c) The Lucian wits knew this very well ; and with a
converse policy, when they would express scorn
of greatness without the pity, they show us an
Alexander in the shades cobbling shoes, or a Semi-
ramis getting up foul linen.
- (d) He seemed earth-born, an Antaeus, and to suck in fresh
vigour from the soil which he neighboured. He was

a grand fragment, as good as an Elgin marble. The nature which should have recruited his reft legs and thighs, was not lost, but only retired into his upper parts, and he was half a Hercules.

6. Express in your own words the leading thoughts in one of the following Essays—The two Races of men ; Distant Correspondents ; Modern gallantry.

7. Expand and illustrate the following statements :—

- (a) There is no science but tells a different tale, when viewed as a portion of a whole, from what it is likely to suggest when taken by itself, without the safeguard, as I may call it, of others.
- (b) There can be no doubt that every art is improved by confining the professor of it to that single study.
- (c) But, although the art itself is advanced by this concentration of mind in its service, the individual who is confined to it goes back.

8. *Express in your own words and style the sense of the following unseen passages :—*

- (a) The especial plague of modern life lies in the perpetual acts of decision which it requires, while at the same time the power of decisiveness is enlightened, encumbered, and often deadened, as the generations of men proceed, by more insight, more forethought, and constant increase of the sense of nice responsibility—

Helps.

- (b) A great poem is a fountain for ever overflowing with the waters of wisdom and delight ; and after one person and one age has exhausted all its divine effluence which their peculiar relations enable them to share, another and yet another succeeds, and new relations are ever developed, the source of an unforeseen and an unconceived delight.—*Shelley.*

- (c) Yet it is reasonable to believe that Addison's professions and practice were at no great variance, since, amidst that storm of faction in which most of his life was passed, though his station made him conspicuous, and his activity made him formidable, the character given him by his friends was never contradicted by his enemies : of those with whom interest or opinion united him, he had not only the esteem, but the kindness ; and of others, whom the violence of opposition drove against him, though he might lose the love, he retained the reverence.—*Johnson.*
- (d) In all disputes, so much as there is of passion, so much there is of nothing to the purpose ; for then reason, like a bad hound, spends upon a false scent, and forsakes the question first started. And this is one reason why controversies are never determined ; for, though they be amply proposed, they are scarce at all handled ; they do so swell with unnecessary digressions ; and the parenthesis on the party is often as large as the main discourse upon the subject.—*Sir T. Browne.*

THIRD PAPER.

(*Essay.*)

'Keats.'

His character as a Man and as a Poet.

A.

In treating of Keats as a Man touch on the following points—his manliness and strength of character ;—his kindliness ;—his unselfishness and generosity ;—his sensitiveness ;—his morbidity of temperament.

Illustrate your remarks by references to occurrences in Keats's life and to his correspondence.

B.

In treating of Keats as a Poet dwell on the following points—his Love of Beauty;—the classical and romantic elements in his poetry;—the limitations of his genius.

Draw on the poems you have read, for illustrations, but do not reproduce long dissertations on any particular poem or poems.

N. B.—Equal stress should be laid on the two sections of the Essay.

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

(Psychology.)

1. What is meant by sensory and motor nerve-currents? What are we justified in asserting as to the relation between mind and nervous matter?
2. Explain the tripartite classification of mental phenomena.
3. State as clearly as you can what Robertson means by Muscular Sense. What, according to him, is its function in the perception of an external world?
4. Give an account of the different movements of the eye. By what visual signs can we judge the distance of an object?
5. How do emotions differ from sense-feelings? Give Robertson's classification of the emotions. Why is it so difficult to make such a classification perfectly satisfactory?
6. State and examine Berkeley's reasoning to prove that Heat exists nowhere but in a perceiving mind.
7. Can we deny the existence of spirit on the same ground on which we may deny the existence of matter?

8. How does Hume explain our belief in the 'necessary connexion' of events? Show how he applies his principle of explanation to the case of supposed free voluntary activity?

SECOND PAPER

(Ethics and Natural Theology)

1 Explain what is meant by the ethical doctrine of Intuitionism. What difficulties are there in the way of accepting this theory as a final account of the standard of moral judgment? Discuss how far Butler is a consistent Intuitionist.

2 Explain what is meant by calling society an organism. What proofs for this statement can be derived from the actual facts of human society? Point out the ethical import of these facts.

3 Explain briefly how the moral standard can be said to be at once relative, progressive and ideal.

4 Mill says that "The morality of the action depends entirely upon the intention—that is, upon what the agent wills to do. But the motive, that is, the feeling which makes him will to do so, when it makes no difference in the act, makes none in the morality."

Discuss this passage. Show the importance to ethical doctrine of an exact determination of the nature of intention and motive, and state what meaning you consider should be attached to these terms.

5 What philosophical basis for altruism is offered by Butler, J. S. Mill and Munhead respectively?

6 Explain in detail the assumptions made by Flint in order to base upon them his arguments for the existence of God. Do any of these assumptions or presuppositions form the subject matter of philosophical dispute? If so, on what

grounds does Flint defend his position in taking them for granted ?

7 Show how the theistic arguments are affected favourably or unfavourably by the conclusions of natural science

8 State briefly the Platonic proof of the Divine existence Show in what various forms this argument has been presented by Christian theologians

Or

(Ethics and History of Ethics)

1 Explain what is meant by the ethical doctrine of Intuitionism What difficulties are there in the way of accepting this theory as a final account of the standard of moral judgment ? Discuss how far Butler is a consistent Intuitionist

2 Explain what is meant by calling society an organism What proofs for this statement can be derived from the actual facts of human society ? Point out the ethical import of these facts

3 Explain briefly how the moral standard can be said to be at once relative, progressive and ideal

4 Mill says that "The morality of the action depends entirely upon the intention—that is, upon what the agent wills to do But the motive, that is, the feeling which makes him will to do so, when it makes no difference in the act, makes none in the morality"

Discuss this passage Show the importance to ethical doctrine of an exact determination of the nature of intention and motive, and state what meaning you consider should be attached to these terms

5 What philosophical basis for altruism is offered by Butler J S Mill and Munhead respectively ?

6 Expound fully Aristotle's theory of Virtue Give in detail his analysis of Courage and Temperance and institute a comparison with the modern conceptions of these virtues

7 Give an account of the chief exponents of Stoicism in Roman times What modifications of early Stoicism do we find in the teachings of these later representatives of this school?

8 Characterize briefly the main lines of ethical doctrine in England in the 17th and 18th centuries, which were brought forward in answer to Hobbes

ARABIC

FIRST PART

All notes are to be marginal, and not written in the body of answers.

1 Translate into English —

سب مكالمة حرمت ذواتها	داى الصغار بعدد موصوفاتها
اوفى وكنت اذا رمدت يمدنى	نسر رأيت ارق من غيراتها
نصدق عيسهم اياى حلقها	تدوهم نلزوفا رحر حد لها
وكاها شمر بدى لكتها	شكر حديث الامر من نمرتها
لا سرب من ابل لوان فورها	ملحت حارة مدمعي سماتها
و حملت ما حملت من هذا امها	وحملت ما حملت من حسرتها

2 Write, in English, a short biography of the author of these lines

3 (a) Translate into English —

احل انما الربع الذى حلف عليه	لند ادركت فيك اوى والتكاوله
وقنت واحسائي مدر اللاسى	نه وهو فكر قد نعت ه ناراه
اسائلكم ما ناله حكم الدلى	عليه ولا وبركوي اسانله

لقد احسن الدمع المكناة بعدما
دعا شوقه يا داصر السرى دعوة
يدوم بربك المبوب في صورة اوى
وقعدا على حجر الوئاع عسية
وفي الكلة الصغراء چون رملة
تيفقت ان الديس اهل وىك
يعتقدني ان صنعت درعا تهمرة
انك امير المؤمنين وقد ادبى
نصرن السرى بالوخد فيكل مصمغ
روا حلدنا قد نونا الهـم امرها

اساء لاسي داور القلب داخله
فلد غل الدمع تكنى وائله
اواخرة من حسرة و والـه
فلا قلب لا و هو على موجه
عدا مسدلا والعرو معان
دع من رأيت الهكرو هو يعرله
وتكنع ان صقت عليه حلاله
عليهـ الله لا اذنه وجروله
ونالسهذا المصول و الدوم حناه
الى ان حسدا اهن اروحله

(b) Explain the construction of the last three couplets

4. (a) Translate into English —

نصت لعارض واصحاب عارض
فقلت لهم طواد لقي مدحج
فلم اعصوي كنت مدهم وقدارى
مرتهم امرى ندم عرج اللوى
وهل الا من عزرة ان عوب
ندادو فلو اردب الحيل ورسا
فكذت اليه و الرماح قد رسة
وكت كذب الدوربت وقلت
فطاعت عده لحيل حدي تدمست
فذل امرئي آسى احاله دسة

ورطادي السواد والقوم شهدي
سرتهم في الفارسى المسرد
عوبتهـم والذى عير مهتد
فلم يسندوا الرشد لاصحي العد
عوبت و ان ترشد عذبة ارشد
فقلت اعدن الله ناكم الردي
كوج لصيصي هي نسيخ الممدن
الى حاد من مسك سعب مقدن
وحدي علاني ذلك اللرن اسودى
و يعلم ان المرء عير مكار

(b) In what ways may the plural of words of the forms فاعل and فعيل be formed? Give examples.

5 (a) Translate into English. —

ندمي الي دوة العز لدى قصر
يكان يهـكـه عواما راحته
في ككة خيرزان ركه عيق
يعصي حياء ويعصى مهانة
ياسى نور الهدى من نور عوته
من جده دان فصل لا يديء له
مدشعه من رسول الله مدعه
هذا ايس فائمة ان كنت حافله

عن نبيله عرب الاسلام والعكم
ركن الخطيم انما جاء يسلم
في كف اروغ في عريده يسم
قما بكا م الا حيس بدسم
كالشمس لك عن اشراقه الظم
وفصل امده دات له الامم
طدت عداصرة ولحيم والشم
لجدة ابدياء الله قد خدموا

(b) Who is referred to in this extract?

6 Translate into English —

وليس ندى سيف فيقلدي نه
ليقلدي وقد قطرت فوادها
وقد علمت سلمى وان كان يذلها
وما دا عليه ان ذكرت اواسا
ويث عداري يوم دحس دحلته
قليله جرس الليل لا وساوسا
طول المقتون والعراذين كالغدا
اواس يتدن الهوى سدل المنى
صرفت الهوى عنهن من حسية لودي
الا ندى نال علي جمـلـ نال

وليس ندى رمح وليس ندى نال
كما قطر المهرجة الكل الطالبي
دان العني يهدي وليس نعل
كعرلان رمل في محاريب اموال
نطعن كماء لمراقق مكسال
وتدسم عن عذاب المده سلسل
لطف الحصور في نمام واكم
يقلل لاهل الحكم صلا بصلال
ولست بمقتلي الحلال ولا قن
يقود ندى نال وندعددايل

7 Translate into Arabic — *giving vowel points in full*

The very next morning, when I opened the door of my room to go to breakfast, I was startled by the apparition of a black gentleman of decorous appearance, who rose from the mat,

where he had been sitting, and saluted me with grave dignity. A most magnificent person was my unknown visitor. A spotless white cloak fell from his shoulders to his feet, bound at the waist with a gorgeous sash. On his curly head was a brand new glossy *tarboush*, and on his feet a superb pair of red slippers.

SECOND PAPER.

(Prose)

1 Translate into English the following passages, naming the author or authors and the book or books from which these extracts are taken respectively —

(a) حلت سوق لاهوار - لانس حلة الأعوار - قلدت فيها مده -
 اكاد شدة - وارحى اياما مسودة - الى ان رأيت نمدى المقم -
 من عوادى الادعام - ورمقها بعين القاي - وارقبها معارفه الطلل
 الدالي وطعنت عن وسيلها كيميس الأزار - راکصا الى الميلة العزار -
 حدى اذا سرب منها مرحلين - و نعدى عنها سوي ليلتين - نراء زه
 لي خيمة مصروبة - وار مسدوبة - فقلت ادبيها لعلى افع صدق
 او احد على الدار هدى *

(b) لعمرى من عاين دلوں الليل و النهار لا بعذر ندهرة - ومن
 عرف ان نطن الدوى مصيعة لا نوح على طهرة - ومن عرف الدهر
 حق العرواں رهد فيه - ومن نعل ذكرو الموت لا نصحك ملء فيه -
 قيا قوم نركضون حيل السيلاء في ميدان العرس أأمنتم من
 في السماء ان تحسف لكم الارض *

(c) ان لكل معمر ردا لامحانه فذودوا من دياكم لاخونكم الدعوي -
 وكونوا كمن عاين ما أعد الله له من نواه وعقابه فذودوا وترعدوا -
 ولا تطول عليكم الامد وثقسو قلوبكم وتنفادوا لعدوكم - فانه ما
 بسط امل من لا يدري لعله لا يصحج بعد امسائه اويوسي عد
 امباحه *

كدت وانا فتى السن اشد رحلي لكل عمالة - واركض طرفي (d)
الى كل عوالة - قد شربت العمر سائغة - ولبست الدهر صائغة - فلما
صاح الصبح نجاب ليلى - وجمعت للمعد ديلي - ولدت ظهر
المروسة - لاداء المعروسة - وصحبي في الطريق رفيق لم اكراه من
سوء - ولما نجا ليلى - وخيرا ليلى وسفرت القصة من اصل كوفي -
ومذهب صوفي - و سر! فلما احلدا الكوفة ملنا الى دارة ودخلنا
ها - وقد نقل وجه النهار - وطر شاربه - ولما اعتدض جفر الليل
واخضر جاذبه - قرع علينا الباب - فقلنا من المذئاب *

2. In the above extracts write out :—

The allusion or allusions in extract (a).

The grammatical analysis of the last sentence in
extract (b)

The grammatical rule that governs the position of the
word رادى in extract (c), citing similar examples.

The full explanation of the passage صاح الصبح نجاب ليلى
in extract (d).

3. Give the principal divisions of the ancient Arab tribes
with short notices of each.

4. Show that the Arabic language is older than the Hebrew

5. Translate into Arabic, placing diacritical marks very
carefully :—

N.B.—The numbers contained in this extract have to be put
down in *words* and *not in figures*.

Moaviya's son, Yazid, procured Hasan's murder and prevailed
upon his father to make him his successor. From this time
the Khulafat became hereditary. On Moaviya's death, Yazid
ascended the throne at Damascus in 680 A.D. Though devoid
of every manly virtue, he was readily acknowledged Khalifa

throughout the Moslem empire except at Mecca and Medina. Husain, the younger brother of Hasan, was invited by the inhabitants of Kufa, who promised him their support. On the way to Kufa, Yazid's army overtook him at Kerbela, and cut him off from the Euphrates. Husain and his followers thus suffered from want of water, but refused to acknowledge Yazid's authority. Husain fell with seventy-two of his followers, seventeen of whom were descendants of Fatima. The martyrdom of Husain took place on the tenth day of the month of Muharram and its anniversary is still celebrated throughout the Moslem world. Yazid died after a brief reign of three years and six months at the age of thirty-three.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

All notes are to be marginal, and not written in the body of the answers.

1. Translate into English :—

سواران بخواه پراز چین کدد	بفرمود تا رخش را زین کدد
ز ره گید—ووا دید کا در گذشت	زخیمه نگه کرد رستم بدشت
همی گفت گرگین که بشدای هین	بهاد از بورخش رخشده رین
بدر گستوان بوردۀ طوس چنگ	همی بست نا گرز رهام تدنگ
نهمین چو از بوردۀ آوا شدون	همی آن بدین ان بدان گفت زود
نه این رسلخیز از بئی یک تن ست	بدل گفت این رزم آهر من ست
نه بست آن کیانی کمر بر میان	مزد دست و پوشید بدر بیان
زواره نگهبان کاه و سپاه	* نشست از ورخش و بدمود راه
نمون دار گوش از یلان بیسدر	بدو گفت ز اینر موو بیسدر
همی رفت پر خاش جوی و درم	درخش بدردند با او بم

2. Derive and explain the following words :—

(a) برگسنوان - تهمتن - آهرمن - رستخیز -

(b) Scan the line marked with an asterisk, and shew how you determine the metre.

3. Translate into English :—

می و جام و رامشگران خواستند	بغ-رمود نا خوان بیدار استند
بخ-وردن نهادند سو یکسره	بخوان بو نهادند چند-دی برة
بیامد هم آنگه بک تیز تیر	چو ان را بخوردن گرفت اردشیر
که تیر اندران غرق شد یکسره	نشست اندران پاک فرویه برة
زنان داشتند آن زمان دست باز	بزرگا فرزانة رزم ساز
یک از برة تیر بیرون کشید	زعم هر کسی از جگر خون کشید
بخواند آنگه بود از بزرگان دیو	بدیدند نقشه بران تیز تیر
که ای شاه دانده گر بشد-وی	نیشته بران تیر بد پهل-وی
که از بخ-ت کرم ست آرام در	چندین تیر تیز آمد از بام در
برو بر گذر یافذی پو زین	گر انداختی من سوار شیر
گند پست کرم اندرین روزگار	نیاید که چون او یکی شهیار
نیشته همی خواند از تیز تیر	و بان مود ان شه-روار اردشیر
دل مهتران زان سخن تنگ بود	زد در قاب او دو فرسنگ بود
زدادار بر-فر شاه زمین	همی هر کسی خواند آفرین

4. (a) Who was the personage spoken of here as شیر ?

What is the derivation of the name, and what is its signification ?

(b) What is meant by پهلوی and what place does it occupy in the history of the language ?

(c) What is the meaning and what is the derivation of the word مود ?

Mention any other words having the same termination, with their meanings.

5. (a) Translate into English :—

بهر آمد که از گلبن همی بانگ هزر آید
 بهر ساعت خروش مرغزار ز مرغزار آید
 تو گوئی رغنون بسند بهر هوشاخ و هر برگ
 زبس باک تـدرو مصلـودر چ و سار آید
 بجوشد مرغزار چون بوی گل از بوستان خیزد
 بهر رخ مرغ دل چون بانگ مرغ از شاخسار آید
 خروش عنـدلیـب و صوت سار و ناله قمـری
 گـهی از گل گـهی از سرو بن گاه از چنار آید
 * تو گوئی ساخت بستان نهشت عدن را ماند
 زبس غـمـان و دور آنچا قطار اندر قطر آید *
 یکم بر کف نهد لاله که ترکیب قدح دارد
 یکم بر گل کند نقشیدن کزو بوی نگار آید
 یکم با دلـبر سـاده به صـحن بوستان گردد
 یکم با ساغر باده بطـرف جو بـدار آید
 یکم بیند چمن را بـنـأمل مرچـدا گوید
 یکم بـوید صـمن را مـلت صـنع کردگار آید

(b) Scan the line marked with an asterisk, and name the metre.

(c) What is the Arabic plural of عندلیب ؟

6. Translate into Persian :—

Either

I.

"The party were on their return journey, and had arrived on the banks of the Mabokko River, which the rains had very

much swollen. Four soldiers and five carriers had crossed, when, suddenly a soldier was seized by the leg by an alligator, dragged from his horse, and drowned. After this untoward event the remainder of McNaughton's party declined to cross, and McNaughton thought it prudent to take a land route back, telling the men who had already crossed to proceed to Amar. The nine men (four soldiers and five carriers) thereupon proceeded to Amar. Hardly had they entered the town, when the long expected attack took place."

Or

II.

"The King of Amar and most of his people promptly bolted, but the four soldiers quietly remained where they were. With a great clatter the Emir's horsemen rode into the town and started pillaging in all directions. Just near to where our men were standing, a number of bundles of trade goods which had been hurriedly abandoned by the retreating townsmen lay scattered. Several horsemen rode up and attempted to seize the goods when our soldiers interfered saying the goods belonged to the white men and were not to be touched. Rather plucky this, don't you think for four men on foot to defy a host on horseback?"

Only one of these pieces is to be translated.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English :—

رسم ملوک عجم چنان بوده است کہ روز مہر چلن و روز نوروز (a)
پادشاه مر عامه را بار دادے و کس را باز داشت نبودے و پیش
بچند روز منادی فرمودے یسازید مہر فلان روز را تا ہر کسے شغل
خویش بساختی و چون آن روز بودے منادی کن پادشاه بیرون در

بازار با پستاده و بانگ کرده که گو کسے امو کسے را باز دارد حاجت برداشتن درین روز ملک از خون وے بیزار است *

(b) چون پدرم فرمان یافت من چند سال بقمشای دل و عشرت (b) و شراب خواری مشغول بودم پس مرا بیماری سخت افتاد چنانکه امید زندگانی بیدادم و دران بیماری با خدای عز و جل نذر کردم که اگر ازین بیماری برهم حج و غزو بکنم خدای عز و جل مرشفا داد بسلامت برخاستم و عزم درست کردم که به حج روم و پس آن بغزو روم و هرچه مرا کنیزک و غلام بود آزاد کردم و همه را زرو ضیاع و سرای دادم و بیکدیگر نامزد کردم و هرچه مرا اسباب و متاع بود همه فرو ختم پنجاه هزار دینار نقد کردم *

معروفان را که جامگی گران دارند بپایه گفت تا تجمل سلاح (c) و آلات جنگ نیکو سازند و غلام خوند که جمال و نیکوئی و شکوه ایشان اندر آن باشد که اندر تجمل آلات و زینت خانه و هر کرا ازین معنی بیشتر بآید نزد پادشاه پسندیده تر و در میان هم لان و لستکر با شکوه تر و آراسته تر بود *

(d) کیکاؤس دل بر سیاوش گران کرد و وحشت بجای رسید که (d) سیاوش را گفت تو با آتش سوگند می باید خردن تا دل من با تو خوش شود گفت فرمان پادشاه راست بهرچه فواید ایستاده ام پس چندان هیزم در صحرا نهاد که نیم فوسنگ در نیم فوسنگ بگرفت و آتش اندر زدند چون آتش زور گرفت و بیالای کوه شد سیاوش را گفتند هین در آتش رو سیاوش بر پشت شبرنگ نشسته بود نام خدایتعالی برد و اسب در آتش جهانید نا پیدا شد زمانه نیک در گذشت از آن جانب آتش بدر آمد سلامت چنانکه ایک تار مو بر اندام او نماند شد و نه اسب او را آسیب رسید بفرمان خدایتعالی *

2. (a) Comment on روز مهر چان and روز نور روز

(b) Write down the English meanings of .—

فرمان یافتن - ضیاع - مشغول - معروفان - جامگی - همالان - هین -
ضمان - حجت - نوات *

3 Clearly explain :—

صورت نو خداوند خود رهنمونی کند و او بمعنی چنانچه دیگر خط
نحرف و لفظ رساند و از آنجا بے مفهوم نبرد آید اگرچه در عرفی تصویر
اشباح کونی نو نگارند کاو بردازان فرگ سا معانی خلقی بسگرف
صورتها نو گذارند و ظاهر نگاهان را بحقیقت راربرد لیکن از خط تجارب
پیشیدیان بدست آید و سرمایه نالشی خود گردد *

4. Give a faithful English translation of the following .—

گیتی خداوند نه بزرهش آگهی و شناسا آمدن شکرکاری روزگار
سومین روز چشم هر ماه والا الحمله آزاد سونگر رمان نو فراز گرم
ناراری نشیند و کالای هر کشور بدکان پدیدئی در آید پوسناران
همشکوه اقبال فراهم آید و پردگیا گوا گون مردم راه یابند خرد
و قروحت را هنگامه نبرد گروهی گروه کامیاب خواهنش گردند شهریار
دور بین بیژنگزیدن کالای نو بهادن نوح نازنه بقے بر سارد و بدین
روش شناسائی اخوند و بهفتگی ملک و چگونئی مردم زاد و بدو بدک
هر کارخانه دریاند و این روز را بدین نام خواند و بود خوشدلی
نخست سبس نارار مردان انظام یاند نازرگان هر نوم را کام دل نرآید
خدیو عالم داد و ستد را عیار برگیرد نار یافندگان عشرت خریداری
هایند و هر گروه بے دور دانی جائزسان درد دل نو خواند و مداح
رانی را دسمیه گذارش حال گرداند بیکان را روز مراد بر دم و بدان
ایمان اقرا سامان یاند و از فروغ دیده وری بدین کار گنجور و

مشرقے جداگاہ باشد همان زمان بے زنج انتظار زر یابند و فراوان سود
 بردارند *

5. Answer, in Persian, one only of the following questions :—

(a) Write an Essay on old Politics as stated in

کتاب سیاست نامہ نظام الملک

(b) Discuss the comparative merits of old and modern Politics.

(c) Explain the distinctive features of the styles of

اُتھین اکبری and سیاست نامہ

6. Only one of the following questions is to be answered :—

(a) Change the passage in question 1 (d) into modern simple Persian.

(b) Write down, in Persian, the life of one of the following personages, namely the author of سیاست نامہ,

the author of اُتھین اکبری, or فیضی فیاضی.

7. Translate into plain modern Persian .—

There is probably no record in history of any family that has produced such a long and unbroken series of distinguished rulers as the Emperors of Hindustan, descended from the great Timur Beg, known in Europe as Tamerlane. The brave and simple-hearted Babar, who won the Empire for his house, has left his image to us in the remarkably outspoken commentaries which have been more than once edited in our language. When he had an inclination to make merry, we are told, he was wont to fill a fountain with wine, and join gaily in open-air revels among companions of both sexes ; and the inscription of the fountain was to this purport, "Jovial days ; blooming spring time ! old wine and young maidens ! Enjoy freely, O Babar, for life can be enjoyed but once." This cheerful hero was succeeded in his wide conquests

by his son Humaun, alike famous for his misfortunes and for the unweaned patience with which he endured and ultimately surmounted them His son was the great Akbar, liberal, merciful, and intrepid ; a follower of Truth in all her obscure retreats and a generous friend of her humblest and least attractive votaries. Akbar's eldest son, Salim Jahangir, is well known to all readers of English poetry as the constant and reasonable lover of the gifted Nurjahan, but deserves greater distinction for his peculiar accessibility and inflexible justice. So far did he carry his convictions of duty on this head, that his maxim is said to have been " That a monarch should care even for the beasts of the field, and that the very birds of heaven ought to receive their due at the foot of the throne

SANSKRIT

FIRST PAPER

1 What are the characteristic merits of *Sakuntala* that have made it so popular with its European readers as particularly appealing to their literary taste more than any other work in Sanskrit prose or poetry ?

2. Reproduce in your own Sanskrit :—

(a) गच्छति पुरः शरैर धावति पद्मदसंस्थितं चेतः ।

चीनाशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य ॥

(b) औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसाययति प्रतिष्ठा

क्षिप्रंति लक्ष्मिपरपालनवृत्तिरेव ।

नातिश्रमापनयनाय यथा श्रमाय

राज्यं स्वदक्षधृतदण्डमिवातपत्रम् ॥

3. (a) Do you know any word in Sanskrit besides the one that occurs in Extract (a) which points with certainty to the use of silk in ancient India ?

- (b) Do you know that a celebrated English poet has given expression to a similar sentiment of the wearisome burden of a Crowned head as you read in Extract (b)?

4 Translate into English :—

‘यावत् कतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना-
 भाविञ्चृतोऽरुणपुरःसर एकताऽकः ।
 तेजीवयस्व युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां
 लोकोनियम्यत इवावत्सदृशान्तरेषु ॥
 शैलानामवरोद्धतीं शिखरादुन्मज्जताः मेदिनी
 पर्णखान्तरलीनतां विजहति स्तब्धोदयात् पादपाः ।
 सन्तानैस्तनुभावनटसहिजा व्यक्तिं भजन्त्यापगाः
 केनाप्युत्क्षिपन्तेव पश्य भुवनं मत्पाश्वर्यानीयम् ॥

5. Render into Sanskrit :—

विदूषकः । भी दिष्टं एदम् मित्रासीलस्य रणी वञ्चसाविषेण शिष्येण हि ।
 अथ मयी अथ वराहो अथ सट्टुलो त्ति मञ्जये वि गिह्विरलयाञ्छा-
 आसु वणराइसु आहिण्डीअदि अडवीदो अडवी । पत्तमगरकसाआशि
 कडुआणि गिरिणईजलाणि पौञ्चन्ति । अणिअदवेलं मल्लमसभूइडो आहारो
 अणिहोअदि । तुरगाणवावणकण्डिदसेधिणी रत्ति म्मि वि णिकामं सइइव्वं
 र्णात्थ । तदो महन्ते एव्व पञ्चूमे दासाए पुत्तेहिं सडणिलुइएहिं
 वणगह्वणकोलाहलेण पडिबोधितो ह्मि + + + + +
 परिक्रस्यावलोक्थ च । एसो वाणासखइत्तथाहि जवणोहि वणपुष्पमाला-
 धारिणोहिं परिवुदो इद एव आअच्छदि पिअवअसी ।

6. Could the *Yavans* employed in the capacity of attendants on an Indian King have been recruited inside of Hindusthan or outside of it? Could such an employment of *Yavans* have taken place in the days of Dushyanta? Or has Kalidāsa ascribed to the ancient hero of his play a practice which might have been in vogue in India when he himself flourished?

7. Translate into English :—

(a) तेनैव विलपयेन गत्वा स्थितेऽर्द्धरात्रे वायुमृदं प्रविष्टौ विश्रम्भप्रसुप्तं
सिंहघोषं जीवयाहमयद्दोषम् ।

(b) भगवन्तं जावालिमवलकिग्राहमचिंतयम् । तपस्विनां पृतनुतपसामपि
तेजः पुकृत्या दुःसहं भवति किमुत सकलभुवनवन्दितचरणानां
सुनोनाम् । एवंविधानामवच्छेदकारणानि पून्यानि नामयद्दणान्यपि
महासुनोनां किं पूनदर्शनानि ॥

(c) स शक्तिकुसारी नाम श्रुतिपूत्रोऽधृदश्वर्षदेशीय-

श्रतामापेदे । नाख्यदाराणामननुगुणदाराणां वा सुखं
नाम । तत् कथं गुणवद् विन्देयं कलत्रमिति ।
अथ परप्रतयाहतेषु दारेषु यादृच्छिकीं सम्पत्तिं
मनभिसमौह्य कार्त्तान्तिकीनाम् भूत्वा भुवं वक्षाम ॥

8. (a) Write grammatical notes on the underlined words in the Extract given above.

(b) What part of the verb is अयद्दोषम् ? Give the third person singular of the root of प्रसुप्तं in the same tense in which verb given above has been used. Also of the root of आपेदे in the same tense and number.

9. Translate into Sanskrit :—

Pour into a vessel a stream of water and at last it fills to the brim and will not hold another drop. But you may pour into your mind through a whole lifetime, streams of knowledge from every quarter, and not only shall it never be full, but it will constantly thirst for more and welcome each fresh supply with a greater joy. Nay more, to all round, you may impart of these gladdening streams which have so fertilized your own mind, and yet, like the candle from which a thousand other candles may be lit without diminishing its flame, your supply shall not be impaired.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Write briefly, in English, on Bhavabhūti, his parentage, birthplace, education, position in life, contemporaries, age, poems and their place in Sanskrit Literature.

2. (a) Explain the following fully in English and give references to the context :—

(1) रामः । अथवा कुतः प्रियतमा नूनं सङ्ख्याभ्यासपाठवी-
त्याद एष रामभद्रस्य धनः ।

(2) जनकः । भगवत्यरुन्धति किमुत्प्रेक्षसे कुतस्वीडयमिति ।
अरुन्धतौ । अद्यैवागता वयम् ।

(3) लवः । विचिन्त्य । अयं पुनरबिरुद्धः प्रकार इति ब्रह्मेभ्यः
श्रूयते ।

सविनयमुपपत्त्य । एष वी लवस्य सूरक्षणा प्रणामपर्यायः ।

(4) लवः । अश्च इति पश्यसमावाये सांगामिके च पठ्यते तद
ब्रूत कौटुशः ।

(5) रामः । किमपराद्धं बन्धने ।

चन्द्रकेतुः । अश्चानुयात्रिकेभ्यस्तातप्रतापोत्कर्षे श्रुत्वा वीरा-
यितमनेन ।

(b) Parse ब्रह्मेभ्यः, अश्चः, and वीरायितं and derive कुतस्यः
कौटुशः, अश्चः and वीरायितम्.

(c) Account for the cerebral ए in प्रणामः

3. What special dramatic object has been served by the introduction of the picture scenes in the First Act of Uttara-rāmacharita? And in what light does it show the characters of Rāma and Sītā?

4. (a) Explain fully in Sanskrit :—

- (1) विलुलितमतिपूरेर्वाथमानन्दशील-
प्रभवमवसृजन्ती लणयोत्तानदीधौ ।
क्षपयति हृदयेशं क्षेहनिशान्दिनी ते
धवलवह्नलसुरधा दुग्धश्लेष्म दृष्टिः ॥
- (2) सम्बद्धोमाक्षितकम्पिताङ्गौ
जाता प्रयस्यशंसुखिन वाला
मरुन्नवाश्वःप्रबिधूत सिक्ता
कदम्बयष्टिः स्फुटकोरको व ॥

(b) What are the लुङ् third person singular of स्यन्द and क्षपि

5. (a) Translate into English .—

- (1) यथेच्छं भोग्यं वो वनमिदमयं मे सुदिवसः
सर्वां सज्जिः सङ्गः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति ।
तनुच्छाया तीर्थं यदपि तपसो योग्यमशनम्
फलं वा मूलं वा तदपि न पराधानमिह वः ॥
- (2) व्यर्थं यत्र कपोन्द्रसख्यमपि मे वीर्यं हरौणां वया
प्रज्ञा जाम्बवतोऽपि यत्र न गतिः पुत्रस्य वायारपि ।
मार्गं यत्र न विश्वकर्मातनयः कर्त्तुं नलीऽपि क्षमः
सौमित्रेऽपि यत्किणामपि यत्र प्रिये क्वासि मे ॥
- (3) नूनं त्वया परिभवच्च नवच्च धोरं
ताज्ज व्यथां प्रसवदालकतामवाप्य ।
क्रव्यादग्रेषु परितः परिवारयत्सु
सन्तस्तया शरणमितरसकत् क्षतोऽस्मि ॥

(b) Parse यथेच्छम् and पुण्येन. Derive भोग्य and योग्य.
When can the forms भोग्य and योग्य be correctly
employed ?

(c) Explain the allusions in (2) giving short accounts of each of the persons mentioned in it.

(d) Derive the words पुत्र, वायु, क्रव्याद, and सङ्गः

6. पातालीदरक्रञ्चपूजिततमःश्यामैर्नभो जृम्भकै
रुत्तमस्फुरदारकूटकपिलज्योतिर्जालहीतिभिः ।
कल्याणैककटीरभैरवमरुद्वर्त्तैरवलीय्यते
सीलन्मधतडित्कडारकुडैः विस्मयद्रिक्कुटैरिव ॥

Explain this fully in Sanskrit in your own words using as few of the words of the text as you can.

- (1) परिणतकठरिपूष्करगर्भं हृदपीनमद्यसुकुमारः ।
नन्दयति चन्द्रचन्दननिसान्द्रजडस्त्वयशः ॥
(2) अस्वताभातजौमूतस्निग्धसङ्गननस्य ते ।
परिचर्यस्य वासव्यादशसुक्लकृते जनः ॥

Write in English a full justification of the comparisons adduced in the passages given above.

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) Translate carefully into good English :—

Aetatis ejusque notandi sunt tibi mores,
Mobilibusque decoraturis dandus et annis,
Reddere qui voces jam scit puer et pede certo
Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere et nam
Colligit ac ponit temere, et mutatur in horas.
Imberbus juvenis tandem custode remoto
Gaudet equis canibusque et aprici gramine campi ;
Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,
Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus acris,
Sublimis cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix.

Conversis studiis aetas animusque virilis
 Quærit opes et amicitias, inservit honori,
 Commisisse cavet quod mox mutare laboret.
 Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, vel quod
 Quærit et inventis miser abstinet ac timet uti,
 Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat,
 Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri,
 Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti
 Se puero, castigator censorique minorum.

Hor. Ars. Poet 156.

- (b) To whom was the "Ars Poetica" addressed? What do you know about them, and the causes which led to the writing of these lines?

- 2 (a) Translate carefully into good English :—

Deme supercilio nubem ; plerumque modestus
 Occupat obscuri speciem, taciturnus acerbi.
 Inter cuncta leges et percontabere doctos,
 Qua ratione queas traducere leniter ævum ;
 Num te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido,
 Num pavor et rerum mediocriter utilium spes ;
 Virtutem doctrina paret, naturæ donet ;
 Quid minuat curas, quid te tibi reddat amicum ;
 Quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum,
 An scietum iter et fallentis semita vitæ.
 Me quoties reficit gelidus Digentia rivus,
 Quem Mandela bibit, rugosus frigore pagus,
 Quid sentire putas ? Quid credis, amice, precari ?
 Sit mihi, quod nunc est, etiam minus ; et mihi vivam
 Quod superest ævi, si quid superesse volunt Di ;
 "Sit bona librorum et provisæ frugis in annum
 Copia, neu flitem dubiæ spe pendulus horæ"
 Sed satis est orare Iovem, quæ donat et aufert :
 Det vitam, det opes, æquum mi animum ipse parabo.

Hor. Epist. 1. 18. 94.

(b) Write a short note on Digentia.

(c) Parse carefully the words in **thick type**.

3 (a) Translate carefully into good English :—

Romæ dulce diu fuit et solenne, reclusa
 Mone domo vigilare, clienti promere iura,
 Cautos **nominibus rectis** expendere nummos,
 Majores audire, minori dicere, per quæ
 Crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido.
 Mutavit mentem populus levis, et calet uno
 Scribendi studio : puerique patresque severi
 Fronde comas vincti coenant, et carmina dictant.
 Ipse ego, qui nullos me affirmo scribere versus,
 Invenior **Parthis mendacior** ; et, prius orto
 Sole vigil, calamum et chartas et serinia posco.
 Navim agere ignarus navis timet ; **abrotonum** ægro
 Non audet, nisi qui didicit, dare : quod medicorum est,
 Promittunt medici ; tractant fabrilia fabri :
 Scribimus indocti doctique poemate passim.

Hor. Epist. 11. 1. 103—117.

(b) Write notes on the words in **thick type**.

4. Translate carefully :—

Quum subit illius tristissima noctis imago,
 Quæ mihi supermum tempus in Urbe fuit,
 Quum repeto noctem, qua tot mihi cara reliqui,
 Labitur ex oculis nunc quoque gutta meis
 Iam prope lux aderat, qua me discedere Cæsar
 Finibus extremæ jusserat Ausoniæ
 Nec spatium fuerat, nec mens satis apta parandi :
 Torpuerant longa pectora nostra mora.
 Ut tamen hanc animi nubem dolor ipse removit,
 Et tandem sensus convaluere mei ;
 Alloquor extremum mæstos abiturus amicos,
 Qui modo de multis unus et alter erant.

Uxor amans flentem flens acrius ipsa tenebat,
 Imbre per indignas usque cadente genas.
 Nata procul Libycis aberat divisa sub oris,
 Nec poterat fati certior esse mei.
 Quocunque aspiceres, luctus gemitusque sonabant,
 Formaue non taciti funeris intus erat.
 Femina. virque meo, pueri quoque, funere mærent,
 Inque domo lacrimas angulus omnis habet.

Ovid. Trist. I 3 1.

5 Translate the following passages, and annotate with critical notes or explain allusions where necessary

- (a) At qui legitimum cupiet fecisse poema,
 Cum tabulis animum consors sumet honesti;
 Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt
 Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
 Verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant,
 Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ
- (b) Roscia, dic sodes melior lex, an puerorum est
 Nænia, quæ regnum recte facientibus offert,
 Et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis?
- (c) Haud male Telemachus, proles patientis Ulixæ:
 "Non est aptus equis Ithacæ locus; ut neque planis
 Porrectus spatii, neque multæ prodigiis herbe:
 Atride, magis apta tipi tua dona relinquam"
 Parvum parva decent. Mihi jam non regia Roma,
 Sed vacuum Tibur placet, aut imbellè Tarentum
- (d) Vir bonus, omne forum quem spectat et omne tribunal,
 Quandocunque does vel porco vel bove placat,
 Jane pater, clare, clare quum dixit Apoll,
 Labra movet matuens audiri; "Pulchra Laverna,
 Da Mihi fallere, da justo sanctoque videri;
 Noctem peccatis, et fraudibus objice nubem."

6. Give the meaning of, and comment, where necessary on
 Quadra; — Periscelis; — Catella; — Semis; — Tyrrhena; —
 Sigilla; — Zona; — Mango; — Æditui; — Tollere aulæa; —
 Carmen Saliare

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into Latin prose :—

Orpheus was the first poet who caught my attention, who sat weeping by the side of a stream, that seemed to murmur back his complaints. His lyre was responsive to his sorrow, and drew round him numbers of enchanted hearers. I own that I was not a little surprised at his complaint, as I saw the beautiful Eurydice, for whom he died, sitting beside him. "Alas!" cried I to a ghost that stood near me, "what can now induce him thus to weep, as he has found the lovely object of all his concern?" "Fool," replied the spirit, who was wiser than I, "he weeps now because he has found her; for it seems in less than a twelvemonth's acquaintance she became a shrew and he now feels the same desire to part with her that he had once to find her."

2. Translate :—

(a) Druso propinquantī quæsi per officium obvise fuere legiones, non lætæ, ut adsolet, neque insignibus fulgentes, sed inliviæ deformi et vultu, quamquam maestitiam imitarentur, contumaciæ propiores, postquam vallum introit, portas stationibus firman, globo amatorum certis castrorum locis opperiri jubent: ceteri tribunal ingenti agmine circumveniunt stabat Drusus, silentium manu poscens. illi quotiens oculos ad multitudinem rettulerant, vocibus truculentis strepere, rursum viso Cesare trepidare; murmur incertum, atrox clamor et repente quies; diversis animorum motibus pavebant terrebantque. tandem interrump totumultu literas patris recitat, in quæ perscriptum erat, præcipuam ipsi fortissimarum legionum curam quibuscum plurima bella toleravisset; ubi primum a luctu requiescet animus, acturum, apud patres de postulatis eorum; misisse interim filium, ut sine cunctatione concederet quæ statim tribui possent; cetera senatui servanda, quem neque gratiæ neque

severitatis expertem haberi par esset. responsum est a contione, mandata Clementi centurioni quae perferret. is orditur de missione a sedecim annis de praemiis finitae militiae, ut denarius diurnum stipendium foret, ne veterani sub vexillo haberentur. ad ea Drusus cum arbitrium senatus et patris obtenderet, clamore turbatur.

Ann. I. 24.

(b) at Agrippina, quanquam defessa luctu et corpore aegro, omnium tamen quae ultionem morarentur intolerans, ascendit classem cum cineribus Germanici et liberis, miserantibus cunctis, quod femina nobilitate princeps, pulcherrimo modo matrimonio inter venerantis gratantisque aspici solita, tunc feralis reliquias sinu ferret, incerta ultionis, anxia sui et infelici fecunditate fortunae totiens obnoxia. Pisonem interim apud Cumi insulam nuntius adsequitur excessisse Germanicum. quo intemperanter accepto caedit victimas, adit templa, neque ipse gaudium moderans et magis insolescente Plancia, quae luctum amissae sororis tum primum laeto cultu mutavit. adflubant centuriones monebantque, prompta illi legionum studia: repeteret provinciam non jure ablatam et vacuum. igitur quid agendum consultant M. Piso filius properandum in urbem consebat: nihil adhuc inexpressibile admissum, neque suspensiones inbecillas aut inania famae pertimescenda. discordiam erga Germanicum odio fortasse dignam, non poena; et ademptione provinciae satisfactum inimicis. quod si regrederetur, obsistente Sentio civile bellum incipi; nec duraturos in partibus centuriones militesque, apud quos recens impertaoris sui memoria et penitus infixus in Cæsares amor praevaleret.

Ann. II. 75.

(c) saepe etiam in eam partem ferebatur oratione, ut omni no disputaret nullam artem esse dicendi ; idque cum argumentis docuerat, quod ita nati **essemus**, ut et blandiri eis subtiliter, a quibus esset petendum, et* adversarios minaciter terrere possemus et rem gestam exponere et id, quod intenderemus, confirmare et id, quod contra diceretur, refellere, et ad extremum deprecari aliquid et conqueri, quibus in rebus omnis oratorum versaretur facultas ; et quod consuetudo exercitatioque et intellegendi prudentiam acueret et eloquendi celeritatem incitaret ; tum etiam exemplorum copia nitebatur : nam primum quasi dedita opera neminem scriptorem artis ne mediocriter quidem disertum fuisse dicebat, cum repeteret usque a Corace nescio quo et Tisia, quos artis illius inventores et principes fuisse constaret ; eloquentissimos autem, homines, qui ista nec **didicissent** nec omnino scire curassent, innumerabiles quosdam nominabat ; in quibus etiam, sive ille inridens sive quod ita **putaret** atque ita audisset, me in illo numero, qui illa non didicissem et tamen, ut ipse dicebat, possem aliquid in dicendo, proferebat ; quorem ego alterum illi facile adsentilbar, nihil me didicisse ; in altero autem me inludi ab eo aut etiam ipsum errare arbitrabar.

de Or. I. 90.

(d) 'potes igitur,' inquit Crassus, 'oratores putare eos, quos multas horas expectavit, cum in campum properaret, et ridens et stomachans Scaevola, cum Hypsæus maxima voce, plurimis verbis a M. Crasso praetore contenderet, ut ei, quem defendebat, causa cadere liceret, Cn. autem Octavius, homo consularis, non minus longa oratione recusaret, ne adversarius causa caderet ac ne is, pro quo ipse diceret, turpi tutelæ iudicio atque omni molestia stultitia adversarii liberaretur ?' 'ego vero istos,' inquit—'memini enim

mibi narrare Mucium—non modo oratoris nomine sed ne foro quidem dignos putarim.' 'atqui non defuit illis patronis' inquit Crassus, 'eloquentia neque dicendi ratio aut copia, sed juris civilis scientia: quod alter plus lege agendo petebat, quam quantum lex in XII tabulis permiserat; quod cum impetrasset, causa caderet: alter iniquum putabat plus secum agi, quam quod erat in actione; neque intellegebat, si ita esset actum, litem adversarium perditurum. quid? in his paucis diebus nonne nobis in tribunali Q Pompeii, praetoris urbani, familiaris nostri, sedentibus, homo ex numero disertorum postulabat, ut illi, unde peteretur, vetus atque usitata exceptio daretur **cujus pecuniæ dies fuisset?** quod petitoris causa comparatum esse non intellegebat: ut, si ille infitiator probasset judici ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset coepta deberi, petitor, rursus cum peteret, ne exceptione excluderetur, **quod ea res in iudicium ante venisset.**

de Or. I. 166.

3. Translate and write historical notes on:—

- (a) non Cinnæ, non Sullæ longa dominatio: et Pompei Crassique potentia cito in Cæsarem, Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, qui cuncta discordiis civilibus fessa nomine principis sub imperium accepit.
- (b) respondit sese meruisse ut amplissimis honoribus et præmiis decoraretur et ut ei victus cotidianus in Prytaneo publice præberetur, qui honos apud Græcos maximus habetur; ejus responso iudices sic exarserunt, ut **capitis** hominem innocentissimum condemnarent.
- (c) Write grammatical notes on the words in **thick type** in 2 (b) and 3 (b) and put the advice of Piso filius into Oratio Recta.

- (d) In 2 (c) account for the indicative in **cum ... docuerat**, and explain the subjunctives in **thick type**.
- (e) Explain clearly the faults committed by the persons censured in 2 (d).

Note.—*Candidates are recommended not to omit Question 1.*

HISTORY.

FIRST PAPER.

N.B.—*Candidates are to attempt either Sections A and B; or Sections A and C. Four questions only from each section to be attempted.*

A.

FREEMAN AND BRYCE.

1. Trace the history of the kingdoms of the Visigoths and Ostrogoths. Can you draw any contrast between their conquests and that of Britain by the Anglo-Saxons?
2. Describe the course of events from the final breach between the Popes and the Byzantine Emperors down to the Assumption of the position of Emperor of the West by Charles the Great. What was the theory of the Translation of the Empire?
3. By what steps did the Cantons of Switzerland acquire independence?
4. What is meant by saying that the Holy Roman Empire "was far less an institution than a theory or a doctrine?" What duties were believed to belong to the Empire as an International Power, and from what theory of its position were they supposed to arise?
5. Describe the causes and outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. What part was taken in it by France, and with what results? In what respects is the Peace of Westphalia an epoch in History?

B.

MERIVALE ; ARNOLD ; AND CICERO.

6. Compare the condition of the Provinces under the Roman Republic and under the Empire. What were the essential faults of the Government of the Republic? What do you know of the *Monumentum Ancyranum*, the *Breviarium Imperii*, and the *Chorographia*?

7. Account for the peculiar importance of towns in the Roman Empire. Under what system were the Roman Municipia governed? What were the three classes of non-Roman towns?

8. Under what laws was Verres indicted, and how was it possible to escape the operation of these laws?

What were the provisions of the *Lex Hieronica* and the *Lex Rupilia*, and how were they violated by Verres in his government of Sicily?

9. Estimate the probable numbers of the Roman army, and explain its geographical distribution. What provision was made for its support?

10. How far did the Romans carry out the maxim of "*divide et impera*" in their provincial administration?

Discuss the moral aspect of their rule.

C.

GUIZOT AND SEELEY.

6. What were the principles of civilisation which Europe in the fifth century derived from the Roman Empire, the Church, and the German barbarians respectively.

7. "The Reformation was the insurrection of the human mind against absolute power in the spiritual order."

Explain and illustrate this and point out the weak side of the Reformation. Why was it less complete in England than on the Continent, and why does Guizot call the Reformation in England "essentially political."

8. Describe and account for the successive changes in the attitude taken up by Philip the Second of Spain towards Queen Elizabeth. Explain the motives of Elizabeth's policy of deliberate inaction, and why she was forced to alter it from 1585 onwards?

9. What consequence followed the marriages of James the First's daughter Elizabeth, of Charles the First, and of James the Second's daughter Mary respectively?

10. What is meant by saying that Cromwell was "successively a Danton and a Buonaparte?" Give an outline of Cromwell's foreign policy, and contrast it with that of Elizabeth and the Stuarts.

SECOND PAPER.

(1) (*English Constitutional History.*)

1. Is the English kingship elective or hereditary?
2. Give a history of legislation restricting the liberty of the press in England from the Restoration onwards. When was the freedom of the press finally established?
3. Explain the difference between trial by jury as established by Henry II and trial by jury in modern England, and trace the steps by which the more ancient form of the institution developed into its modern form.
4. Give a brief account of the following cases and show the constitutional importance of each :—
 - (a) Jenkes' case (1676).
 - (b) Ferrers' case (1543).

(c) Hall's case (1581).

(d) Leach v. Money (1765).

5. Distinguish between the Privy Council and the Cabinet. What various changes have taken place in the essential characteristics of the latter body? What place does the Cabinet system occupy in England at the present day?

6. Explain fully the early English institution of the Frith-borh or Frankpledge. What is meant by View of Frankpledge?

Distinguish between the Hundred-moot and the Shire-moot.

7. "The continuity of the English Constitution was not broken by the Norman Conquest. That event ought to be regarded not as a fresh starting-point, but as the great turning-point in the history of the English nation."

Discuss in detail the evidence for this statement.

Or

(2) (*The Administration of Warren Hastings.*)

5 — 1. Draw a sketch map of India at the beginning of the administration of Warren Hastings and explain what territorial changes took place between 1772 and 1784.

6 — 2. Give a detailed account of the terms of the Regulating Act of 1773. What were the relations established thereby between the Supreme Court and the Council? Write an account of the difficulties that arose between these two sources of authority.

3. Examine the charge that atrocities and excesses were committed by the troops of the Vizier in the Rohilla War and defended by Hastings. State in detail the exact nature of this charge.

Explain the statement : "The Rohilla atrocities owe their birth to the malignity of Champion and Francis ; their growth to the rhetoric of Burke ; and their wide diffusion to the brilliancy and pellucid clearness of Macaulay's style."

4. Give a biographical sketch of the life of Hafiz Rahmat Khan.

5. Explain what were the relations between Hastings and Nandkumar before the trial of the latter. What part did Hastings play in the prosecution and death of Nandkumar ?

6. Narrate the proceedings at the impeachment and trial of Warren Hastings.

Explain Pitt's action in reference to it.

7. Warren Hastings has been described as "the great ruler who, by his genius and courage, raised the Company from being a body of merchants and adventurers into the most powerful State in the politics of India."

Produce the evidence necessary for the substantiation of this statement.

Or

(3) (*The Crusades.*)

N.B.—Candidates are not to attempt more than seven questions.

1. Institute a comparison between the First and the Second Crusade, particularly in respect of

- (1) the classes of persons taking part therein,
- (2) the conduct of the expedition,
- (3) the result.

What answer did St. Bernard make to the criticisms directed against him after the close of the Second Crusade ?

2. Give a sketch of the condition of Muhammadan rule in Western Asia at the outbreak of the Crusades, with a brief description of the various Muhammadan States at the time. Describe the political divisions and the altered circumstances of Muhammadan rule after the loss of Acre in 1291.

3. Write a short life of Guy de Lusignan.

4. Give an account of the part played *either* by

(a) Louis IX, *or*

(b) Frederick II

in the history of the Crusades, explaining the motives which led the monarch, whom you select, to take part in the Crusades.

5. Explain in detail the relations between the Papacy and the Crusades.

6. What were the Assizes of Jerusalem? Give an account of the system of government and the judicial organization established thereby.

7. Give a sketch of the history of the order of the Knights Templars.

8. Give an account of—

(a) the Pullani,

(b) the Assassins,

(c) the Turcoples,

(d) Kerak des Chevaliers

9. Did the Greeks of Constantinople take any part in initiating the Crusades? Explain the policy and the behaviour of the Greeks towards the Crusaders. How was the Greek Empire variously affected by the Crusades?

POLITICAL ECONOMY

N B — *Candidates are to attempt eight questions only*

1 "Political Economy is the name of that body of knowledge which relates to Wealth' What is Wealth? What mistaken ideas have formerly prevailed as to the nature of Wealth?

2 What is meant by the Territorial Division of Labour? How is it an argument for Free Trade? Criticise the argument against Free Trade, which is based upon the exhaustion of the soil in the process of Agriculture

3 "Value depends wholly upon the relation between Demand and Supply' Explain this, defining the terms used What is the relation of Labour to Value? What do you understand by the Final Utility of a Commodity?

4 How does Walker define Money? Explain and illustrate the statement that "no machine economises labour like Money" Distinguish Economic from Political Money, and mention the chief arguments against the latter.

5 What is the Ricardian Theory of Rent? State and criticise Carey's attack upon it How far is the theory in question applicable to actual circumstances?

6 'The state of Trade revolves apparently in an established cycle" What does this quotation mean and what light does it throw upon the origin of Commercial Panics?

7 Show that International Trade is governed by a difference, not in the actual cost of the commodities traded in, but in the comparative cost. Upon what does the value of an imported article depend?

8 Explain the phrase "Unearned Increment," and enumerate the arguments for and against the forfeiture of this Increment to the State

9. State and criticise the Wages Fund theory.

10. What is meant by the Abstract or English School of Political Economy? Name the most important English writers who have followed the methods of this School, and indicate the essential limitations under which it labours.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

BLUNTSCHLI ; BAGEHOT ; STRACHEY ; ARISTOTLE.

N.B.—*Eight questions only to be attempted.*

1. Explain the theory according to which the State is founded on a Contract, and set forth the objections to which it is open. Develop, in contrast, the view of the State being founded on the social impulses of human Nature. What are Aristotle's views as to the origin of the State?

2. Give a summary account of the position and functions of the Privileged Classes (Estates) in the middle ages. Wherein did they differ from Castes? Trace the history of the gradual growth of the Citizen Class. Explain the principle of modern classes.

3. Give an account of the general characteristics and defects of States ruled theoretically. Describe some particular theocracy or theocracies known to you from History. Why is Theocracy specially met with in the early history of Mankind?

4. On what principles does Aristotle decide the question which form of Government is best? Whereon, according to him does the stability of States depend, and which are the chief causes he assigns for the overthrow--

- (1) of governments in general, and
- (2) of oligarchies and democracies in particular.

5. What constitutes the essential principle of Aristocracy ? What are the advantages and disadvantages connected with his form of government ?

6. Distinguish between direct and representative Democracy. Point out the characteristics of direct Democracy, and the peculiar dangers to which it is liable. Illustrate your remarks by the History of the Athenian Democracy. Show why direct Democracy cannot exist in modern States.

7. Develop Bagehot's view that the strength of the English Constitution lies in the close union of the executive and legislative powers. Explain on what grounds Bagehot ascribes to the English system of Cabinet Government great importance for the political instruction of the nation.

8. Bagehot maintains that the House of Commons is able to discharge its functions efficiently—

(1) because it is an organised body, and

(2) because most of its members are men of moderate views.

Fully explain this.

Distinguish between what Bagehot calls compulsory and voluntary constituencies, and show the disadvantages connected with the latter system.

9. Describe the nature of the Land Revenue in British India. Contrast its incidence under British Government with that under Native Government. How is Land Revenue distinguished from taxation proper ?

10. Give an account of the conditions under which the foreign trade of India is carried on. Explain the manner in which the payments due by India to England are made. Explain the effects of the circumstance that the two countries have not had the same standard of value.

Or

BLUNTSCHLI, BAGEHOT; STRACHEY, SEELEY.

N B—Eight questions only to be attempted.

1 Define according to Seeley, the function of Political Science Show what constitutes the novelty of Seeley's views Distinguish the scientific and the literary element in the task of the Historian

2 Show that difference in natural conditions leads to the establishment of the City State on the one, and of the Country State on the other side Indicate the special contrivance through which government in Country States is rendered feasible Illustrate your remarks from history

3. Give a summary account of the position and functions of the Privileged Classes (Estates) in the middle ages Trace the history of the gradual growth of the Citizen Class Explain the principle of modern classes

4. Explain the theory according to which the State is founded on a contract, and set forth the objections to which it is open. Develop, in contrast, the view of the State being based on the social impulses of human Nature

5. Give an account of the general characteristics and defects of States ruled theoretically Why is Theocracy specially met with in the early history of Mankind? Develop Seeley's views as to the influence of Religion on the formation of States.

6 What constitutes the essential Principle of Aristocracy. What are the advantages and disadvantages connected with this form of government? How is it distinguished from Oligarchy? Show, with Seeley, that the aristocratic principle is alive even in modern so-called democratic communities

7 Distinguish between direct and representative Democracy. Point out the characteristics of direct Democracy, and the peculiar dangers to which it is liable. Illustrate your remarks by the history of the Athenian Democracy. Show why direct Democracy cannot exist in modern States.

8 Develop Bagehot's view that the strength of the English Constitution lies in the close union of the executive and legislative powers. Explain on what grounds both Bagehot and Seeley ascribe to the English system of Cabinet Government great importance for the political instruction of the nation.

9 Bagehot maintains that the House of Commons is able to discharge its functions efficiently—

(1) because it is an organised body, and

(2) because most of its members are men of moderate views.

Fully explain this.

Distinguish between what Bagehot calls compulsory and voluntary constituencies and show the disadvantages connected with the latter system.

10 Describe the nature of the Land Revenue in British India. Contrast its incidence under British Government with that under Native Government. How is Land Revenue distinguished from taxation proper?

11. Give an account of the conditions under which the foreign trade of India is carried on. Explain the manner in which the payments due by India to England are made. Explain the effects of the circumstance that the two countries have not had the same standard of value.

B.A. & B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS, 1900.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Find the area of the triangle included between the straight lines $2y+x=5$, $y+2x=7$, $x+1=y$.

2. Prove that the equation $ax^2+2hxy+by^2=0$ represents two straight lines; and determine the conditions that they may be (1) coincident, (2) at right angles, (3) imaginary.

Obtain the separate equations of the bisectors of the straight lines whose equation is $14x^2+50xy-24y^2=0$.

3. Show how to find the equation of a system of circles every pair of which has the same radical axis.

On two circles are taken two points such that the tangents drawn each from one point to the other circle are equal; prove that the points are equidistant from the radical axis.

4. Obtain the equation to a pair of tangents drawn from an external point to the parabola $y^2=4ax$.

What is the locus of the point when the tangents are at right angles?

5. Find the locus of the middle points of all chords of an ellipse which are of constant length.

6. Prove that in a hyperbola the sum of the squares of two conjugate diameters is constant; and that the chord which joins the extremities of a pair of conjugate diameters is parallel to one of the asymptotes.

7. The equation to a conic section being

$$x^2 + y^2 + xy + x + y = 1;$$

find the co-ordinates of the centre and the semi-axes.

8. Investigate the conditions that the general equation of the second degree may represent a rectangular hyperbola.

A series of rectangular hyperbolas is drawn, each passing through a given point and touching a given line at a given point; prove that their centres lie on a circle.

9. Prove that in general two parabolas may be drawn through the four points of intersection of two conics.

Show that the parabolas drawn through the points of intersection of the conics represented by $7x^2 + 3xy + 3y^2 - 8x = 5$ and $x^2 + 3xy - y^2 + 5y = 6$ have their axes at right angles.

SECOND PAPER.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

1. Differentiate with respect to x

$$(1) \frac{(2x^2 - 1) \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^3}; \quad (2) \frac{x \cos^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \quad (3) \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2} \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}.$$

2. Find the n th differential coefficient with respect to x of

$$\frac{3}{2-x-x^2}.$$

If u be a function of x , and n be a positive integer, prove

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^n (e^{ax} u) = e^{ax} \left(a + \frac{d}{dx}\right)^n u.$$

3. If $f(x)$ be a function which vanishes when $x=a$ and when $x=b$, and $f(x)$ and $f'(x)$ be both continuous between those values of x , prove that $f'(x)$ will vanish for some value of x between a and b .

Find the remainder after n terms in the expansion of

$$\tan^{-1} x$$

4 Evaluate

$$\frac{1 + \cos x}{\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \text{ when } x=1 \text{ and } \cot x \times \log \cos x \text{ when } x = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

5 If $u = \phi(x, y)$ where x and y are connected by the equation $f(x, y) = 0$, find the total differential coefficient of u with respect to x , y being regarded as a function of x

If $x = r \cos \theta$ and $y = r \sin \theta$ prove that

$$(dx)^2 + (dy)^2 = (dr)^2 + r^2 (d\theta)^2$$

6 Prove that if a parallelogram be inscribed in an ellipse the greatest possible value of the perimeter is equal to twice the diagonal of the rectangle of which the axes are adjacent sides

7 Integrate with regard to x

$$(1) \frac{x+1}{x^2 + 1 \log x}, (2) \frac{x-1}{x+1}, (3) \sin^3 x \cos^6 x;$$

and find the value of the definite integrals

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{5+4 \cos x}$$

8 Prove that the expression $\frac{1}{a+b \sin x}$ can always be integrated with regard to x

THIRD PAPER

DYNAMICS

1 Enunciate the triangle of forces

A system of forces is represented by the sides AB , BC , CD , DE of a pentagon $ABCDE$, find the magnitude and direction of the resultant

2 A square table rests on four equal legs at the corners of a horizontal plane, and a weight is placed on it at a given point distant x and y from the sides. Determine the pressure on the legs.

3 Define the term Centre of Gravity. Has every body got a centre of gravity?

Determine the position of the centre of gravity of the surface of a sphere cut off between two parallel planes.

4. Define the coefficient of friction.

A uniform rod with one end resting on a rough horizontal plane, rests against a smooth fixed cylinder in contact with the plane. If in the limiting position of equilibrium the rod is inclined at 45° to the vertical prove that $\mu = 1/\sqrt{2}$.

5 A particle moves in a straight line under the action of a force directed to a point in the line and proportional to the distance of the particle from the point. Find the work done while moving from one position to another.

Show that the work done in stretching an elastic string from length l to l^1 , is $\frac{1}{2} \frac{(l^1 - l)^2}{l} \lambda$, where λ is Hooke's constant.

6 Two smooth bodies impinge obliquely on each other, show how their subsequent motion can be determined.

An elastic ball is projected from a point in a horizontal plane in a direction making an angle of 45° with the horizon, the initial velocity being $16\sqrt{2}$ ft per second. Prove that after one rebound ($e=1/2$), the ball will hit directly an upright target distant 20 ft from the point of projection. ($g=32$)

7 Prove that the acceleration of a particle along its path is represented in magnitude and direction by the velocity of the corresponding point in the hodograph.

Hence prove that if v be the velocity of a particle at any instant, the normal acceleration is v^2/ρ , where ρ is the radius of curvature of the particle's path at that instant.

8. A particle moves so that its acceleration at any instant is always $-\mu$ times its displacement. Find the time of oscillation.

A particle is placed on the inside surface of a hemispherical bowl near the lowest point, and then allowed to fall. Find the time of oscillation.

9. Two masses are connected by a string which passes over a pulley of radius r . Find the motion when the mass of the pulley is not neglected.

10. Define radius of gyration.

Find by the integral calculus or otherwise the radius of gyration of a circular disc about an axis through its centre at right angles to the plane of the disc.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

(Not more than nine questions are to be attempted.)

1. Give a short account of the different methods employed for the determination of the density of the earth.

2. Shew that in a gas at a constant temperature, the elasticity (*i.e.*, the coefficient of compressibility) is equal to the pressure.

3. Describe the most accurate method you know, of finding the pitch of a tuning fork.

4. What are the laws of the transverse vibrations of strings? Find the pitch of the fundamental note of a string from the following data :—

Length of the string	..	..	53 c. m.
Mass per c.m. length of the string	..	..	·00328 gramme.
Stretching weight	..	..	4000 grammes.

5. A rod fixed at one end emits a note when rubbed along its length. If the pitch of the note, the length and the density of the rod, are known, explain how the longitudinal elasticity of the rod may be determined.

6. On what does the *character* of a musical sound depend? Explain how a complex note may be analysed.

7. Explain the production of 'beats.' A note of 220 and another of 328 vibrations per second are sounded together. Each note contains the fundamental and its first two harmonics. Shew that two of the harmonics will produce beats, and find the number of beats per second.

8. Define dew point, and shew how the pressure of water vapour present in the air may be found from a knowledge of the dew point.

9. Describe and explain two methods of finding vapour densities.

10. What would be the effect of an increase of pressure on the freezing point of liquids which expand on solidification? Give reasons for your answer.

11. Define conductivity and diffusivity and explain how they are connected with each other.

12. Describe the experimental method by which the absorbing power of transparent bodies for different kinds of heat radiation may be studied.

SECOND PAPER.

LIGHT, ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

N.B.—*Full marks will be given for satisfactory answers to nine questions.*

1. Work out the relation between the distances of conjugate foci for a thin lens. Prove that the focal length is negative if the lens is thicker in the middle than at the edges.

A candle flame one metre from the plane face of a thin plano-convex lens forms an image an equal distance behind the lens, the light having been twice refracted. Another image is formed 9.09 cms. in front of the lens, the light having been twice refracted and once reflected. Find the radius of curvature of the convex face and the refractive index of the material of the lens.

2. Explain the terms,

deviation, dispersion, irrationality of dispersion,

as applied to prisms. Prove that the deviation of a ray of light by a prism is a minimum when the path of the ray in the prism is equally inclined to the faces.

Explain how irrationality of dispersion makes the construction of achromatic lenses possible.

3. A plane wave of light falls on a refracting surface; Give Huyghens' construction for finding the position of the refracted wave after any interval, and shew that the refracted wave front is the envelope of an infinite number of spherical surfaces. Deduce the sine law of refraction.

Prove that the relative retardation of two waves in passing normally through a plate of glass with parallel faces and of thickness e , is $e(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$ where μ_1 and μ_2 are the indices of refraction of the two waves in passing from air to glass.

4. Describe the phenomena known as Newton's Rings. Contrast the appearances of the rings when—

(1) sunlight,

(2) light from a sodium flame is used.

Account for the difference.

Explain how the wave length of monochromatic light may be obtained from measurements of the rings.

5. Prove that elliptic motion may be considered as the resultant of two simple harmonic motions in perpendicular directions, of the same period but different amplitudes and phases.

Given a Nicol's Prism and a quarter undulation plate, how would you use them to produce—

- (1) circularly polarized,
- (2) elliptically polarized, light?

6. Define *potential*. Prove that the magnetic potential at a point distant r from a very small magnet of magnetic moment M is $M \cos \theta / r^2$, where θ is the angle between r and the axis of the magnet.

Deduce that the magnetic potential of a magnetic shell at any point outside it is proportional to the solid angle subtended by the shell at the point

7. Describe Gauss's "Broad-side on" and "end on" positions. Prove that for equal distances between the centres of the two magnets the deflecting couple in the latter case is twice what it is in the former

8. A tube of electric force has its ends on two conductors. Assuming the law of electric action to be the inverse square, prove—

- (1) that the charges at the ends of the tube are equal but of opposite sign,
- (2) that the electric force just outside either conductor is proportional to the density of the charge on the conductor near the point

9. Describe how you would measure differences of potential in the following cases—

- (1) two conductors separated by a dielectric,
- (2) two points on the same conductor, along which an electric current is passing.

Describe the Latimer Clark standard cell.

10. State Kirchhoff's laws regarding the distribution of electric currents in branched conductors. Prove that the conductivity of a number of conductors arranged in parallel is the sum of the conductivities of each, while if arranged in series, a similar relation holds for their resistances.

Describe the Bridge method of comparing resistances.

11. Explain how variations in the number of magnetic lines of force enclosed by a circuit are related to variations in the induced E. M. F.

A copper ring in a uniform magnetic field is made to rotate uniformly about a diameter; find the current in the ring at any instant when the axis of rotation is—

(1) parallel,

(2) perpendicular to the field, neglecting the self induction of the ring.

If self induction is not negligible, explain generally how you think the current would be affected.

12. Describe any form of continuous current dynamo. Shew how the working of a dynamo is determined by means of its characteristic curve. Compare the characteristic curves of a series, and a shunt-dynamo, each being run at a constant speed for all loads.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

1. Determine the specific heat of the given liquid by the method of cooling,

or

Draw the isothermal of the given mass of air for the temperature of the room between the pressures ω and 2ω .

2. Determine the refractive index of the given glass prism.

3. (1) Find what length of wire similar to the given piece has a resistance of one ohm.

(2) Compare the E. M. F's of the two given cells.

4. Find H by means of the given tangent galvanometer (whose constant can be determined by measurement of dimensions of coils) and the given copper voltameter.

(El. Ch. Equivt. of copper—00,328)

or

Find H by means of the given magnetometer.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

(NON-METALS.)

Full marks will be given for correct answers to any nine questions.

1. Describe Moissan's method of preparing Fluorine gas ; and state the properties of the gas. Indicate the grounds upon which we regard the gaseous molecule of hydrofluoric acid as HF and not as $H_2 F_2$.

2. How does Arsenic occur in nature ? What are the varieties of Arsenious Oxide ; and how can they be prepared ? State the reactions of $H_3 AsO_3$ solution with (a) $H_2 S$, (b) $H_2 S$ in presence of $HCl Aq$, (c) $Ag NO_3 Aq$ in neutral solution, and (d) $CuSO_4 Aq$ in presence of KOH in excess.

3. Indicate with examples the several methods employed for the determination of Atomic weights, discussing critically how far the method of isomorphism is a reliable and valid method.

4. Explain the nature of Chemical affinity, illustrating with examples the influence of pressure, heat, state of aggregation, light, and mass upon chemical action.

5. (a) Define and exemplify the chief laws of Thermo-Chemistry.

(b) From the data noted below, calculate the heat of oxidation of Carbon to Carbon Monoxide and of Tin to Stannous Oxide. Also account for the difference, if any, between Carbon and Tin with regard to

the heat of oxidation to monoxide compared with the heat of oxidation of monoxide to dioxide, assuming that an atom of each of the two elements becomes first monoxide and next dioxide.

$$Sn=118$$

Heat of combustion of Carbon to CO_2 = 8080

" " " of Carbon monoxide = 2403

" " " of Tin to SnO_2 = 1147

" " " of Stannous oxide = 519.

6. Describe in detail a method for determining the composition of Ammonia gas.

7. Define the terms *acid*, *base*, and *salt*. What is a basic salt? Are $HgSO_4$, $2HgO$ and Fe_2O_3 , SO_4 basic salts or are they normal salts? State reasons.

8. How would you test a gas to ascertain whether it is Acetylene, or Methane, or Ethylene? How much CO_2 and H_2O will result from the combustion of 100 c.c. of Acetylene collected at $15^\circ C$ and under 740 m.m. pressure?

9. Write a concise chemical Essay on the manufacture of oil of vitriol, making your statements precise by equations wherever possible.

10. Describe fully the improved method of extracting Iodine from sea-weeds. Also state the reactions of Iodine with (a) SO_2 Aq, (b) H_2S , (c) H_2S Aq, (d) NH_3 Aq, and (e) $Na_2S^{2}O_3$ Aq.

11. State shortly how you would prepare the following substances in the laboratory—

(a) Phosphoretted Hydrogen.

(b) Antimoniuretted Hydrogen.

(c) Acetylene.

What are the chief properties of each?

SECOND PAPER.

N.B.—Nine questions are to be attempted. Two from part A, two from part B, four from part C, and one from part D.

A.

1. When pure aluminium is dissolved in pure soda, and the liberated hydrogen burnt, the weight of water thus produced is equal to the weight of the metal dissolved : from this relation calculate the equivalent weight of aluminium in relation to hydrogen. Explain why the atomic weight of aluminium should be 27.

2. Write out an equation representing the action of potassium permanganate on a solution of ferrous sulphate in dilute sulphuric acid, and calculate the quantity of permanganate which should be dissolved in a litre of water so that 1 c.c. of the solution would just convert 0.056 gram of ferrous iron into ferric.

$$[K=39, Mn=55, Fe=56.]$$

3. 100 grams of a mixture of calcium, and barium, carbonate when treated with hydrochloric acid yield 21.549 litres of carbon dioxide at 30°C. and 751.5 m.m. pressure. Calculate the composition of the mixture of the carbonates.

[The tension of aqueous vapour at 30°C. is 31.5 m.m.]

$$Ca=40, Ba=137.]$$

B.

4. State the law of Dulong and Petit, and point out the apparent exceptions to this generalization.

What modification of the law is required in order to include the apparent exceptions ?

5. State and shortly explain the Periodic Law of Chemical Elements, and define the terms, *period*, *group* and *family* as used in connection with it.

6 Explain the meaning of the terms (a) equivalent, (b) molecular weight, and describe how one of them can be determined.

7 State the laws of electrolysis. A current of electricity is passed through platinum electrodes into solutions of silver nitrate, copper sulphate and dilute sulphuric acid. What weight of copper and of silver will be liberated by the time 50 cc of hydrogen collected over water at 760 mm pressure and 30°C have been set free? [Tension of aqueous vapour at 30°C is 31.5 mm]

C

8 Starting from manganese dioxide, explain precisely how you would prepare the following compounds —

manganous oxide, manganic oxide,
manganous chloride, manganous sulphate,
and potassium permanganate

Briefly describe the properties of each of these compounds

9 Describe briefly the processes employed in the manufacture of the following compounds on a large scale sodium carbonate, white lead

10 What are the common ores of iron? Describe in order the reactions which occur in the blast furnace as the charge descends to the hearth in the manufacture of cast iron.

11 Describe a method of extracting lead from its ores, and of separating small quantities of silver from the metal thus obtained.

12. What is the action of water in excess on mercuric and mercurous nitrates and of a solution of ammonia on the two chlorides of mercury?

13 Give the modes of formation, and compare the properties, of the oxides and chlorides of magnesium, zinc and mercury.

D

14 Describe the changes which occur when the following substances are heated in contact with air —

- (a) vermilion,
- (b) lead nitrate,
- (c) arsenious sulphide,
- (d) microcosmic salt,
- (e) ferrous sulphate,
- (f) hydrated crystals of aluminium chloride,
- (g) potassium perchlorate and potassium dichromate

Express changes where possible by equations

PRACTICAL

I When potassium chlorate is heated, it melts and gives off oxygen (temp 360°), but soon begins to partially solidify owing to the formation of potassium perchlorate and the evolution of oxygen stops unless the perchlorate is decomposed by application of stronger heat

From the mixture of KClO_4 and KCl thus obtained, the KCl is separated by solution in cold water and filtration. The residue is washed with warm hydrochloric acid to decompose any chlorate and again washed with cold water.

From the sample of KClO_3 given, prepare both pure KClO_4 and pure KCl .

II Analyse the given salts.

The salts were —

- 1. Dilute sulphuric acid.
- 2. Lead acetate.
- 3. Calcium phosphate
- 4. Magnesium carbonate.

Time allowed, two hours

III From the potassium chlorate supplied, prepare a sample of potassium chloride and also of potassium perchlorate.

Directions for the operations were given

Time allowed, two hours

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1900.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

(Nineteenth Century Poetry.)

1. (a) *Mathew Arnold says of Wordsworth :—*

‘But where will Europe’s later hour
Again find Wordsworth’s healing power?’

and

‘The cloud of mortal destiny
Others will front it fearlessly —
But who, like him, will put it by?’

Set forth the characteristic qualities of Wordsworth’s poetry referred to in these lines.

- (b) Wordsworth held that there was no essential difference between the language of poetry and that of prose. Examine the truth of this view, with reference to Wordsworth’s own poetic diction.

2. *State the leading thought of the Ode on the Intimations of Immortality. Explain, in detail, the following passage :—*

[Not for these I raise
The song of thanks and praise ;]
But for those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things,
Fallings from us, vanishings ;
Blank misgivings of a Creature
Moving about in worlds not realised,
High instincts before which our mortal Nature
Did tremble like a guilty thing surprised ;
But for those first affections,
Those shadowy recollections,

Which, be they what they may,
 Are yet the fountain light of all our day,
 Are yet a master light of all our seeing ;
 Uphold us, cherish, and have power to make
 Our noisy years seem moments in the being
 Of the eternal Silence.

3. (a) A critic says 'The real is the true world for a great poet, but it was not Shelley's world.' Must we then say that Shelley was not a great poet?

(b) It is often maintained that Shelley's longer poems are incoherent and unsatisfactory, despite their grand passages and splendid imagery. Examine the truth of this assertion with regard to *Adonais*. How does Shelley, in *Adonais*, characterise himself?

(c) *Explain the following stanzas :—*

'He is made one with Nature. There is heard
 His voice in all her music, from the moan
 Of thunder to the song of night's sweet bird.
 He is a presence to be felt and known
 In darkness and in light, from herb and stone ;
 Spreading itself where'er that Power may move
 Which has withdrawn his being to its own,
 Which wields the world with never-weary'd love,
 Sustains it from beneath, and kindles it above.'

'He is a portion of that loveliness
 Which once he made more lovely. He doth bear
 His part, while the One Spirit's plastic stress
 Sweeps through the dull dense world ; compelling there
 All new successions to the forms they wear ;
 Torturing the unwilling dross that checks its flight,
 To its own likeness as each mass may bear ;
 And bursting in its beauty and its might
 From trees and beasts and men into the heaven's light.'

4 Give a concise analysis of the main ideas or feelings expressed in *one* of the following poems —

Dejection—an Ode, Ode on a Grecian Urn, Ode to the West wind, Rabbi Ben Ezra, Rugby Chapel

5 Point out the main groups of poems into which 'In Memoriam' naturally divides itself. Distinguish the individual and the universal element in 'In Memoriam'. Indicate—illustrating your remarks by quotations—the nature of the great problems troubling the Poet's mind. Tennyson has been said to fail in passion. Do you admit the validity of this criticism, and if so, with what limitations?

6 *Explain the following passage.* —

And he, shall be,
Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who roll'd the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him fanes of fruitless prayer,

Who trusted God was love indeed
And love Creation's final law—
Tho' Nature red in tooth and claw
With ravine, shriek'd against his creed—

Who loved, who suffer'd countless ills,
Who battled for the True, the Just,
Be blown about the desert dust,
Or seal'd within the iron hills?

No more? A monster then, a dream,
A discord—Dragons of the prime,
That tare each other in their slime,
Were mellow music match'd with him

7 Refer the following extracts to their context, and write short explanatory notes on them :—

- (a) The floating clouds their state shall lend
To her, for her the willow bend ;
Nor shall she fail to see
Even in the motions of the storm
Grace that shall mould the Maiden's form
By silent sympathy.
- (b) O Lady ! we receive but what we give,
And in our life alone does nature live
Ours is her wedding garment, ours her shroud !
And would we aught behold, of higher worth,
Than that inanimate cold world allowed
To the poor loveless ever anxious crowd,
Ah ! from the soul itself must issue forth,
A light, a glory, a fair luminous cloud
Enveloping the earth—
And from the soul itself must there be sent
A sweet and potent voice, of its own birth,
Of all sweet sounds the life and element.
- (c) Another Athens shall arise,
And to remoter time
Bequeath, like sunset to the skies,
The splendour of its prime,
And leave, if nought so bright may live,
All earth can take or heaven can give
- (d) Then, welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sting that bids not sit nor stand but go !
Be our joys three parts pain !
Strive, and hold cheap the strain ;
Learn, nor account the pang, dare, never grudge the
throe !

For thence,—a paradox
 Which comforts while it mocks,—
 Shall life succeed in that it seems to fail :
 What I aspired to be,
 And was not, comforts me :
 A brute I might have been, but would not sink i' the
 scale.

- (e) Meet is it changes should control
 Our being, lest we rust in ease,
 We all are changed by still degrees
 All but the basis of the soul.

So let the change which comes be free
 To ingroove itself with that which flies
 And work, a joint of state that plies
 Its office, moved with sympathy.

A saying, hard to shape in act ;
 For all the past of time reveals
 A bridal dawn of thunder-peals,
 Wherever Thought hath wedded Fact.

SECOND PAPER.

1. (1) Show how the pathos in *Samson Agonistes* is gradually deepened from the entrance of the hero to the final catastrophe.

(2) *Express in simple prose, so as to bring out the full meaning, the sentiments of the Chorus :—*

- (a) Just are the ways of God
 And justifiable to men :
 Unless there be who think not God at all ;
 If any be they walk obscure ;
 For of such doctrine never was there school,
 But the heart of the fool,
 And no man therein doctor but himself.

- (b) God of our fathers, what is man !
That thou towards him with hand so various,
(Or might I say contrarious ?)
Temper'st thy providence through his short course,
Not evenly, as thou rul'st
The angelic orders, and inferior creatures mute,
Irrational and brute.
- (c) All is best, though we oft doubt,
What the unsearchable dispose
Of highest Wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close.
Oft he seems to hide his face,
But unexpectedly returns ;
And to his faithful champion hath in place
Bore witness gloriously.

2. (1) In what respects may *Comus* be regarded as an allegory? How does its moralizing strain affect its merits as a masque?

(2) *Express in your own words the thoughts here suggested :—*

- (a) How charming is divine Philosophy !
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
- (b) Against the threats
Of malice or of sorcery, or that power
Which erring men call Chance, this I hold firm ;
Virtue may be assailed, but never hurt,
Surprised by unjust force, but not enthrall'd ;
Yea, even that which Mischief meant most harm
Shall in the happy trial prove most glory.
- (c) Mortals, that would follow me,
Love Virtue ; she alone is free,

She can teach ye how to climb
Higher than the sphyry chime ;
Or, if Virtue feeble were,
Heaven itself would stoop to her.

3. *What is the doctrine taught in the last line of this Sonnet ?
Show how the preceding lines lead up to it.*

When I consider that my light is spent
Ere half my days in this dark world and wide,
And that one talent which is death to hide
Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent
To serve herewith my Maker, and present
My true account, lest, he returning chide,
"Doth God exact day-labour, light denied ?"
I fondly ask. But Patience, to prevent
That murmur, soon replies, "God doth not need
Either man's work or his own gifts. Who best
Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best. His state
Is kingly ; thousands at his bidding speed,
And post o'er land and ocean without rest ;
They also serve who only stand and wait.

4. (1) What are the special excellencies of Dryden's satire which distinguish it from that of his predecessors ? Refer to passages in illustration.

(2) *What do these lines imply ? and to whom and to what do they refer ?*

(a) And nobler is a limited command,
Given by the love of all your native land,
Than a successive title, long and dark,
Drawn from the mouldy rolls of Noah's ark.

(b) But far more numerous was the herd of such
Who think too little and who talk too much,
These out of mere instinct, they know not why,
Adored their father's God and property,
And by the same blind benefit of Fate
The Devil and the Jebusites did hate.

(c) Maintains the multitude can never err,
 And sets the people in the papal chair,
 The reason's obvious, interest never lies,
 The most have still their interest in their eyes,
 The power is always theirs, and power is ever wise
 Almighty Crowd! thou shortenest all dispute,
 Power is thy essence, wit thy attribute!
 Nor faith nor reason make thee at a stay,
 Thou leap'st o'er all eternal truths in thy Pindaric way!

(d) The hoary prince in majesty appeared,
 High on a throne of his own labours reared.
 At his right hand our Young Ascanius sat,
 Rome's other hope and pillar of the state.
 His brows thick fogs instead of glories grace,
 And lambent dulness played around his face.

5. (1) Examine Pope's Essay on Man with regard to the suitability of the subject for poetic treatment and the poet's fitness for dealing with it.

(2) *Explain each passage in detail, and state the train of argument suggested:—*

(a) The first almighty cause
 Acts not by partial but by general laws;
 The exceptions few; some change since all began!
 And what created perfect? Why then man?

(b) The eternal art educating good from ill
 Grafts on this passion our best principle;
 'Tis thus the mercury of man is fix'd,
 Strong grows the virtue by his nature mix'd,
 The dross cements what else were too refined
 And in one interest body acts with mind.

(c) Nor think, in nature's state they blindly trod;
 The state of nature was the reign of God.

(d) A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
 An honest man's the noblest work of God.

THIRD PAPER.

1. (1) "The time is out of joint ; O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right."

What was there in the character of Hamlet and the difficulties and dangers that beset him to suggest this thought to his mind ? What is its bearing on the action of the Play ? How is the thought justified in the course of the action ?

(2) *Under what circumstances were these soliloquies uttered ? Give the general purport of each, and explain the precise force of the words and phrases in thick type :—*

- (a) How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world !
Fie on't ! ah fie ! 'tis an unweeded garden,
That grows to seed ; things rank and gross in nature
Possess it merely.

- (b) What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he should weep for her ? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the cue for passion
That I have ? He would drown the stage with tears
And cleave the general ear with horrid speech,
Make mad the guilty and appal the free,
Confound the ignorant, and amaze indeed
The very faculties of eyes and ears.

- (c) What is a man,
If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed ? a beast, no more,
Sure, he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and god-like reason
To fust in us unused.

2. (1) Give an estimate of Antony's character as sketched by the several persons in the drama.

(2) *What is meant by Enobarbus acting the part of chorus in play? Give the general drift of the following remarks and their application to the special circumstances :—*

(a) Under a compelling occasion let women die ; it were a pity to cast them away for nothing.

(b) Would we had all such wives, that the men might go to wars with the women.

(c) That truth should be silent I had almost forgot

(d) I see men's judgments are
A parcel of their fortunes ; and things outward
Do draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike

(e) When valour preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with.

3. (1) What are the characteristics of a pastoral Comedy as exemplified in *As You Like It* ?

(2) *Express fully the thoughts here suggested in the reflections of the melancholy Jaques.*

(a) O noble fool !
A worthy fool ! Motley's the only wear.

(b) He that a fool doth very wisely hit
Doth very foolishly, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the bob ; if not,
The wise man's folly is anatomized
Even by the squandering glances of the fool.

(c) All the worlds a stage,
And all the men and women merely players.

- (d) It is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and indeed the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadness.

4. (1) The Winter's Tale has been censured for its want of Unity, for instances of improbability in the working out of the plot, and for the union of Tragedy with Comedy. Examine the merits of this criticism.

(2) *Give the general purport of these passages interpreting each as a manifestation of the character of the speaker :—*

- (a) Make that thy question, and go rot !
Dost think I am so muddy, so unsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation
Without ripe moving to it ? Would I do this ?
Could man so blench ?

- (b) If industriously
I play'd the fool, it was my negligence,
Not weighing well the end ; if ever fearful
To do a thing where I the issue doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wisest.

- (c) Good my lords,
I am not prone too weeping, as our sex
Commonly are ; the want of which vain dew
Perchance shall dry your pities : but I have
That honourable grief lodged here which burns
Worse than tears down : beseech you all, my lords,
With thoughts so qualified as your charities
Shall best instruct you, measure me ; and so
The king's will be perform'd.

- (d) 'Tis such as you
That creep like shadows by him and do sigh
At each his needless heavings, such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking ; I
Do come with words as medicinal as true,
Honest as either, to purge him of that humour
That presses him from sleep.

5. *Explain with reference to the context :—*

- (a) I'll queen it no inch further,
But milk my ewes and weep.
- (b) Who being, as I am, littered under Mercury,
Was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles.
- (c) And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot, and rot,
And thereby hangs a tale.
- (d) Your If is the only peace-maker ; much virtue in If.
- (e) Though this be madness, yet there is method in't.
- (f) For 'tis the sport to have the enginer
Hoist with his own petar.
- (g) There's a divinity that shapes our ends
Rough-hew them how we will.
- (h) My salad days
When I was green in judgment.
- (i) Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety.
- (j) Ah, this thou should'st have done,
And not have spoken on't. In me 'tis villany ;
In thee 't had been good service.

FOURTH PAPER.

1. (a) *Translate into modern English prose the following extracts :—*

- (1) The reule of saint Maure or of saint Beneit,
By causé that it was old and som-del streit,
This ilke monk leet olde thinges pace,
And held after the newe world the space.
He yaf nat of that text a pulled hen,
That seith, that hunters been nat holy men ;
Ne that a monk, whan he is cloisterlees,
Is likned til a fish that is waterlees ;
This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloistre.
But thilke text held he nat worth an oistre.
- (2) A morwe, whan that day bigan to springe,
Up roos our host, and was our aller cok,
And gadrede us togidre, alle in a flok,
And forth we riden, a htel more than pas,
Un-to the watering of saint Thomas.
And there our host bigan his hors areste,
And seyde ; ' Lordinges heikneth if you leste.
Ye woot your forward, and I it you recorde.
If even song and morwe song accorde,
Lat se now who shal telle the firste tale.
- (3) Swelleth the brest of Arcite, and the sore
Encresseth at his herte more and more.
The clothered blood, for any lechecraft,
Corrupteth, and is in his bouk y laft,
That nother veyne-blood, ne ventusinge,
Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helpinge.
- (4) Allas ! ye lordes, many a fals flatour
Is in your courtes, and many a losengeour,
That plesen you wel more, by my feith,
Than he that soothfastness unto you seith.
Redeth Ecclesiaste of flaterye ;
Beth war, ye lordes, of hir trecherye.

- (b) Give the meaning of the following words :—

fother, contek, ayel, champartye, gree, yelpe

2. Enlarge and illustrate the following critical remarks :—

- (a) Chaucer is the first great poet who has treated To-day as if it were as good as Yesterday, the first who held up a mirror to contemporary life in its infinite variety of high and low, of humour and pathos — *Louell*.
- (b) The characters of Chaucer's Pilgrims are the characters which compose all nations and ages.—*Blake*.

3. Describe briefly—

The Knight, The Prioress, The Clerk and The Parson.

4. Write short explanatory notes to the following passages :—

- (a) The God obayde, and, calling forth straightway
A diverse dreame out of his prison darke,
Delivered it to him, and down did lay
His heavie head, devoide of careful carke,
Whose sences all were straight benumbed and starke.
He backe returning by the yvorie dore,
Remounted up as light as chearefull larke ;
And on his litle winges the dreame he bore
In hast unto his lord, where he him left afore.
- (b) Melting in teares, then gan she thus lament ;
The wretched woman, whom unhappy howre
Hath now made thrall to your commandement,
Before that angry heavens list to lowre,
And fortune false betraide me to your powre,
Was, (O what now availeth that I was !)
Borne the sole daughter of an Emperour,
He that the wide West under his rule has,
And high hath set is throne, where Tiberis doth pas.

- (c) Whoso in pompe of proud estate (quoth she)
Does swim, and bathes himselfe in courtly blis,
Does waste his daies in darke obscurit  e,
And in oblivion ever buried is :
Where ease abounds, yt's eath to do amis ;
But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot so easie mis.
Abroad in armes, at home in studious kind
Who seekes with painfull toile, shall honor soonest find.
- (d) Them in twelve troupes their captein did dispart,
And round about in fittest steades did place,
Where each might best offened his proper part,
And his contrary object most deface,
As every one seem'd meetest in that cace.

5. Give a short analysis of the First Book of **The Faery Queene**, and interpret the two allegories that underlie the tale.

6. Give the main features of Spenser's description of **Avarice** and **Envy**.

7. (a) Explain the term **Humour** in the title **Every Man In His Humour**.

(b) Give the dates of the **quarto** and **folio** editions of the play, and notice the main points of difference between them.

(c) To what date may the **Prologue** be assigned ? Give reasons for your answer, and discuss briefly the question of allusions to Shakespeare.

8. (a) *Write short explanatory notes to the following passages :—*

(1) If the worst of 'hem be not worth your journey, draw your bill of charges, as unconscionable as any Guild-hall verdict will give it you, and you shall be allowed your viaticum.

- (2) My son, I hope, hath met within my threshold
 None of these household precedents, which are strong,
 And swift, to rape youth to their precipice.
 But let the house at home be nere so clean—
 Swept, or kept sweet from filth, nay dust and cobwebs,
 If he will live abroad with his companions,
 In dung and leystals, it is worth a fear :
 Nor is the danger of conversing less
 Then all that I have mentioned of example.
- (3) Oh, its your only fine humour, Sir ; your true melancholy
 breeds your perfect fine wit, Sir. I am melancholy
 myself, divers times, Sir, and then do I no more but
 take pen and paper, presently, and overflow you half a
 score, or a dozen of sonnets at a sitting.
- (4) Fasting-days ! what tell you me of fasting-days ? 'Slid,
 would they were all on a light fire for me ! they say
 the whole world shall be consum'd with fire one day,
 but would I had these Ember-weeks and villainous
 Fridays burnt in the mean time, and then—
- (5) 'Fore God, not I, and I might have been joined patten
 with one of the seven wise masters for knowing him.
 He had so writhen himself into the habit of one of
 your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-
 eaten gentlemen of the round ; such as have vowed to
 sit on the skirts of the city, let your provost and his
 half-dozen halberdiers do what they can ; and have
 translated begging out of the old hackney-pace to
 a fine easy amble, and make it run as smooth off the
 tongue as a shove-groat shilling.
- (b) Annotate briefly :—
 anatomy — copesmate — mechanical — flashing bravery
 — blaze of gentry — a crackt three farthings —
 ominous a fruit as the fico — she has me i' the wind—
 claps his dish at the wrong man's door.

FIFTH PAPER

- 1 (a) Mention the chief evils and abuses complained of by More as ripe in his day, and comment on the remedies suggested by him
- (b) Among the Utopians what principles regulate labour? What are their sentiments regarding war? In their moral philosophy, what is regarded as the *summum bonum* or chief good ;

2 (a) *Modernise the following passages —*

(1) They care not whether they sell for readye money, or els upon truste to be payed at a daye, and to have the mooste parte in debtes But in so doyng they never followe the credence of privat men but the assuraunce or warrauntise of the whole citie, by instrumentes and writings made in that behalfe accordingly When the daye of paiement is come and expired, the citie gathereth up the debte of the private debtoures, and putteth it into the common boxe, and so longe hath the use und profite of it, untill the Utopians their creditours demaunde it The mooste parte of it they never aske For that thyng whiche is to them no profite to take it from other, to whom it is profitable they thinke it no righte nor conscience

(2) Whosoever cummeth thether to see the lande, beinge excellent in anye gytte of wytte or throughe muche and longe journieng wel expenssed and sene in the knowledge of many countreies, him they receve and interteyne wondrous gentilly and lovinglye For they have delite to heare what is done in everye lande, howbeit verye fewe merchaunte men come thether For what shoulde they bring thether, onles it were non, or els gold and silver, whiche they hadde rather carrye home agayne? Also such thinges as are to be caryed oute of there lande, they thinke it more wysedome to carry that yere furthe themselves, then that other shoulde come thether to fytche it, to thentente they maye the better knowe the out lundes on everye syde of them, and kepe in use the feate and knowledge of sailinge.

(b) Give the meaning of the following expressions :—

covene, — handy occupation, — townes of husbandrie, a piety fardel, — in a good staye, — taken with the maner, — to pike a thanke, — overlying his own death, — let him doe cost not above his power.

3 To what date would you assign the composition of *Sidney's Apologie For Poetrie* ? Give reasons for your decision

4 Annotate and explain —

- (a) For that wise Solon was directly a poet it is manifest, having written in verse the notable fable of the *Atlantick Island* which was continued by Plato And truly even Plato whosoever well considereth, shall find that in the body of his work though the inside and strength were philosophy, the skin as it were and beauty depended most of poetry
- (b) That imitation whereof poetry is, hath the most convenience of nature of all other ; insomuch that, as Aristotle saith, those things which in themselves are horrible, as cruel battles, unnatural monsters, are made in poetical imitation delightful
- (c) But truly I imagine, it falleth out with these poet-whippers as with some good women who often are sick, but in faith they cannot tell where So the name of poetry is odious to them, but neither his cause nor effects, neither the sum that contains him, nor the particularities descending from him, give any fast handle to their carping dispraise
- (d) I know some will say it is a mingled language And why not so much the better, taking the best of both the other ? Another will say it wanteth grammar. Nay truly, it hath that praise that it wanteth not grammar For grammar it might have, but it needs it not, being so easy in itself, and so void of those cumbersome differences of cases, genders, moods and

tenses, which, I think, was a piece of the Tower of Babylon's curse, that a man should be put to school to learn his mother-tongue. But for the uttering sweetly and properly the conceits of the mind, which is the end of speech, that hath it equally with any other tongue in the world ; and is particularly happy in compositions of two or three words together, near the Greek, far beyond the Latin,—which is one of the greatest beauties can be in a language.

5. How does Sidney deal with the argument that 'Plato banished Poets out of his Commonwealth' ?

6. *Write short explanatory notes to the following passages :—*

- (a) Such men, in other men's calamities, are, as it were, in season, and are ever on the loading part : not so good as the dogs that licked Lazarus' sores, but like flies that are still buzzing upon anything that is raw, that make it their practice to bring men to the bough, and yet have never a tree for the purpose in their garden, as Timon had.
- (b) If a man deal with another upon conditions, the start or first performance is all : which a man cannot reasonably demand, except either the nature of the thing be such which must go before ; or else a man can persuade the other party, that he shall still need him in some other thing ; or else that he be counted the honestest man.
- (c) In some cases of great enterprise upon charge and adventure, a composition of gloriois natures doth put life into business ; and those that are of solid and sober natures, have more of the ballast than of the sail. In fame of learning the flight will be slow without some feathers of ostentation.

- (d) During that triumvirate of Kings, King Henry the Eighth of England, Francis the First, King of France, and Charles the Fifth, Emperor, there was such a watch kept that none of the three could win a palm of ground, but the other two would straightways balance it, either by confederation, or, if need were, by war, and would not in any wise take up peace at interest.
- (e) There is nothing more frequent than to find a tailor breaking his rest on the affairs of Europe, and to see a cluster of porters sitting upon the ministry.
- (f) In the poetical quarter, I found there were poets who had no monuments, and monuments which had no poets. I observed, indeed, that the present war had filled the church with many of those uninhabited monuments, which had been erected to the memory of persons whose bodies were perhaps buried in the plains of Blenheim, or in the bosom of the ocean.
- (g) Another virtuoso of my acquaintance will not allow the cat-call to be older than Thespis, and is apt to think that it appeared in the world soon after the ancient comedy ; for which reason it has still a place in our dramatic entertainments : nor must I here omit what a curious gentleman who is lately returned from his travels, has more than once assured me, namely, that there was lately dug up at Rome the statue of a Momus, who holds an instrument in his right hand very much resembling our modern cat-call.
- (h) This discourse held till we came to the Tower ; for our first visit was to the lions. My friend, who had a great deal of talk with their Keeper, inquired very much after their health, and whether none of them had fallen sick upon the taking of Perth, and the

flight of the Pretender? and hearing that they never were in better health in their lives, I found he was extremely startled : for he had learned from his cradle, that the lions in the Tower were the best judges of the title of our British kings, and always sympathized with our sovereigns.

7. Give a connected summary of Bacon's *Essay Of Studies*.

SIXTH PAPER.

1. (1) "Sheridan's art is theatrical rather than dramatic." Explain this, and illustrate from the plot and characters in the *Rivals*.

(2) *Explain these passages from the Prologue and Epilogue and point out their connection with the play :—*

(a) Such dire encroachments to prevent in time,
Demands the critic's voice—the poet's rhyme.
Can our light scenes add strength to holy laws ;
Such puny patronage but hurts the cause :
Fair virtue scorns our feeble aid to ask :
And moral truth disdain's the trickster's mask.

(b) But ye more cautious, ye nice-judging few,
Who give to beauty only beauty's due,
Though friends to love—ye view with deep regret
Our conquests marr'd, our triumphs incomplete,
Till polish'd wit more lasting charms disclose,
And judgment fix the darts that beauty throws !

2. (1) Compare Carlyle's mode of interpreting History with the theory to which it is directly opposed.

(2) *Amplify the thoughts here expressed, so as to bring out the author's meaning :—*

(a) The rudest ideal that man ever formed ; which still shows itself in the latest forms of our spiritual culture. Higher considerations have to teach us that the God Wish is not the true God.

- (b) Difficulty, Abnegation, Martyrdom, death, are the allurements that act on the heart of man.
- (c) The Beautiful is higher than the Good, the Beautiful includes in it the Good.
- (d) When Belief waxes uncertain, Practice too becomes unsound.
- (e) The Valet does not know a Hero when he sees him.
- (f) Dupes indeed are many : but of all dupes, there is none so fatally situated as he who lives in undue terror of being duped.

3. (1) How does Froude distinguish between real Social Progress and Progress falsely so-called ?

(2) *What bearing have the following passages on his arguments ?—*

- (a) The Roman in the time of the Antonines might have looked back with the same feelings on the last years of the Republic. Yet during that very epoch, and in the midst of all that prosperity, the heart of the empire was dying out of it.
- (b) It is said that men are much richer than they were, that luxury is its natural consequence, and is directly beneficial to the community as creating fresh occupations and employing more labour.
- (c) Education has two aspects. On one side it is the cultivation of man's reason, the development of his spiritual nature. It means also the equipping of a man to earn his own living.

4. (1) Illustrate from the novel you have read, and account for, the power George Eliot has of awakening in the reader a vivid interest in the humblest characters and the most homely details of life.

(2) *Explain each of the following philosophic reflections, with special reference to the incident which gives rise to it :—*

- (a) A shadowy conception of power that by much persuasion can be induced to refrain from inflicting harm, is the shape most easily taken by the sense of the invisible in the minds of men who have always been pressed close by primitive wants, and to whom a life of hard toil has never been illumined by any enthusiastic religious faith.
- (b) The subtle and varied pains springing from the higher sensibility that accompanies higher culture, are perhaps less pitiable than that dreary absence of im-
personal enjoyment and consolation which leaves rude minds to the perpetual urgent companionship of their own griefs and discontents.
- (c) A dull mind, once arriving at an inference that flatters a desire, is rarely able to retain the impressions that the notion from which the inference started was purely problematic.
- (d) Favourable Chance is the god of all men who follow their own devices instead of obeying a law they believe in.
- (e) The prevarication and white lies which a mind that keeps itself ambitiously pure is as uneasy under as a great artist under the false touches that no eye detects but his own, are worn as lightly as mere trimmings when once his actions have become a lie.
- (f) Yes, there was a sort of refuge which always comes with the prostration of thought under an overpowering passion, it was that expectation of impossibilities, that belief in contradictory images, which is still distinct from madness, because it is capable of being dissipated by the external fact.

SEVENTH PAPER.

(Unseen Passages)

1. The fairest action of our human life
Is scorning to revenge an injury ,
For who forgives without a further strife,
His adversary's heart to him does tie,
And 'tis a firmer conquest truly said,
To win the heart, than overthrow the head.
- If we a worthy enemy do find,
To yield to worth it must be nobly done ;
But if of baser metal be his mind,
In base revenge there is no honour won
Who would a worthy courage overthrow,
And who would wrestle with a worthless foe ?
- We say our hearts are great and cannot yield ;
Because they cannot yield, it proves them poor ;
Great hearts are tasked beyond their power but seld ;
The weakest lion will the loudest roar
Truth's school for certain does this same allow,
High heartedness doth sometimes teach to bow.
- But if for wrongs we needs revenge must have,
Then be our vengeance of the noblest kind ,
Do we his body from our fury save,
And let our hate prevail against our mind ?
What can 'gainst him a greater vengeance be,
Than make his foe more worthy far than he ?

Explain the meaning of these stanzas.

2. Foil'd by our fellow-men, depress'd, outworn,
We leave the brutal world to take its way,
And *Patience* ' in another life, we say,
The world shall be thrust down, and we up-borne.

'Ah!' said Bartle sneeringly 'the women are quick enough—they're quick enough. They know the rights of a story before they hear it, and can tell a man what his thoughts are before he knows them himself.'

'Like enough,' said Mrs. Poyser; 'for the men are mostly so slow, their thoughts overrun 'em, an' they can only catch 'em by the tail. I can count a stocking-tap while a man's getting 's tongue ready; an' when he comes out wi' his speech at last, there 's little broth to be made on 't. It 's your dead chicks take the longest hatchin' Howiver, I'm not denyin' the women are foolish: God Almighty made 'em to match the men.'

'Match!' said Bartle; 'ay, as vinegar matches one's teeth. If a man says a word, his wife 'll match it with a contradiction; if he's a mind for hot meat, his wife 'll match it with cold bacon; if he laughs, she 'll match him with whimpering. She's such a match as the horse-fly is to the horse: she's got the right venom to sting him with—the right venom to sting him with.'

Reproduce in your own words the substance of the above dialogue, bringing out as clearly as you can the several points made by each speaker.

6. Life is not Dialectics. We, in these times have had lessons enough of the futility of Criticism. Our young people have thought and written much on labour and reform, and for all that they have written, neither the world nor themselves have got on a step. Intellectual tasting of life will not supersede muscular activity. If a man should consider the nicety of the passage of a piece of bread down his throat, he would starve. Objections and criticisms we have had our fill of. There are objections to every course of life and actions, and the practical wisdom infers an indifferency, from the omnipresence of objection. The whole frame of things preaches indifferency.

Life is not intellectual or critical but sturdy. Its chief good is for well-mixed people who can enjoy what they find, without question. Nature hates peeping, and our mothers speak her very sense when they say, 'Children, eat your victuals, and say no more of it.' To fill the hour—that is happiness; to fill the hour, and leave no crevice for a repentance or an approval. We live amid surfaces, and the true art of life is to skate well on them. To finish the moment, to find the journey's end in every step of the road, to live the greatest number of good hours, is wisdom. It is not the part of men, but of fanatics, or of Mathematicians, if you will, to say that the shortness of life considered, it is not worth caring whether for so short a duration we were sprawling in want, or sitting high. Since our office is with moments, let us husband them. Five minutes of to-day are worth as much to me as five minutes in the next millennium. Let us be poised, and wise, and our own to-day.

State the general purport of this passage, and explain in detail any clauses which may appear to you to need elucidation.

EIGHTH PAPER.

(Essay.)

'The connexion of Literature with the general life of a Nation, as illustrated by the history of English Literature.'

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

(Poetry.)

1. Translate into English, and explain the allusion or allusions in each of the following passages:—

چه آگاهی آمد به گاویش شاه	که شد روزگار میاوشی تباها (a)
بکردار مرغان سرش را ز تن	جدا کرد سالار آن انجم
ازین بیداریش نخچه رزار	گرفتند سپه و نهر کوهسار

بنالد همي بلبل از شاخ سرو همه بوم نوران پر از داغ و درد
 بباغ اندرون لوگ گلزار زرد يکے طشت بنه-اد زرین گروي
 به پيچيد چو گوسفندانش روي بريدند از تن سر شاهوار
 نه فر يادرس بود و نه خواستار چو اين گفته بشنيد کاژنس شاه
 سر نامدارش نگون شد ز گلا همه جامه بدريد ورخ را بکاد
 بخاک اندر آمد ز نخت بلند برفتند با نوحه ايروانيان
 بران سوگ بسته سواران ميدان همه ديده پر خون و رخساره زرد
 زبان از سياوش پر از ياد کرد

(b) شه سلامت عام کردن آن لحظه گابراهيم وار
 آتش نمروديان شد برتنش بر دو سلام
 چون ملک را بر سلامت آن سلام آمد دليل
 آسمان از خوشدلي عيدالسلامش کرد نام
 لاجرم اين ماه را آغاز و انجام است عيد
 اولش عيد الصيام است آخرش عيدالسلام
 اول اين ماه عيدي بود عيشش منقطع
 آخر اين ماه عيدي هست عيشش مستدام
 شد بخلق آن عيم ثابت از ظهور ماه بر
 شد بخلق اين عيد فائش از ديدن ماه تمام
 فطره آن يك حبيب و فطره اين يك فلوب
 عشرت آن تا بشام و عشرت اين تا قيام
 زاهد از آن عيد غمگين شاهد از اين عيد شاد
 باده در اين يك حلال و روزه در آن يك حرام
 شيخ شهر آن عيد شد بر منبر چوبين مقيم
 شاه دهر اين عيد گشتش کوسي زرین مقام

(c) سرچنان ندر هرکه او را خوف جان باشد
 بجان گر صحبت جانان بیابانی رایگان باشد
 مغیالان چیست تا حاجی عنان از کعبه بر پیچد
 خشک در راه مشایقان بساط پرندیان باشد
 ندارد با تو باز آری مگر شو ریده احوال
 که مهرش در میان جان و مهرش یورده ان باشد
 پر پرویا چرا پنهن شوی از مردم چشم
 بلی خوی پوی آنست کز مردم نهان باشد
 نخواهم رفتن از دنیا مگر در پای دیوارش
 که قادر وقت جان دادن سرم بر آستان باشد
 گر از راس تو برگردم بخیل و نا جوان مردم
 روان از من تمنا کن که فرمانت روان باشد

(d) جام او بر کوثر فروس نقشه سانی کند
 نام او بر نامه تعظیم عنوانی کند
 هرزه باشد با قیاس ریح و گرنش گر کسی
 ذکر ریح رستم و گرز نریم سانی کند
 در صلابت همچو موسی گشت و شاید گر کزو
 رخش اندر دیده اعدایش ثعبانی کند
 خسروا گر کین تو بر آسمان سازد مقام
 مشغوری بهرام گردد زهره کیوانی کند
 راس عالی تو دایم ملک و دین را تربیت
 از کمان نصرت و تأیید سلطانانی کند
 ساکنان ربع مسکون را که منقاد تو اند
 مهر تو در هر مکان چون روح حیوانی کند

2. Mention the figure or figures you meet with in the passages quoted above and state the *نحر*, the *عروص*, the *فدية* of each.

3. Compare the merit of the writings of *قاضي* with that of *ظهير فارابي*. Answer in Persian.

4. Translate into rhythmical (*مقفى*) Persian

If you look at the criminal statistics of the North-Western Provinces, which are as carefully collected as in any country of Europe, you will come to the conclusion that there is less crime than in England, and that the people are astonishingly peaceable and honest. The conclusion will be true, but if you inquire more deeply you will find, for instance, that in the North-Western Provinces there are more than 200,000 people belonging, not to barbarous tribes like the Pathans on the Afghan frontier, nor to the outcasts and scum of the community, but to classes of honourable and comparatively civilised men, who are living under the restraint of special penal laws, because from time immemorial they have killed their female children. Among all the races of India, there is none more noble than the Rajput; and among the Rajputs, the first-rank belongs to the Chauhāns. No men in India are so proud of their lineage, and they trace their descent, not from mortal ancestors, but from the sacred fire called forth on the summit of Mount Abu, by one of the sages of the Vedas, to destroy the demons who were persecuting the Brahmins and depriving the gods of their sacrifices. These people are numerous in the North-Western Provinces. In the district of Manipuri there are 30,000 of them, and not many years ago it was discovered that among them there was not a single girl. Every daughter that was born was killed. The higher the rank of the family the more constant and systematic was the crime.

SECOND PAPER.

(Poetry.)

1 Explain in Persian, so as to bring out the ordinary as well as the Soofi meanings :—

مدت شد کانش سواے او در جان ماست
 ویں تمنا بین که دائم در دل و توان ماست
 مردم چشمم خواب جگر غرقند ازان
 جسمه مهر رخس در سینه نالان ماست
 آب حیوان قطره از لعل همچون شکرش
 قرص خور عکسی ز روی آن مه تایان ماست
 تا نقت فیه من روحي شیدم شد یقین
 بر من این معنی که مازان ویم و زان ماست
 هر دلی را اطلای نیست بر اسرار عیب
 محرم این سر معنی دار علوی جان ماست
 چند گری اے مذکور شرح دیو خاموش نش
 دین ما در هو و عالم صحبت چادان ماست
 حافظا تا روز آخر شکر این نعمت گزار
 کان صنم از روز اول دارو درمان ماست

2 Explain in Persian, and mention the allusions :—

این آتششن کاسه نگر دولاب میدا داشته
 این آب کوئو کاسه بر آهنگ دریا داشته
 در دل و نور افشان شده رانجا ماهی دان شده
 ماهی ارو بریان شده یکماه نما داشته
 انجم نثار افشان او اجرا خوران از خوران او
 از ماهی بریان او نزل سدھا داشته

ماهی و قرص خورنهم حوتست و یونس در شکم
 ماهی همه گنج درم خور زر گونا داشته
 خورشید نو تأثیر بین حوتش لہین تو فیروبین
 پیمشید ماهی گیر بین ملک دنیا داشته *
 گنج بہار آںک روان میخ از دہای گنج بن
 رخس صاحب آنک دوان وز برف مرا داشته

3. Translate into English, and state to what this piece refers :—

یذکر نو بلقی خلیلا موتیا	نوی بمکہ بضع عشورۃ حجة
نلم یر من یروی ولم یر داعیا	و یعرض فی اہل المواسم نفسہ
فاصبح مسرورا بطیبہ راضیا	فلما اتانا واطمأنت بہ الذوی
قرب ولا یخشى من الناس باغیا	واصبیح لا یخشى عداوۃ ظالم
و انفسنا عدد الوغا والتاسیا	بذلنا الایمال من حل مالنا
جمیعاً وان کان الجیبب المصافیا	نکارب من عادى من الناس کلیم
و ان کتاب اللہ اصبح ہادیا	و نعلم ان اللہ لا رب غیرہ

4. Explain **موتیا**, **یروی**, and **فاصلہ**, and mention their several kinds with examples of each.

5. Describe the **دایرة مجتلبہ** and account for the name.

6. Name the various kinds of **قافیہ**, describe each kind and give an example of each.

7. Translate the following into Persian :—

The fears that are sometimes expressed that we may see in India a general outburst of Mohammedan fanaticism, and a simultaneous rising of millions of Mohammedans against our power, seem to me, therefore, not only groundless but absurd. So far as any elements of political danger from the

Mohammedans exist, they are completely nullified by the fact that the feelings of all true Mohammedans towards idolatrous Hindus are far more hostile than towards Christians, and any religious outburst on their part would be met by Hindus with equal animosity and with greater strength. The truth plainly is that the existence side by side of these hostile creeds is one of the strong points in our political position in India. The better classes of Mohammedans are already a source to us of strength and not of weakness, and a continuously wise policy might, I believe, make them strong and important supporters of our power. They constitute a small but energetic minority of the population, whose political interests are identical with ours, and who, under no conceivable circumstances, would prefer Hindu dominion to our own.

I have laid much stress on the fact that the majority of Indian Mohammedans differ little from Hindus; but I must add that there has undoubtedly been a growing tendency during the last half century towards the purification of their faith from Hindu superstitions and from Brahminical influence. We may hope that with the increase of knowledge and civilisation this progress towards a nobler religion will continue. It has been said that in some parts of India Mohammedanism is at the present time making many converts. It is not possible to give statistics that have any value, but I have no reason to believe that any considerable change in this direction is going on.

THIRD PAPER.

(All notes must be written in the margin, not in the body of the translation.)

1. Translate into English : with *marginal* notes.

سياق گذارش و سياق نگارش يافت كه يافتن راه نقيب سرزم موقوف
عليه يورش ست چون در آن زمان كه شگافنه برج منابع استخاله خرق

فلك نمود و نزل زمین بتأویل ان رزله الساعه شيء عظیم لب
 انشقاق کشود قراکم اجزای ارضی و تصادم اجرام سفلی دهن لقب
 را از سخن فتح دست و در روز سرکه اعتراض بجهت تعلیم آن
 صحرای بکار رفت تا صده مذکور بانقح دهمست اربین کشایش طماع را
 اندساخت و امر حاصل آمد و قلوب اشیاع و انداع را نشاط منکابر شامل
 گشت چنانچه طاعت که ملک ملک بدن ست در یوم النادر نوجه
 بر محاذله مرض مرمن می آرد و جمیع قوی و اراج و احلاط و
 اعضاء ا سعی و جدر بعدافت مرص می گمارد..... ..

2 Translate into English —

ناید که ناعت بر تاهل دو چیز بود حفظ مال و طلب نسل نه داعیه
 شهوت بیا عوصی دیگر از اعراس ورن صالح شریک مرد بود در مال
 وقیم او در کسختائی و تدبیر منزل و نائب او در وقت عینیت و بهترین
 ران زنی بود که بر عقل و دیانت و عفت و طاعت و حیاء و رقت و ترده
 و در کوتاه ربای و طاعت شوهر و بدل نفس در خدمت او انداز
 رصای او و وقار و هیبت نزدیک اهل حوش منحصی بود
 و عقیم بود و در ترتیب منزل و تقدیر نگاه داشتن در انعام
 واقف و قادر باشد و بمجامله و مدارات و خوشحوتی سبب
 موست و نسلی هموم و جلالی احزان شوهر گردد ورن آزاد ار
 ندده بهتر چه اشتغال آن بر تألف بیگانگان و صلته ارحال
 و اسطهار باقربا و استمالات اعدا و معلومت و مطاھرت در
 اسباب معاشی و احتراز از دنائت در مشارکت و در نسل
 و عقب پیشتر..... ..

- (a) Clearly explain in English the meaning of the words overlined in the above extract, giving in each case the derivation, and shewing how the form of each word is connected with its meaning.
- (b) Give as briefly as you can in English the teaching of Muhammad with regard to marriage

3 Translate into English —

اين رو نكست از كذاخانه بر گذارد كه گزين قسمي است ارو گيتي
 خداوند فراوان ترحم بر گمارد و در صورت و معني ژرف نگهي فرمايد
 و الحق در نظر حسن دوستان جلوه گاه نور معينه و در ديد دور بينان جام
 گيتي انماي مطلق - طلسم خط روحاني همدسه است ار قلم انداخ
 و آسماني كذانه ايست از دست نقدبر راز دار سخن ران دست سخن
 حاضران را بيروي دل نكشد و خط دور و نزديك را آگهي رساند اگر خط
 بدوني سخن رنگاني نداشتي و دل را از گردشگان ارمعاني نرسيدني
 صورت بينان بيمر دوده انگارد معني برستانان چراغ شداسائي ظلمتي
 است ناهزاران فروغ بي ني نورست ناحال چشم نا رسيدگي نقش
 انگر آگهي سواد شهرستان معني تار شفي است خورشيد را سيه
 از دست دانش نا لر گسپند بيدائي ننگري طلسمي است حموش گوي
 و نا جا ماحدي روائي دارد و نا فداگي بلند پرواري .. .

- (a) Explain the phrases

سواد شهرستان معني and جام گيتي انماي مطلق

4 Translate into English. —

بي بي آن چند ماهه نو كه ار شهر گشت شهر نوانگشت انماي طالع
 شده بوده و از عطارده سپا رسيدده در ساعت نسخ ميرسيد و فرمود
 ميرمه معز اين لطائف را پوست نار كرده بيرون دهم كه پالوده بي نان

معزبي استخوان دران میوه شیرین برتوان خورد هر بار آن معزبي
استخوان و آن میوه بی هسته در درون هسته میوه دل باغ میشد
از نسکه مگس را دو دست دراز کردن میدادم بعضی مگس دست
برهم میمالیدند و بعضی پشت دست می‌لیسیدند و کراماً
کالدیس از یمین و یسار مگس مهربانند و من آن هر دو فروخته
را میگفتم که اگر مگس شوند نشستن هم ندهم بعد ازین من
نمل ممدود آنچنان روح راحت و مودوس رحمت که مصرع طوبی
اگرم نار دهد و ندهد چون سایه نشیدان را ازین دوحه فراح سهل
کلوح امروزه دالوانه طلح منصور در دهان افتاد

(a) Who is the author of this extract? Give a brief biography of him, and mention his other works

5 Translate into English —

رهی دارای کامل رای ملک آرای که بنای این شهر دکن را رنگ
عراق و حراسان گزیده رسم است که مدح طراران گلا سخن تیغ بیخ
سخن را بر فسان زبان میکشند و گلا سخن نار بار لفظ را در میدگاه
معنی دیوار میدهند و گلا بصفت حولان اسپ اسب طاعت را
از حرووی بیرون می آورند بطاظر رسیده که چرا از سخن مردن درگاه
قرب منزلت خود را بفرمانم

(a) To whom are these words addressed and what was the town referred to

(b) Explain the meaning of the word حرووی.

6 Translate into Persian —

There is no failure here to recognize the strength of the foe ; the cup of evil is drunk to the dregs. The tragedy of sin and penalty, the martyrdom of heroism and love, the stern conditions of victory, the inexorable mathematics of moral and spiritual cost are acknowledged in the whole structure of the religion, in every detail of this mighty strife for the possession of the soul of man

FOURTH PAPER.

(All notes are to be written in the margin, not in the body of the translations)

1 Translate into English —

بنوقت عرض حضور محترم مکدوم الام قبله گاهي مدظله
العالی می رساند که چنانچه متوجه شدن حضور والدۀ ماحدۀ
معنورۀ مدبوره اربن حاکدان کدورب و زندان ظلمايت سوی شهرستان
صیا و گلستان نورانیت من سرگردان هیچ میدان کوی بی خودی را
آروده دل ساحتۀ لحدی از رمانه در جزع و فزع داشته کامروان نساء
طبیعی عنصوبی داشت و شطری از اوقات را به صرتلخ کام دارد
ظاهر است که آن رموردها کارخانۀ تکوین و ایجاد که از بدو صبیح نمیز
تبادل وجدانی المطلب بوده همت را صرف در مرصان الهی نموده اند
گودی اربن ناد تند حادثۀ عظمی بر چهره همت علیای ایسان که
بسندۀ باشد و بمقتضای حدادانی و حدادین در مواقف رضا و تسلیم
بوده از دل نورانی حقای خود جمعی را که هر بسیب طبیعت و گو
نشرت مانده در بی صبری و جزع افزونی فرو رفته اند دلداري ها
داده باشند که عطوفت بدری رانده از رأفت نوادری است و چون آن
احصا الحواص بزم حقیقت نعام الیقین میداند که این سراے بیوفا
که حاک توده مدلت و انداز خانۀ هوان است گدسدنی و گداشدنی است
و دل بستنی و همت آویختنی نیست -

(a) Explain and derive the words

اخص الحواص - نشرت - حقای - بدو - تکوین - عنصر -

referring each to its grammatical formation and giving the technical grammatical name for each

(b) Write in Persian, a short account of the author of the work from which the above passage is taken, giving the dates of all the events you mention

2. Translate into English :—

A.

ثقات مارا بزشتي كودار نسبت نښت داد و بورای ما اعتراض نیاید
 كرد انهي - قوجیه این توقيع آنست كه مادام كه از متكفلان اشغال
 جليله سركار خيانتی سرزند كه در اثبات آن از فوط ظهور به تبیین
 بیند يمین نیازمند نباشد بمحض ظن و تخمین متعريض هتك عرض
 اهل اعتماد ما نگردند و دقیقه از دقیق اعتراض بررای دانش آرای
 ما بیوجه وجیه اوا ندارند -

B.

بواسطه آنكه مبادا دلهاي ما در وقت عطا يا بسبب تضجر و تنفر
 ایشان از قبول آن خدمت كسر بوقت و رحمت اقبال نماید و تقرب
 زين معني آنكه بسبب نهي از اين امر مذهبي آنست كه چون نوبت
 عطا عطا و تفويض و تضعيف مناصب و مراتب پديشال رسد نظر
 بملاحظه صدور معني مذكور خلل و وهن و قنور باساس مطالب آنان
 در خاطر و الا خطور نپايد -

(c) Give an account of the book from which these extracts
 are taken, and state what you know of its author.

3. Translate into English :—

حكى عن ابى عبد الله الزميرى انه قال كنت يوما مع الامامون وكان
 بالكوفة فركب للصيد معه سريته من العسكر فبينما هم سائرون اذ لاح
 له طريدة فاطلق عنان جواده وكان علي سابق من الخيل فاشرف على
 نهو ماء من الغرائ فان ا هو بجارية عربية خماسية القد قاعدة الذهب
 كانها القمر ليلة تمامه ويدها قرينة قد ملاعنها ماء وحملتها على كفتها
 وصعدت من قاعدة الغر فتدخل وكافها نصاحت برفيع صوتها يا أبت

آدرک فلما قد غلبني فوها لا طاقه لي بفيها قال فعجب المأمون من فصاحتها ورمت السجارية القربة من يدها فقال لها المأمون يا جارية من اى العرب انت قالت انا من بني كلاب قل و ما الذي حملك ان تكوني من الكلاب فقالت والله لست من الكلاب و انما انا من قوم كرام غير لانام يقرون انضيف و يضربون بالسيف ثم قالت يا فتى من اى الناس انت فقال ا و عندى علم بالانساب قالت نعم.....

(a) Who was المأمون ? and where did he live ? State briefly in Persian what you know of him.

4. (a) Translate into English :—

و آنچه را وهم صورت میدهد نیز از نوع عقلي حساب مي گذد
فرق در وهم و خيالي آنست که خيال آنچه، ز جس مشدرك اقتباس
مي نمايد قوت منخيله آنرا تركيب مي دهد مثل علم يا قوت و عقلي
بسدبن که در ابيات صدر مذکور شد و وهم از جس مشدرك اقتباس
نمي کند بل از پيش خود اختراع صور مي نمايد و منخيله آنرا
تركيب مي بخشد مثال تصور نساني که ده سر داشته باشد يا تصور
غزل به صورت سبع و اختراع دندان برای او چنانچه سبع را ميپاشد -

(b) Scan, and give an exposition of the following lines :—

کشتۀ لعل لب جانانه ام ز آب حيوان پر شده پيمانه ام

stating the metre and the kind of قافية

(c) Define the following prosodical terms :—

تشعيت - قبض - اضمار

. In what metres does the last زحاف occur (تشعيت).

(d) Explain and give an example of each of the following figures :—

مراعاة النظير حسن تعليل

and state what figure is exemplified here :—

امید لذت عیش از مدار چرخ مدار
که در دیار کرم نیست ز آسمانی دیار

5. Translate into Persian :—

It is no part of our purpose to discuss the various and contradictory accounts of many of these apparent atrocities ; the testimony is too strong to be dismissed, that here were deeds that would shame the noblest record. Some of the palliations that have been offered for them are not wanting in force, such as the exasperation of obstinate conflict, and the extremity of personal peril, though by far the strongest is the universal testimony that his violent acts were generally the result of sudden frenzy, and were succeeded by equally violent remorse.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

1. State and examine Muir's theory about the origin of Hindu castes based on the Rig Veda and Vedic literature generally.

(1) स नो विश्वाहा सुक्रतुरादितयः सुपथा करन् ।

परं च आयूषि तारिषत् ॥

(2) परिधिवांसं प्रवर्तो महीरनु

बह्व्यः पथ्यामनुपस्पशानम् ।

वैवस्वतं संगमनं जनानां

यमं राजानं हविषा दुवस्य ॥

(3) सूर्यो देवीसुषसं रोचमानां

मर्यो न योषासभ्येति पश्चात् ।

यच्चा नरो देवयन्तो युगानि

वितन्वते प्रति भद्राय भद्रं ॥

(a) Explain the above in Sanskrit.

- (b) Write grammatical notes on विश्वाहा, सुपथा, करत., and तारिषत् in Rik (i) and on देवयनतः and नरः in Rik (iii).
- (c) Examine Dr. Peterson's criticism on Sáyana's interpretation of Rik (ii).
- (d) How does Sáyana explain the second line of Rik (iii) and what do you think of that explanation?
3. Translate the following into English :—

(1) बासतोषते शशमया संसादा ते
सचीमहि रण्वया गातुमतथा ।
पाहि क्षेम उत योगे वरं नो
ययं पात शूसतभिः सदा नः ॥

(2) वाजिनीवतो सूर्यस्य योषा
चित्रामघा राय ईशे वपूनां ।
ऋषिष्टुवा जरन्तो मघी-
न्युषा उच्छति बन्धमिष्टाणां ॥

4. Modernise the following :—

(1) प्र वाता वान्ति पतयन्ति विद्यत
उदीषधीर्जिह्वते पिबन्ते शूः ।
इरा विश्वस्मै सुवनाय जायते
यत् पर्जन्यः पृथिवीं रेतसावति ॥

(2) अचक्षा वद तवसं गौर्भि-राभिः
स्तुहि पर्जन्यं नमसा विवास ।
कानिक्कद इषमेा जोरदान्
रेतो दधातः शेषर्धं पु गर्भं ॥

5. Explain in Sanskrit —

(1) यच्चैतदस्मिच्छरीरे सम्पर्शेनीशमानं विजानाति तस्यैषा श्रूतिर्द्वै-
तत्कार्णावपिगृह्य निनदमिव नदयूरिवाग्नेरिव ज्वलत उपश्रूणोति
तदेतदृष्टुञ्च श्रूतज्ञेतयुपासीत चक्षुष्यः श्रूतो भवति य एव वेद य
एव वेद ।

(2) अथ यत्तदजायत सोऽसावादित्यसतं जायमानं घोषा उलूखवोऽनुद-
तिरुनत सर्वाणि च भूतानि सर्वे च कामास्तस्मात् तस्योदयं
प्रति प्रतयान् प्रति घोषा उलूखवोऽनुतिष्ठन्ति सर्वाणि च भूतानि
सर्वे च कामाः ।

6 Give the substance of Krishna's reply to the following questions asked by Aryuna —

(1) व्यायसो चेत् कर्मण्यसते मता बुद्धिर्जनाह्वानं
तत् किं कर्मणि धीरे सः नियोजयस् केशव ॥

(2) सत्यासं कर्मणां कृष्ण पुनर्योगञ्च शससि ।
यच्छेय एतथीरेकं तन्मे ब्रूहि शनिश्चितम् ॥

7 Explain the following Slokas and show the relation between them —

(1) सदृशं चेषुते श्रूत्या प्रकृतिर्ज्ञानवानपि ।
प्रकृतिं यान्ति भूतानि निग्रहः किं करिष्यति ॥

(2) इन्द्रियसंयमोन्द्रियसंयमार्थे रागद्वेषौ व्यवस्थितौ ।
तथैव वशमागच्छेत् तौ ह्यस्य परिपक्विनौ ॥

8 What different forms of worship and classes of worship-
pers are referred to in the following lines ?

ध्यानेनात्मनि पश्यन्ति केचिदात्मानमात्मना ।
अनये साख्येन योगेन कर्मयोगेन चापरे ॥
अन्ये त्वेवमजानन्त श्रुत्वाभ्यभ्युत्पासते ।
तेऽपि चातितरन्त्येव मृत्युं श्रुत्वापरायणाः ॥

9 Does the theory that Brahma Vidya originated with the Kshatriyas, receive any countenance from the Chhândo gyopanishad? Illustrate your answer with quotations, and make your observations on the theory

SECOND PAPER

1 Discuss Professor Weber's theory about the origin of the Prakritas

2 (1) मम हि सम्प्रति सविशिषपराक्तनोपलम्भसम्भावितात्मजन्मन
संस्कारस्य अनवरतपरिपोधात् पतीयमानसतदविसृष्टपरयानरै-
वतिरस्कृतपुत्राह प्रियतमासूतिपत्यधीतपतिसन्तानसत्तन्मयमिव
करे। त्यन्तर्हत्तिसारूप्यतश्चैतनाम् ।

(2) कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् तस्य विक्षतारमिच्छन्
बीजानां गर्भितानां फलमतिगहनं गूढबुद्धिदयश्च
कुर्वन् बुद्धिं विमर्शं प्रकृतमपि पुनः सहरन् कार्यजातम्
कर्त्ता वा नाटकानामिममनुभवति क्लेशमखद्विषा वा ॥

(3) चिन्तासक्तमिममन्विसन्धिल द्युतीर्मिश्रहाकुलम्
पर्यंतस्थितचारनक्रमकर नागाशुद्धिस्त्रयम् ।
नानावाशककङ्कपक्षिरचिर कायस्यसर्पास्पदम्
नीतिद्युन्नतटञ्च राजकरणं हिर्क्षं समुद्राग्रते ॥

(4) महावराहलीले वदर्शितहिरण्यपाताआश्रीकतन्त्रिवानन्दित
भुजङ्गलीला हरिवंशकथयानेनवालक्रीडारमणीया प्रकटाङ्ग
नोपभोगाऽप्यखण्डितचरित्रा रक्तवणाऽपि सुधाधवलाऽबलम्बित-
मुक्ताकलापाऽपि विहारभूषणा वज्रप्रकृतिरपि स्थिरा विजिता-
मरलोकद्युतिरवलीभूजयिनो नाम नगरौ ।

Give in simple Sanskrit the purport of Extract (1) and explain the *Samasas* in it Reproduce, in Tika form Extracts (2) and (3) Explain the double meanings of words and expressions occurring in Extract (4)

3. (1) मन्ये निर्धनता प्रकामसपरं षट् महापातकम् ।
 (2) नारीं पृच्छामि नेन्दुं कथयतु विजया न प्रमाणं यदीन्दुः ।
 (3) इयं नः कल्याणी रमयति मनः कम्पयति च ।

(a) Point out and explain the *Alankāras* in the above Extracts. Also scan *any two* of the Extracts.

(b) What are the *Mahāpātakas*? Is there, in the first Extract, a rhetorical fault, like the one in the passage षष्ठवाण इव पञ्चशरस्य ?

(c) Does कथयतु विजया न प्रमाणं यदीन्दुः in Extract (2) contain the faults of *विशेषाविमर्श* and *सपेक्षत्व* ? Give reasons for your answer.

(d) How do you account for the plural number नः in Extract (3) while मनः is used in the singular in the same Extract ?

4. “षड्विधा तेन लक्षणा” What are the six kinds of लक्षणा ? Give examples of each kind.

5. Is there any *रसदोष* in the following Sloka ? What is the principal *रस* in the Sloka ?

राहोश्चन्द्रकलामिवाननचरीं देवात्समामाद्य मे
 दश्रीरश्च कृपापातविषयादाच्छिन्दः प्रेयसीम् ।
 आतङ्गात् विकलं द्रुतं कुरुष्व विक्षीभितं विस्मयात्
 क्रोधेन ज्वलितं मुदा विकसितं चेतः कथं वर्त्तताम् ॥

6. Give the definition of *Nāṭaka* as in the *Sāhityadarpana*, and show how far the *Mudrārākṣhaśa* comes up to that definition.

7. Translate the following into English :—

- (2) इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रव्यवहारिणामर्थवशादरिमित्रीदासीनव्यवस्था
 न लौकिकानामिव स्वेच्छावशात् । यतस्तस्मिन्काले सर्वार्थ-

सिद्धिं राजानमिच्छतो राक्षसस्य चन्द्रगुप्तादि बलीयस्तया
सुगृहीतनामा देवः पर्वतेश्वर एवं अर्थपरिपत्नी महा-
नरातिरासीत् । तस्मिंश्च काले राक्षसेनेदमनुष्ठितमिति
नातिदीर्घमिव पश्यामिः...तदत्र वस्तुनानुपालम्भो राक्षसः,
आनन्दराज्यलाभादनुयाज्यशच । परश्वत्स्य परियद्दे परित्यागि,
वा कुमारः प्रमाणं भविष्यति ।

- (3) तद् :खसुतप्रेचमाशया च कथमाय पुनःपुनरनुबध्यमाना भया
ब्रीडया नखमुखलिखितकेतकीदला लिखित्वैव वक्तव्यमप्यग्नौ
विवक्षास्फुरिताधरा निःश्वासमधुकरानिवोपांषु सन्दिग्धनी
चितितलनिहितनिश्चलनयम् । शुचिरमतिष्टत् ।

8 Give briefly in Sanskrit, the substance of the minister
Sukanāsa's address to Prince Chandrápida, beginning
तात चन्द्रापीड विदितवेदितव्यस्याधीतसर्वशास्त्रस्य नात्यमप्युपदेष्टव्यमस्मि...

THIRD PAPER.

1. (a) Analyse the word स्मृतिरूपः; and explain its function
in the definition "स्मृतिरूपः परत्र पूर्वदृष्टावभासः." Give
other definitions of अध्यास; and show the stand-
point of each.

- (b) Translate and annotate the following :—

कथं पुनरविद्यावद्विषयाणि प्रत्यक्षादीन प्रमाणाणि शास्त्राणि चेति ।
सच्यते । देहेन्द्रियादिव्यवहंसमाभिमानरहितस्य प्रमादतवापपत्तौ
प्रमाणप्रवृत्त्यनुपपत्तेः । न ह्येन्द्रियव्यवहाराय प्रत्यक्षादिव्यवहारः
सम्भवति । न चाधिष्ठानमन्तरेणैन्द्रियाणां व्यवहारः सम्भवति ।
न चानध्यन्तात्मभावेन देहेन कश्चिद्व्याप्यते । न चैतन्निश्चय-
स्मिन्नसत्यसंगत्याऽऽत्मनः प्रमादतुमुपपद्यते । न च प्रमादत्वमन्तरेण
प्रमाणप्रवृत्तिरस्ति ॥

2 What reasons are there for and against considering Feeling the fundamental fact of consciousness?

3. Compare the psychological development of an individual with that of a race of men and with that of the animal kingdom generally

4 What do you understand by the quality, the intensity, and the extensity of a sensation? When we say that sensations have extensity, does that mean that they are extended?

5 Point out the difference between impressions and ideas, and mention the intervening stages as impressions pass into ideas

6 What reason can be given for the æsthetic rule that Beauty consists in *unity in variety*? Compare the æsthetic effects of (a) unity in variety, (b) economy of effort, and (c) association

7 How do you distinguish between Sense and Understanding? Is it enough to say that Sense is receptive while Understanding is active and synthetic? Or to say that Thought is merely perception,—agreement or difference?

8 What is meant by self rule or autonomy of Will? If we accept the determinist theory of Will, is it possible to account for the consciousness of liberty which each man seems to have?

SECOND PAPER

(Metaphysics)

1 What do you understand by Metaphysics? Mention the chief subjects discussed in this science, or supposed science

2 Assuming that Time is, show how any particular individual comes to know it. Is Time to be considered as continuous, or as made up of distinct and discontinuous impressions?

3 State and compare the theories of causation given by Hume, Kant, and Sigwart

4 What different meanings have been given to the terms Real and Reality? Give Kant's reply to the questions Is the rose more real than its fragrance, the rain more real than the rainbow?

5 Distinguish between the Form and Matter of phenomena—

(a) as to their nature, and

(b) as to their origin.

6 Compare Kant's Categories of the Understanding with Aristotle's Categories How are Kant's Categories derived?

7 Show what is the Supreme Principle—

(a) of all Analytical Judgments, and

(b) of all Synthetical Judgments

8 What does Kant mean by the Antinomies of the Pure Reason? Mention the Antinomies he discusses and show to what use he applies the doctrine of antinomies.

THIRD PAPER.

(Logic)

1 State and criticise Sigwart's view of the Sub divisions of Logic

2 Explain and examine Sigwart's theory of the nature and source of the Ideas of—

(1) Thing, Attribute and Activity, and

(2) Difference, Identity and Similarity

3 Give as complete an analysis as you can, of the mental processes which are involved in the judgment, "This flower is a rose"

4 State and illustrate the conditions of a Perfect Judgment

5 Explain and criticise Sigwart's theory of the truth of a Judgment of Perception.

6 (a) Explain and criticise :—

"The proof of a proposition is its syllogistic derivation from other propositions, which are known to be certain and necessary ultimately therefore from definitions and axioms"—*Sigwart*.

(b) Prove the following propositions —

(1) Matter is indestructible.

(2) Material bodies attract one another

(3) A body, when set in motion, continues its motion in a straight line with uniform velocity.

7 What is meant by a Causal Law ? State and illustrate the methods by which a Causal Law may be established, pointing out the precautions which must be observed.

FOURTH PAPER.

(*Ethics*.)

1. How does Green justify his fundamental assumption that the self of man is a reproduction of an eternal self-conditioning and self determining Mind ?

2. Distinguish Motive, Will and Reason.

3. What is the relation between Desire and Pleasure ?

4. Explain and criticise :—

"The individual's conscience is reason in him as informed by the work of reason without him in the structure and controlling sentiments of society."—*Green*.

5. Give a critical account of the virtue of Self-denial

6. State and criticise Hume's view of the virtue of Justice

7. State Aristotle's view of the Good for man and compare it with Green's view of the highest moral Good.

8. State Plato's view of Virtue and explain his classification of the Virtues.

FIFTH PAPER.

*(Essay.)*Write an Essay on *one* of the following .—

- (1) Nature and Source of our Belief in an External World.
- (2) The Subject-matter and Method of Metaphysics.
- (3) Spiritualism *versus* Materialism as an explanation of the Universe
- (4) Is there a real opposition between the Law of Nature
and the Principles of Ethics?

HISTORY.

FIRST PAPER.

N.B —*Candidates are to attempt either sections A and B ; or sections A and C.*

Four questions only from each section to be attempted.

A.

FREEMAN AND BRYCE.

1. Trace the growth of the power of the Papacy down to the time of Gregory VII, and give a brief history of the Investiture Disputes.

2 "The coronation of Otto the Great as Emperor put the Western Empire on quite a different footing."

How was this the case, and what influence was exercised upon Germany by the fact that its sovereign was also a Roman Emperor?

3 Give a brief sketch of the rise to power and decline of the Turks.

4 Trace the history and explain the objects of the Church Councils of the Fifteenth century, and of the Council of Trent.

5. Describe the principal political and territorial changes brought about by the Congress of Vienna. How has the settlement then arranged been modified by subsequent events?

B.

MERIVALE, ARNOLD AND CICERO.

6. What is the first meaning of the word "Province," and to what country was it first applied? Trace briefly the gradual formation of the provinces of the Roman Empire, and distinguish between the senatorian and imperial provinces.

7. What were the powers of the Roman Governor of a Province, and how far could he be controlled by the Senate? Who were his subordinate officials, and what were their duties?

8. In what rights did the full citizenship of Rome consist, and to what inferior status were its subjects sometimes admitted? When were all the subjects of the Empire admitted to full Roman citizenship, and why?

9. "The fiscal system of the Emperors, as of the Senate before them, never advanced beyond the crudest stage of political economy." Explain and illustrate this. What part was played in the fiscal system by the *Negotiatores* and the *Publicani*?

10. Give some account of the Roman Judicial system, as it existed at the time of the trial of Verres, indicating the abuses to which it was liable. For what crime was Verres tried, and under what laws was it punishable?

C.

GUIZOT AND SEELEY.

6. "Feudalism was favourable to the development of the individual, unfavourable to social order." Explain this, and

show what change Feudalism brought about in the distribution of the population.

7. "The Church in the Middle Ages was a corporation, and not a caste." What consequences resulted from this? Distinguish the social and moral from the political influence of the Church.

8. In what respect was the condition of the towns in Northern Italy and Southern France in the early Middle Ages specially favourable to the development of municipal freedom? What causes prevented the permanence of this freedom? Contrast the circumstances of the towns in Northern France and Germany.

9. What do you know of the movement known as the Counter-Reformation? To what causes was it due and what policy did its leaders wish to follow towards England? Why did this policy fail?

10. Show that the English Revolution of 1688 was "the English part of an European movement." How did it differ from the first English Revolution? How was Louis the Fourteenth's intervention to restore James the Second by force an unwise step for him to take?

SECOND PAPER.

(Constitutional History, the Crusades, and Indian History.)

Any seven, not more, of the following questions to be attempted.

Candidates must answer questions in each section.

A.

1. Comment on the ecclesiastical policy of William I. Point out changes in church government introduced in his reign, and their consequences.

2. Show the relations of the Curia Regis with the Witenagemot and the modern Parliament.

3. Examine the causes of the increased power of the crown under Henry VII and Henry VIII.

4. Give an account of the chief steps in the development of the Cabinet System of Government.

5. What were the chief clauses in the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement?

B.

6. Examine the transactions of Hastings' government with the Rohillas.

7. Give an account of the position of the Mahrattas in India during the period of Hastings' rule, and of their dealings with the British during the same.

8. Explain the position of the French in India during this period, and discuss the influence of the great contemporary European struggle upon the relations of the chief powers in India at the time.

C.

9. Give a brief account of the positions of the Byzantine and Muhammadan powers in Western Asia at the commencement of the First Crusade. Illustrate your answer by a map.

10. Show how far the Second Crusade may be called the work of St. Bernard, and how far he availed himself of circumstances favouring the movement.

11. Give an account of the Crusades of Louis IX.

12. Comment on the influence of the Crusades upon European history.

THIRD PAPER.

(Political Economy. Political Science.)

{MAINE ; STEPHEN.}

1. What is the relation of Political Economy to other sciences, and what are the peculiar obstacles it has to encounter ?

On what grounds does Comte deny the claim of Political Economy to be a science at all, and what reply does Cairnes make to this criticism ?

2. What is meant by the Law of Diminishing Returns ? Compare the operation of this law in Agriculture and Manufactures respectively. By what causes is it sometimes counteracted ?

3. Upon what circumstances does the rate of Increase of Population depend ? Show that Population sometimes increases at the highest possible rate under diametrically opposite social conditions. Discuss the social and economic effects of such an increase.

4. What analogy can be drawn between Rent and Profit ?

5. What is "the Entrepreneur stage of industrial development?" How does the Entrepreneur influence Production, and how has it been proposed to dispense with him ?

6. Sir Dudley North remarks,—

"People cannot want (go without) money to serve the ordinary dealing, and more than enough they will not have." Explain the considerations upon which the amount of money required by a country depends, and how the surplus is disposed of ?

7. Adam Smith was the Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. What influence did this fact exercise upon the views he has put forward in the "Wealth of

Nations"? Why is the publication of this book an epoch in the history of Political Economy?

8. "Discussions about Liberty are in truth discussions about a negation." Explain this. How do Mill's and Stephen's views on Liberty differ? What results would have followed, if Mill's view had always been adopted and acted on?

9. "But the point on which turned the history of the race was, at what period, at what stage of their social progress, they should have their laws put in writing." Why was this? After the laws had been put in writing, what were the chief agencies by which further changes were introduced into them, and how did they operate?

10. What was the *Patria Potestas* of Ancient Rome, and with what peculiarity of ancient society was it connected? How did the *Patria Potestas* affect the ancient idea of Kinship and the position of Women?

FOURTH PAPER.

(*Political Science*)

(ARISTOTLE ; BLUNTSCHLI ; SEELEY ; BAGEHOT ; STRACHEY.)

N.B.—*Eight questions only to be attempted.*

1. Explain in what main points the modern conception of the state differs from the ancient one. What are Aristotle's views as to the nature of the state?

2. Define 'nationality.' To what extent, and with what limitations, can the principle of nationality claim to be recognised as a practical political principle? Trace the action of the principle of nationality in modern European history.

3. Give an account of the essential features of the Feudal Monarchy. State the causes which led to the supersession of the Feudal Monarchy by absolute Monarchy.

4. Characterize the position of the medieval privileged classes. To what causes is it due that in England alone among

modern European states the nobility has held its place as a great national institution ?

5. Explain the different working of the ancient and the modern Democracy. In what points do the citizens in modern representative republics still take a direct part in public affairs ?

6. Give an account of the constitution of the ancient Roman Republic, stating the chief functions of the different Comitia, the Senate, and the highest Magistrates. State the principal causes which led to the downfall of the republic.

7. What are the different kinds of Monarchy distinguished by Aristotle ? What advantages and disadvantages does he ascribe to Monarchical Government ? Can all the kinds of Monarchy existing at present be brought under the Aristotelian scheme ?

8. Contrast the method on which Seeley proceeds in his classification of States with the one more generally adopted. On what grounds does he extend his investigations to the so-called primitive Community ? What are, according to him, the senses in which the term 'Liberty' may be used in Political Science ?

9. What are the political powers of the Crown in England Give a concise historical sketch of the changes the position of the Monarch has undergone since the time of the Revolution of 1688.

10. State the main functions of the House of Commons, according to Bagehot. On what grounds does he hold that some of these functions are not performed well ? What advantages does he claim for the royal form of Parliamentary Government ?

11. Trace, according to Seeley, the history of the English Parliament as a government-making organ, from the 17th century downward.

भारती-२

क्रमिक स
विभाग

